



Crown Plaza, Reading

Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan & Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Plan in accordance with BS 5837:2012
March 2019



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Client:	Redefine BDL Management Ltd
Location:	Crown Plaza Hotel, Reading, RG1 8BD
Report Title:	Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan & Arboricultural Impact Assessment
File Reference:	SY19-185-TSR-19-01
Date of Site Visit:	06.02.18
Site Visit carried out by:	Francis Squires & Darren Hood FdSc MArborA
Report prepared by:	Francis Squires TechArborA, CIHort, NDH

Contents

Introduction
Brief
Scope of Report
Site Description
Tree species diversity
Age diversity
Key to Tree Survey Data

Tree Survey Schedule

Table 1: Cascade chart for tree quality assessment.

Tree Survey drawing.
Tree Constraints Plan- SY18-185-TS-TCP-18-01

TPO details.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment details.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawings
AIA Tree Constraints Plan- SY19-185-AIA-TCP-19-02
AIA Trees removed/retained - SY19-185-AIA-TRR-19-03
AIA Tree Protection Plan - SY19-185-AIA-TPP-19-04

Landscape Planting Plan - SY19-185-LPP-19-01

Introduction

It is proposed to seek planning permission for the construction of a new hotel on land currently being used as a car park for residents of the Crown Plaza Hotel, Reading.

As such a tree survey is necessary to determine the extent and value of trees on the site and adjacent to the site which may be affected by any construction works. This tree survey report has been prepared in line with local plan policies and is to be considered as a material part of any application to carry out construction works.

Brief

We have been instructed by Redefine BDL Management Ltd to survey the trees on the site with the guidance of BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' .

Based upon the data collected we are to provide a Tree Survey Plan (TSP) to show the trees present and a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) to show the constraints posed by the trees at the design stage.

We have provided details of the Root Protection Area (RPA) indicated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) and shown in the Tree Survey Schedules.

We have been asked to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) showing the effect of the proposed works on the existing site trees.

We have also been instructed to produce a Landscape Planting Plan giving details of the Soft Landscaping elements of the proposed scheme.

Scope of Report

This report is designed to survey the trees currently present on site and adjacent to the site.

The trees have been surveyed at a preliminary level only. The survey for trees in relation to the planning process must not be substituted for a tree risk assessment report. Detailed inspections involved decay inspection equipment, climbing or aerial inspections were not carried out and are beyond the scope of this report. In cases where we consider further investigation to be necessary this will be highlighted in the report.

Where tree stems and canopy structure are obscured by the presence of Ivy or other climbers it will not be possible to assess the areas of the tree that are not visible.

This survey covers stages 1-2 of the 5 stage Arboricultural process used in relation to planning. Stage 1 is the Tree Survey Plan (TSP). Stage 2 is the production of the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP). Stage 3 is the preparation of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and this is to be found later in this document. Stage 4 is the preparation of an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). Stage 5 is the implementation, supervision and ongoing monitoring of the works.

We have been asked to produce a Stage 3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) showing the effect of the proposed works on the existing site trees.

Site Description

The appraisal site lies within the administrative jurisdiction of Reading Borough Council who are the relevant Local Planning Authority for the purposes of an application for planning permission for a new dwelling in this location.

The site is on land allocated within the Core Strategy (Policy CS37) as a Major Landscape Feature (shown on the Reading Borough Local Plan Proposals Map). The site is subject to Tree Preservation Order 118/09 (copy attached) which covers 11 Alder trees and additional Plane trees, it should be noted that this TPO will not affect our Tree grading and is not a guarantee of tree quality. The site is on a route identified in Reading's Tree Strategy as being important for tree planting and retention.

All of the trees shown on the Tree Survey drawing were shown on the supplied topographical drawing.

The soil Texture is Clayey Loam to Sandy Loam.

The soil Depth is Deep and the pH is Neutral.

