

WENSLEY ROAD READING

TREE SURVEY

for

READING BOROUGH
COUNCIL



Ecology
Archaeology
Arboriculture
Landscape Architecture

Written By:	R. Anderson
Checked By:	A Bigg
Date:	18/09/2019
Revision:	
Ref:	PRI22568

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1. Introduction and Terms of Reference

- 1.1. ACD Environmental were instructed by Reading Borough Council, in July 2019, to survey and categorize the trees at Wensley Road, Reading, in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. The survey includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm stem diameter at a height of 1.5m that are on site or close enough to pose a potential constraint to development.
- 1.2. The survey was carried out to assess the trees on site for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree, or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories, where:
 - Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design.
 - C category trees will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development, but should be retained where there is no reason for their removal.
 - U category trees are in such a condition that they are unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 1.3. This report provides the data and advice outlined in BS5837:2012 only. It must not be substituted for a tree risk assessment. Detailed tree inspection including decay mapping, aerial inspection, soil analysis, etc. was not undertaken. If further detailed inspection is deemed necessary then it will be made clear within this report.
- 1.4. A search with the local authority was conducted for any legal tree protection within or neighbouring the site. No tree preservation orders or conservation areas were found within or neighbouring the site.
- 1.5. The Tree Reference Plan was based on the supplied topographical ground survey, ref 24762cv-01

The controlling authority is Reading Borough Council

- 1.6. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Environmental, Courtyard House, Mill Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1EY, 01483 425 714/07796 832 490, quoting the site address and report reference number.

2. Scope and Method of Survey

- 2.1. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories can be found at appendix 1.
- 2.2. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Reference Plan, which is based on the supplied survey drawing and appended to this report. The prefix G has been used to indicate a group of trees. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 2.3. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- 2.4. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- 2.5. Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 2.6. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer, or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer. If individual tree heights are of particular concern, for example in shading calculations, then they are measured using a clinometer.
- 2.7. Trunk diameters were measured or, where inaccessible, estimated. Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m from ground level. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average or a maximum.
- 2.8. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 2.9. Where trees were not plotted on the topographical survey their positions have been estimated.



Overview of typical boundary trees G15 in this photo



Photo looking east at London plane trees



Photo of the large trees within the site interior

3. Recommendations

- 3.1. Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a C category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. U category trees are in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 3.2. This site is surrounded by boundary planting such as groups G7, G10, G29 and G54. Most of these groups are made up lower quality small trees. However, two groups G15 and G38 are of larger trees of a moderate quality that warrant a higher group rating of B2
- 3.3. There is scope for development within this site with careful consideration of the larger higher quality trees within the sites interior.
- 3.4. It is recommended that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 3.5. Trees can be a development constraint both below and above the ground. In terms of below ground constraints, BS5837:2012 RPAs indicate an area that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure survival of the tree. In terms of the proximity of structures to trees, the default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. This area of ground should be taken into account with the site layout, such that it can left undisturbed during demolition and construction by prohibiting activity from the area using protective fencing or ground protection.
- 3.6. In terms of the above ground factors, tree constraints presented by the canopy and the psychological effects of tree proximity to dwellings (such as shading, perceived threat of tree failure, etc.) must also be considered during scheme design. This will involve optimising site layout and building room use to avoid the end-user becoming resentful of the trees, and seeking excessive pruning or even tree removal. This is especially a consideration with trees located on southern boundaries.
- 3.7. Preferably, conflicts between proposed structures and RPAs and tree canopies should be 'designed out' through the careful positioning of any built form. It is therefore advisable that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 3.8. When a final layout is agreed, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be completed to discuss arboricultural issues within the scheme, and demonstrate to the Planning Authority the viability of the layout.
- 3.9. Before any works start on site, including demolition, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) should be submitted, approved and implemented. There must be no changes in levels, service routing, machine activity, storage of materials or site hut positioning within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and the protective fencing must remain in position for the duration of the construction process.

- 3.10. BS5837:2012 Section 5.1.1 states that the constraints imposed by trees, both above and below ground should inform the site layout design, although it is recognized that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. Certain trees are of such importance and sensitivity as to be major constraints on development or to justify its substantial modification. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal. It is anticipated that there is to be comprehensive redevelopment of the site, which may require the removal of B category trees. Removal of B category trees may be considered acceptable, subject to mitigation planting as part of landscape proposals. It is advised that this is subject to discussion with the Local Planning Authority as to the acceptability of this approach.
- 3.11. BS5837:2012 Section 5.2.1 states that: 'The RPA and any other relevant constraints should be plotted around each of the category A, B and C trees on relevant drawings, including proposed site layout plans'. Recognition is given in Table 1 however that C category trees are 'unremarkable trees of very limited merit'. As such it is considered that C category trees should be retained where appropriate, but should not represent a constraint to an otherwise satisfactory proposal.