The British Geological Survey Map indicates that the bedrock geology consists of the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation and that the Superficial Geology consists of Langley Silt Member- Clay and Silt.

Survey details

A total twenty nine individual trees and three groups were surveyed and classified according to the BS 5837 valuation criteria. Of the individual trees surveyed:

- None were classified as BS5837 Category A, representing trees of high quality and value.
- Six were classified as Category B, which represents trees which should be retained wherever possible, these trees mainly provide screening and make up part of the wider street scene.
- Twenty two trees were identified as Category C, which represents trees of low quality, due to past management or structural defects.
- One was graded U.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been produced providing guidance on tree protection measures

Tree Species Diversity

Six tree species were recorded during the survey.

A summary of the tree species surveyed can be within the Tree Schedule and is also provided in the Table below (dead trees not included):

Tree Species	Number of trees	Approx. Percentage
Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	10	32.26
Golden Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Jaspidea')	2	6.45
Italian Alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	11	35.48
London Plane (<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>)	3	9.68
Norway Maple var. (<i>Acer platanoides</i> var.)	4	12.90
Small leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	1	3.23

Age Diversity (includes groups)

Age Class	Number of trees	Approx. Percentage
Young	4	12.90
Semi-mature	5	16.13
Early-mature	14	45.16
Mature	8	25.80
Over-mature	0	0
Veteran	0	0

Tree Survey Details

Tree heights and canopy spreads were calculated using by use of a hand held laser measuring device where possible.

The tree survey was carried out by Francis Squires & Darren Hood FdSc MArborA on 6th. February 2018. The weather was fine and sunny.

Each individual tree has been allocated a reference number. 'T' refers to trees on site. 'G' refers to grouped trees.

The location of trees (plotted as accurately as conditions allowed and based on a supplied plan) are shown on the Tree Survey Plan (TSP).The data for each tree is contained with the Tree Survey Schedule.

In total 29 individual trees and 3 groups were surveyed and were included in the Tree Survey Schedule.

The following data was assessed for the trees:

- Dimensions (height, crown spread and stem diameter).
- Height above ground level of the lowest point of the crown base (excluding very minor parts of the crown).
- The overall structural and physiological condition.
- The likely remaining retention span of the trees.
- The quality and value grade for each tree or group according to the cascade chart contained within BS 5837.

Key to Tree Survey Data

The following information is in accordance with BS 5837: 2012.

Tree number. As identified on the tree plans.

Species. Given as common names and botanical names on the survey schedule.

Stem diameter. Measured in mm. Measured at 1.5m above ground level and used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA) Prefixed by * indicates an estimate due to obstructions to access or an off site tree. Prefixed by § indicates an average is given over several stems for example in the case of a hedge.

Crown spread. Estimated crown extents to the cardinal points as shown on the tree plans. Measured in metres with laser or estimated (*) when line of sight is poor. **WC** – indicates that the crown forms part of the woodland canopy.

Height of crown clearance. The height of first significant branch. Cardinal point may be indicated.

Age class**Definition**

Young (Y)

Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted with specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm Diameter at 1.5m.

Semi-mature (S/M)

An established tree, but with some growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. A tree within its first third of lifespan.

Early-mature (E/M)

A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. A tree in its second third of life span.

Mature (M)

A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final third of expected lifespan.

Over-mature (O/M)

A senescent (declining/degradation) or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of expected lifespan. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with safety and/or duty of care implications.

Veteran (V)

Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Dead

The tree is dead and cannot be clarified as a veteran tree. Its age up till death is of no significance.

Condition**Definition**

Good (G)

Generally in good health typical of the species needing little, if any, attention. Few minor defects of little overall significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure/defects.

Fair (F)

A tree or trees with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of deterioration. This could include a major defect in an early life stage, or multiple minor defects. A tree that may require work to remove or improve a defect.

Poor (P)

A tree or trees with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be a risk to retain in its current or future known situation. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.

Dead (D)

A tree or trees no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are becoming or have become dangerous.

Landscape Contribution. Although not always included in BS 5837: 2012 Tree Survey Schedules we find it useful to make an assessment of the Landscape Contribution of the tree as follows:

High (prominent landscape feature)

Medium (visible in landscape)

Low (secluded/among other trees)

Trees of poor quality/appearance will normally be assessed with a lower Landscape Contribution.

Comments. These concern only matters within the interests of good arboricultural practice and do not take any account of the new proposed development. A full hazard assessment is beyond the scope of a report dealing with planning aspects.

Estimated remaining contribution. A guide to the likely period for which the tree is likely to confer benefits to the wider environment. The retention span is categorised into years.

Category grading. To be applied by an arboriculturist; to identify the quality and value of the tree stock so that informed decisions can be made with regards to which trees should be removed or retained. Four categories are used:

U – Trees unsuitable for retention

A – Trees of high quality

B – Trees of moderate quality

C – Trees of low quality

Category sub grading. May be applied where retention criteria is:

1 – Arboricultural

2 – Landscape

3 – Cultural including ecological/environmental

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T1	London plane (<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>)	18m	1010mm	N6m E5m S6m W6m	9m	9m	M	Good	Good	High	40+	Bat potential	B (2)	12.1m	461.5m²
T2	London plane (<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>)	17m	850mm	N4m E6m S5m W5m	10m	9m	M	Good	Good	High	40+		B (2)	10.2m	326.9m²
T3	London plane (<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>)	20m	880mm	N7m E7m S5m W5m	10m	10m	M	Good	Good	High	40+		B (2)	10.6m	350.3m²
T4	Golden ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Jaspidea')	6m	330mm	5m	1.5m	2m	SM	Good	Good	Moderate	10+		B (2)	4.0m	49.3m²
T6	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8m	3 stems @ 220mm	5m	1m	1m	EM	Fair	Fair	Low	20+		C (2)	4.6m	65.7m²
T7	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	9m	5 stems @ 120mm	3m	2m	2m	SM	Fair	Fair	Low	20+		C (2)	3.2m	32.6m²
T8	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	17m	550mm ivy	N9m E6m S5m W6m	3m	3m	M	Fair	Fair	Low	20+		C (2)	6.6m	136.8m²
T9	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	17m	3 stems @ 350mm	N12m E3m S7m W12m	2.5m	2.5m	M	Fair	Fair	Low	20+		C (2)	7.3m	166.3m²
T10	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	17m	1000mm ivy	N11m E7m S11m W10m	3m	4m	M	Fair	Fair	Moderate	10+		C (2)	12.0m	452.4m²
T11	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	17m	3 stems @ 450mm	N7m E11m S11m W3m	3m	3m	M	Fair	Poor	Low	10+		C (2)	9.4m	274.8m²
T12	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	17m	450mm ivy est	N7m E7m S7m W7m	3m	3m	M	Fair	Poor	Low	10+		C (2)	5.4m	91.6m²