Robert Anderson *FdSc, Nd Arb, MArbor*
Arboriculturist

18 September 2019

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Appendix 1: Summary of Categories BS5837:2012

BS5837:2012 Table 1 -Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U 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		*Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) *Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline *Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>	
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
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; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

SITE: Wensley Road, Reading
CLIENT: Reading Borough Council
DATE: 11-09-2019

SURVEYOR: R. Anderson

TAGGED? No

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5(2)	110(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	SM	10+	Starting to establish, planted tree	C2
T2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4(2)	90(1)	2, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	SM	10+	Starting to establish, planted tree	C2
T3	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4(2)	100(1)	2, 1.5, 2, 1.5	SM	10+	Starting to establish, planted tree	C2
T4	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15(2)	930(1)	5.5, 8.5, 9, 7.5	M	20+	Historically top has been lost with multiple leaders taking over	B2
T5	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5(2)	200(4)	3, 3, 3, 3	M	<10	Dead. Recommendations: Remove tree prior to development.	U
T6	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5(0)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	<10	Collapsed tree	U
G7	Acer campestre (Field Maple), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7(2)	150(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	10+	Dimensions are an estimated average. Group growing around carpark most on embankment. Large proportion have ivy on there stems. crowns growing as one homogenous crown. majority of trees are of a lower quality but have some screening value	C2
T8	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	5(1)	150(1)	1.5, 3, 1.5, 1	EM	<10	Dead. Recommendations: Remove tree prior to development.	U
T9	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7(2)	190,210,150(3)	4, 4, 2, 4	EM	10+	Kerb close to stem base. Stem divides below 1.5m.	C2
T10	Sambucus nigra (Elder), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry), Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	8(2)	180(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	10+	Diameter is estimated average. Linnea group on park boundary predominately made up of cherries. Bark wounds on stems. most of the trees are of distorted form	C2
T11	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	8(3)	310(1)	3, 4, 2.5, 4	M	10+	Bark wound at 2m with dark staining around it	C2
T12	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5(2)	180(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	<10	Decay within main stem	U
T13	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	7(2)	150(1)	0.5, 1.5, 1, 1.5	EM	10+	Small crown	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T14	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5(2)	320,170,150,150(4)	3, 4, 3, 4	M	10+	Multiple stems at ground level. stub pruning wounds and broken branch	C2
G15	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus padus (Bird Cherry),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	8(2)	190(1)	3.5, 3.5, 3.5, 3.5	EM	20+	Dimensions are an estimated average linear group predominately made up of oak and cherry, trees of higher collective group rating and provide screening	B2
G16	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus padus (Bird Cherry)	5(1)	90(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	SM	10+	Group of fairly small trees, predominately made up of ash trees	C2
T17	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	5(2)	250(1)	4, 3, 1, 3	EM	10+	One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen. Squirrel damage in crown.	C2
T18	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	5(1)	80(2)	1, 1, 1, 2	SM	<10	Dead. Recommendations: Remove tree prior to development.	U
T19	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	13(3)	260(1)	2, 4, 3, 4	M	20+	Bark wounds on lower stem, distorted crown	B2
T20	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	7(3)	200(2)	2, 3, 3, 2	EM	10+	Squirrel damage in crown. Diameter is estimated average.	C2
T21	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11(4)	210(1)	1, 3, 2, 1	EM	20+	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	C2
T22	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	9(3)	230(2)	1.5, 3, 2, 3	M	10+	Multiple stems at ground level. Ivy on stem.	C2
T23	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	9(3)	230(3)	1.5, 3, 2, 3.5	M	10+	Multiple stems at ground level. Ivy on stem.	C2
T24	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10(2)	310(1)	1.5, 5, 6, 4	EM	20+	One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen. occluded pruning wounds on stem	B2
T25	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9(2)	220(1)	4, 2.5, 1, 4	EM	10+	One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen. Squirrel damage in crown.	C2
T26	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	9(2)	220(2)	4, 1.5, 3, 3	M	10+	Twin stem from ground level growing touching. ivy on stems	C2
T27	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	9(2)	180(2)	2, 1.5, 3, 3	M	10+	Twin stem from ground level growing touching. ivy on stems	C2
T28	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8(2)	290(1)	1, 2, 3, 3	EM	10+	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC			
G29	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5(1)	100(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	10+		Group of early mature trees, predominately made up of Hornbeam	C2
T30	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6(2)	250(2)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	<10		Dead. Recommendations: Remove tree prior to development.	U
T31	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5(0)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	<10		Dead. Recommendations: Remove tree prior to development.	U
T32	Prunus padus (Bird Cherry)	8(2)	280(1)	4, 3, 4, 4	M	20+		Larger tree in this section of boundary	B2
G33	Prunus padus (Bird Cherry),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6(1)	120(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	10+		Dimensions are an estimated average. Linear group of small trees	C2
T34	Salix sp. (Willow)	5(1)	100(1)	1, 1, 1, 1	SM	<10		Dead. Recommendations: Remove tree prior to development.	U
T35	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5(1)	80(1)	0, 0.5, 3.5, 1	SM	<10		Very one-sided crown to the point potential for failure	C3
G36	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7(2)	150(1)	2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5	EM	10+		Diameter is estimated average. group all have ivy growing on stems	C2
T37	Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	12(3)	400(1)	5, 5, 3, 5	M	20+		Form typical for spp	B2
G38	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9(2)	190(1)	3.5, 3, 3.5, 3	EM	20+		Diameter is estimated average. Group growing on boundary most with ivy on these stems. Of a collective higher group rating	B2
T39	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	5(1)	80(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	10+		Twin stem from ground level forming one crown	C2
T40	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	6(2)	80(2)	3, 2, 2, 3	EM	10+		Multiple stems at ground level. Diameter is estimated average.	C2
T41	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5(2)	150(1)	0, 2, 3, 2	EM	10+			C2
T42	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5(2)	150(1)	1, 2, 3, 1	EM	10+		Swept stem	C2
T43	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	7(2)	220(5)	4, 4, 4, 3	M	10+		Multiple stems at ground level. Diameter is estimated average. minor decay pockets in stems	C1