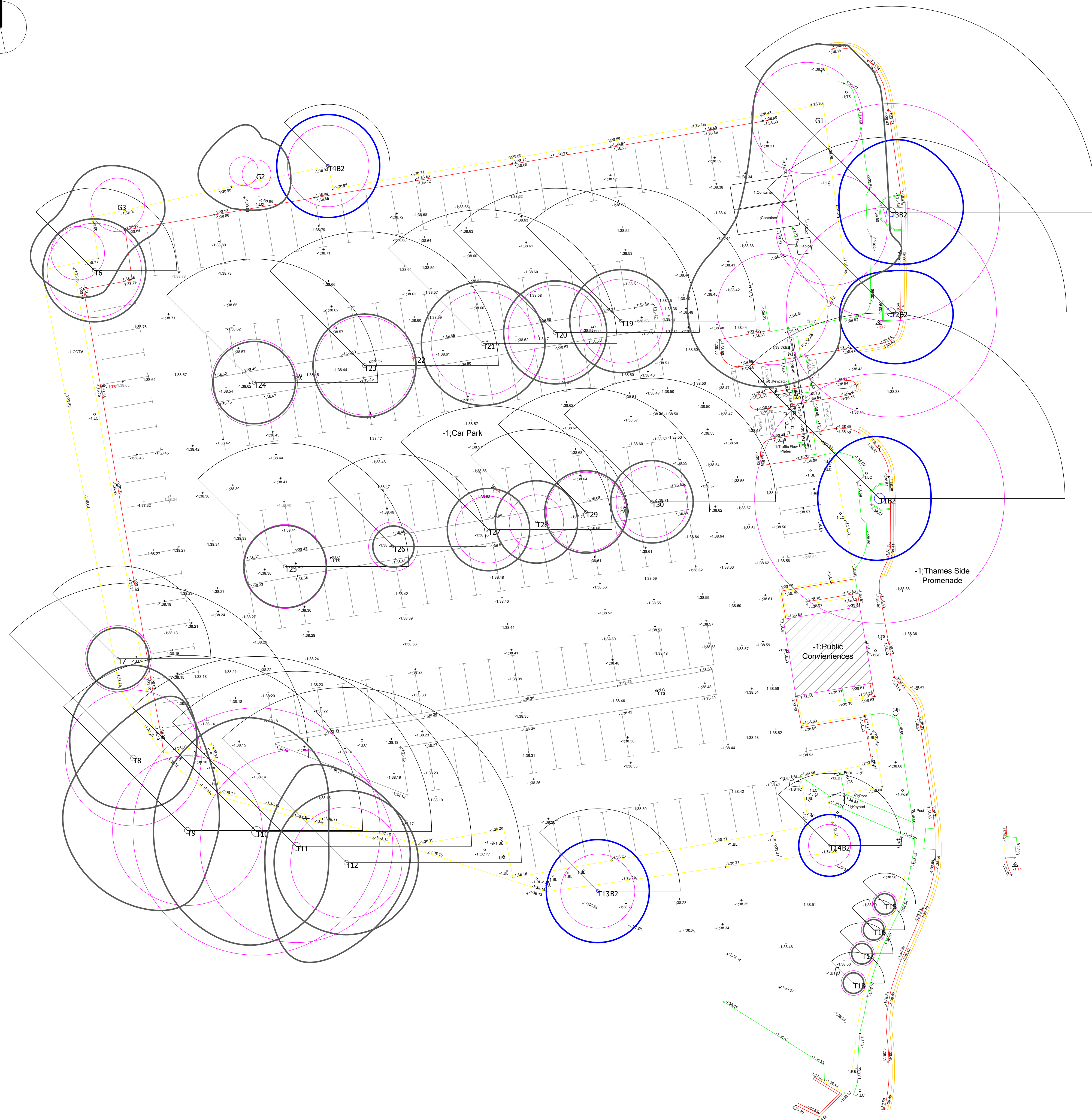
Crown Plaza Reading - Tree Schedule Note T5 has been removed as it now forms part of G2

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T13	Golden ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Jaspidea')	8m	300mm	5m	1.5m	2m	SM	Good	Good	Low	10+		B (2)	3.6m	40.7m ²
T14	Small-leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	7m	170mm	3m	2m	1.8m	SM	Good	Good	Low	40+		B (2)	2.0m	13.1m ²
T15	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	3m	100mm	1m	2m	2m	Y	Good	Good	Low	20+		C (2)	1.2m	4.5m ²
T16	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	3m	100mm	1m	2m	2m	Y	Good	Good	Low	20+		C (2)	1.2m	4.5m ²
T17	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	3m	100mm	1m	2m	2m	Y	Good	Good	Low	20+		C (2)	1.2m	4.5m ²
T18	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	3m	100mm	1m	2m	2m	Y	Good	Good	Low	20+		C (2)	1.2m	4.5m ²
T19	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	13m	340mm	5m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	4.1m	52.3m ²
T20	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	14m	380mm	5m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	4.6m	65.3m ²
T21	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	13m	420mm	6m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	5.0m	79.8m ²
T22	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	4m	320mm	0m	0m	0m	EM		Poor	Low	Dead		U	3.8m	46.3m ²
T23	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	13m	400mm	5m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	4.8m	72.4m ²
T24	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	12m	350mm	4m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	4.2m	55.4m ²
T25	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	12m	340mm	4m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	4.1m	52.3m ²
T26	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	9m	200mm	2m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	2.4m	18.1m ²
T27	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	12m	270mm	4m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	3.2m	33.0m ²
T28	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	9m	220mm	4m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	2.6m	21.9m ²
T29	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	12m	320mm	4m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	3.8m	46.3m ²
T30	Italian alder (<i>Alnus cordata</i>)	12m	290mm	4m	3m	3m	EM	Good	Fair	Moderate	20+		C (3)	3.5m	38.0m ²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G1	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15m	Avg 450mm	7m	4m	4m	EM	Fair	Fair	Moderate	10+		C (2)	5.4m	91.6m ²
G2	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8m	Avg 5 stems @ 120mm	3m	0.5m	0.5m	SM	Fair	Fair	Low	10+		C (2)	1.4m	6.5m ²
G3	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	8m	Avg 3 stems @ 220mm	5m	1m	1m	EM	Fair	Fair	Low	20+		C (2)	2.6m	21.9m ²

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 150 mm	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



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

Category A

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

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

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

Shadow effect calculated as per BS 5837

Calculated Root Protection Area

The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Project	Crown Plaza Reading
Title	Tree Survey and Tree Constraints Plan

Scale 1-200 @ A1
Dwg No. SY18-185-TS-TCP-18-01
Date 03.04.18

Revision 0
Revision Date

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CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

CITROUS
LEMONS
LIME
LIME

- T1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)
- T2 Tilia x europaea (Common Lime)
- T3 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)
- T4 - T6 Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)
- T7 - T9 (Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)
- T10 & 11 Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Lime)
- T12 Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)

- T13 Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Lime)
- T14 - T23 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)
- G1 6 No. Alnus spp (Alder)
- G2 5 No. Alnus spp (Alder)



TITLE
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER: CROWNE PLAZA, RICHFIELD AVENUE,
READING

DRG NO D1894 DATE AUG 2009
DRAWN BY KR SCALE 1:750

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Reading
BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLANNING SUPPORT TEAM

SU7074NE
SU7174NW



Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

It will be seen that the proposed works will be likely to have a major effect on the site trees.

We carried out the Tree Survey without reference to any proposed scheme to ensure that our gradings were not influenced in any way.

Having carried out the Tree Survey we received details of the proposed works.

On receipt of the initial scheme we remarked that the removal of several TPO'd trees would probably require extensive mitigation planting and that the proposals left little room for Soft Landscaping.

The architects from Studio Anyo responded by producing another scheme which left much more generous areas of Soft Landscape for mitigation planting.

Drawing SY19-185-AIA-TRR-19-03 shows the trees which will need to be removed to allow works to take place these are :

G1- 'C' rated Crack Willow group – large trees with dead wood and in need of hard pruning due to them overhanging the car park.

T14-'B' rated Small Leaved Lime – a nice small tree.

T19-'C' rated Alders in car park – a group of TPO'd but poor quality Alders
T30 T22 is dead. All have poorly shaped crowns
some have dead wood with poor forks.

So with three trees in G1 we have 15 trees scheduled for removal.

Drawing SY19-185-AIA-TPP-19-04 shows the draft position of fencing to protect the Root Protection Areas or canopies of the retained trees.