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	
G44	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7(2)	170(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	10+	Diameter is estimated average. one of the group has bark wound on lower stem	C2
T45	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	7(2)	190(2)	2, 1, 1, 3	EM	10+	Low quality and value. Diameter is estimated average.	C2
T46	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	7(2)	150(2)	2, 2, 1, 1	EM	10+	Low quality and value. Diameter is estimated average.	C2
T47	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	5(2)	80(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	EM	10+		C2
T48	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	4(1)	200(1)	2.5, 1, 1, 3	EM	10+	Canker in crown	C2
T49	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	5(2)	150(1)	1, 2, 1.5, 1	EM	10+	One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen.	C2
T50	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	4(1)	170(1)	2, 2, 1, 1	EM	10+	One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen.	C2
T51	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	4(1)	75(12)	2, 3.5, 3.5, 3.5	EM	10+	Multiple stems at ground level. Diameter is estimated average.	C2
T52	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	8(2)	350(3)	2, 3, 5, 5	M	<10	Diameter is estimated average. crown is 80% spars	U
T53	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12(2)	320(1)	2, 4, 3, 2	EM	20+	One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen.	B2
G54	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry), Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	8(2)	180(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	10+	Dimensions are an estimated average. several trees have bark wounds from dog attacks	C1
G55	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	5(2)	190(1)	3, 2, 3, 2	EM	10+	Dimensions are an estimated average. Some trees have ivy on stems. crowns growing as one crown	C2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC			
T56	Tilia platyphyllos (Large-leaved Lime)	25(3)	900(1)	11, 8, 9, 11	M	10+		Basal epicormics growths. Diameter estimated due to undergrowth. At least 4 young Ganoderma brackets near to ground level and two chainsaw cuts. Evidence of recent branch loss at 4m with dryad's saddle present. Crown slightly spars. various cavity's in main stem from historic branch loss	C2
T57	Tilia platyphyllos (Large-leaved Lime)	22(0)	850(1)	6, 5, 5, 5	M	10+		Plotted by eye on plan. Basal epicormics growths. Diameter estimated due to lower growth. significant decay within main stem visible in upper 6m	C2
T58	Tilia platyphyllos (Large-leaved Lime)	22(2)	800(1)	7, 7, 7, 5	M	10+		Basal epicormics growths. Diameter estimated due to undergrowth. been historically reduced and re-grown	B2
G59	Prunus padus (Bird Cherry)	4(1)	80(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	Y	10+		Dimensions are an estimated average. Some have spars crowns	C2
G60	Pyrus calleryana (Callery Pear)	4(1)	80(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	Y	10+		Group of planted sapling trees	C2
T61	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(3)	400(1)	8, 9.5, 5, 4	M	20+		One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen.	B2
T62	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(3)	420(1)	4, 9.5, 8, 4	M	20+		One sided crown: suppressed by adjacent specimen.	B2
T63	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(3)	360(1)	4, 6, 8, 4	M	20+		One sided from was suppressed by now removed neighbour	B2
T64	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	200(1)	5, 3, 4, 2	EM	20+		Crown distorted due to group pressure.	B2
T65	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	250(1)	6.5, 3, 4, 2	EM	20+		Crown distorted due to group pressure.	B2
T66	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	270(1)	3, 4, 5, 3	EM	20+		Crown distorted due to group pressure.	B2
T67	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	310(1)	7, 4, 3, 3	M	20+		Crown distorted due to group pressure.	B2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Wensley Road, Reading
CLIENT: Reading Borough Council
DATE: 11-09-2019