We received a drawing from the architects at Studio Anyo that showed that major construction works impinged onto the Calculated Root Protection Areas of the retained London Planes T1 & T2, as a result it was agreed by the design team and client that the proposed building should be moved 5.5 metres in a Westerly direction. Works will still be required within the RPAs but this will consist of the replacement of existing hard surface with new hard surface we hope with minimal change of levels, if any and minimal excavation. If the new surface is permeable these works may benefit the retained trees.

The areas in red show where Arboricultural Supervision of works will be required.

The drawing shows the draft position of protective barriers which will protect both retained trees and some areas to be landscaped.

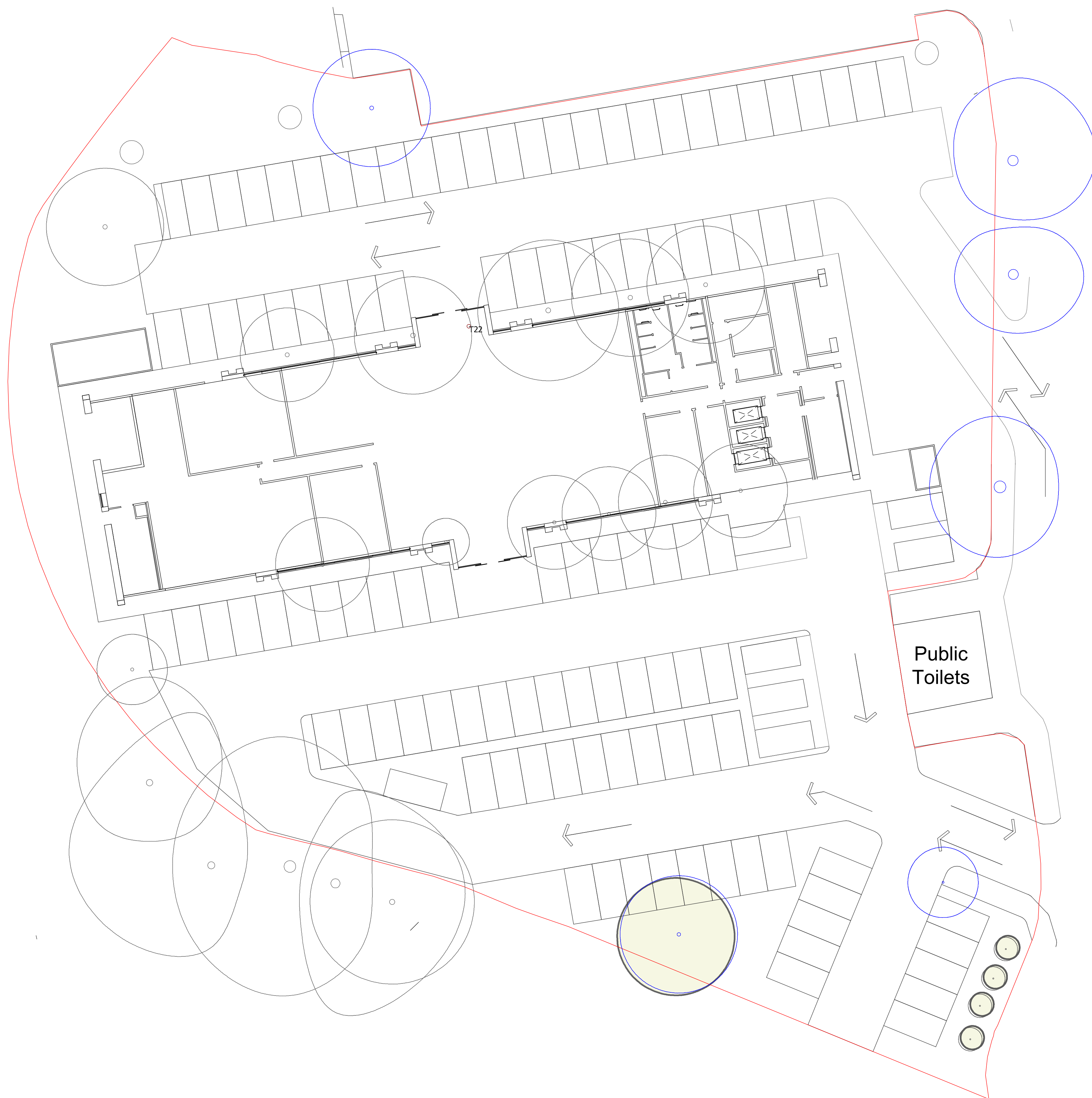
BS 5837:2012 states 'Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees. Barriers should be maintained to ensure they remain rigid and complete.'