SURVEYOR: R. Anderson

							TAGGED? No		
No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat	
T68	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	310(1)	7, 4, 3, 3	M	20+	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	B2	
T69	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	410(1)	8.5, 3, 7, 4	M	20+	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	B2	
T70	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	320(1)	6, 3, 7, 2	M	20+	Crown distorted due to group pressure. minor bark wounds on lower stem	B2	
T71	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	230(1)	6, 2, 3, 2.5	EM	20+	Crown distorted due to group pressure. minor bark wounds on lower stem	B2	
T72	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	420(1)	6, 4, 4, 6	M	20+	Crown distorted due to group pressure. minor bark wounds on lower stem	B2	
T73	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(5)	430(1)	7.5, 8, 4, 6	M	20+	Of moderate form	B2	
T74	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	18(4)	300(1)	1, 8, 4, 5	M	20+	Crown one-sided	B2	
T75	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	18(2)	350(1)	8, 6, 5, 7	M	20+	Crown distorted due to group pressure. minor bark wounds on lower stem	B2	
T76	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	18(2)	400(1)	7, 7, 5, 7	M	20+	Crown distorted due to group pressure. minor bark wounds on lower stem	B2	
T77	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	6(2)	280(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	<10	Sparse foliage. bleeding canker	U	
T78	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	9(1)	540(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	10+	Historically topped at 7m due to rip out and epicormics crown	C2	
T79	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	5(2)	160(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	EM	10+	Bark wounds on lower stem. spars crown	C1	
T80	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8(2)	260(1)	3, 3, 3, 2	M	10+	Scattered deadwood. Squirrel damage in crown. large bark wounds	C2	
T81	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	8(2)	400(1)	6, 3, 6, 4	M	20+	Ivy on stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Diameter measured over ivy.	B2	
T82	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	21(3)	590(1)	8.5, 6.5, 8, 9	M	40+	No obvious significant defects.	A2	
T83	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	21(3)	470(1)	8, 9, 5, 9	M	40+	No obvious significant defects.	A2	

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Wensley Road, Reading
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SURVEYOR: R. Anderson

							TAGGED? No		
No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat	
T84	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(3)	420(1)	5, 8, 7, 5	M	20+	Bark wounds on lower stem	B2	
T85	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	13(2)	280(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	10+	Looks to have lost main leader and re-grown	C2	
T86	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	20(3)	470(1)	4, 8, 5, 4	M	20+	Ivy on stem. Heavily crown reduced- now regrown. Diameter measured over ivy.	B2	
T87	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	18.5(4)	760(1)	6.5, 6, 5, 5	M	20+	Tree has been topped. Resin bleeds on lower stem west	C2	
T88	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	25(4)	970(1)	10, 12, 9, 6.5	M	40+	No obvious significant defects.	A2	
T89	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	25(4)	1040(1)	4, 12, 10, 4	M	40+	Crown one sided due to being suppressed by now removed neighbour	A2	
T90	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	17(4)	820(1)	2, 3, 7, 5	M	10+	Large area of exposed wood that is starting to decay on lower stem Crown one sided due to being suppressed by now removed neighbour and has been pruned	C2	
T91	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	6(2)	170(3)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	10+	Stem divides below 1.5m. Diameter is estimated average.	C2	
T92	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	4(2)	150(2)	3, 3, 3, 3	M	10+	Low vitality. Sparse foliage.	C2	
T93	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	18(4)	850(1)	8, 4, 3, 4	M	10+	Low vigour/poor extension growth. Scattered deadwood. Sparse foliage.	C2	
T94	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	25(4)	1160(1)	7, 9.5, 12, 10	M	40+	Scattered deadwood.	A2	

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Appendix 3: Tree Reference Plan
(PRI22568-01)



Head Office

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