Barrier details are to be found on this drawing.

In this case whilst we recommend the following specification of fencing to protect the TPO'd trees and trees close to the house development - 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet or attached to scaffold poles driven into the ground. The panels should be joined together with 4 no. non releasable plastic ties. All weather notices (min.A4 size) marked 'Construction Exclusion Zone-No Access' (or similar) should be attached to the barriers. It is important that these notices are fixed where they are visible to the site construction labour force, so the majority of these signs should be fixed to the site side of the barrier and not on the 'public' side.

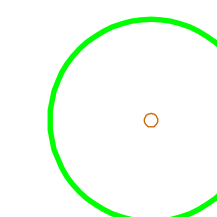
It is important that all of the site labour force are aware that these barriers are not to be removed, even temporarily, without permission of the Local Planning Authority or Site Arboriculturist.

After erection any Tree Protection fencing will be examined by ourselves to ensure that it fulfils the recommendations of BS5837:2012.



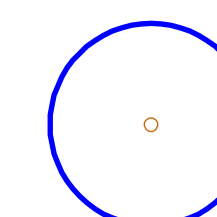
Trees to be considered for retention

Category A



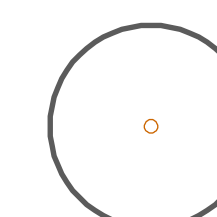
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years

Category B

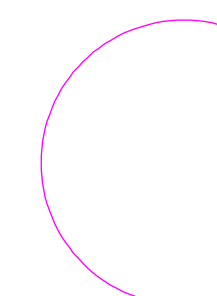


Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years

Category C



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



Calculated Root Protection Area

The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

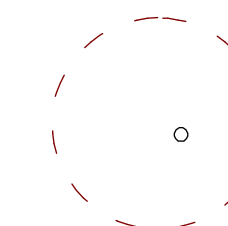
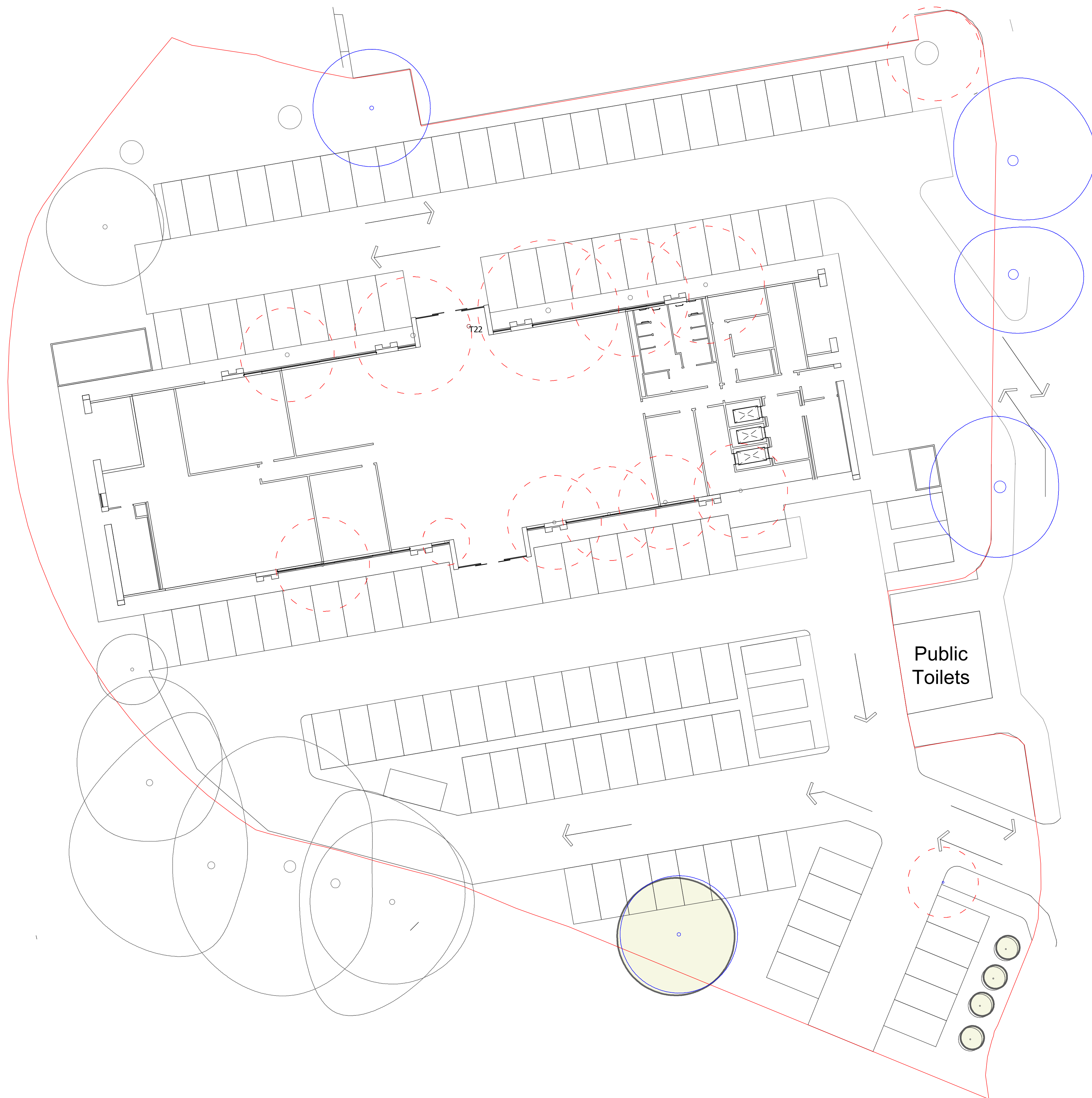
Project Title
Crown Plaza Reading
Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Tree Constraints Plan

Scale
1-200 @ A1
Dwg No.
SY19-185-AIA-TCP-19-02
Date
23.06.19

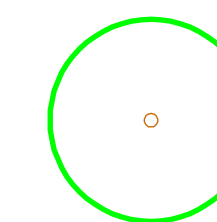
Revision
0
Revision Date

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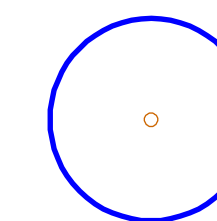


Trees removed to allow for works-
G1/T14/T19/T20/T21/T23/T24/T25/
T26/T27/T28/T29/T30



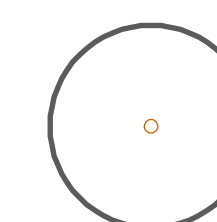
Trees to be retained
Category A

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



Category B

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



Category C

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

The original of this drawing was produced in colour –
a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Project Title Crown Plaza Reading
Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Trees removed/retained

Scale 1-200 @ A1
Dwg No. SY19-185-AIA-TRR-19-03
Date 23.06.19

Revision 0
Revision Date

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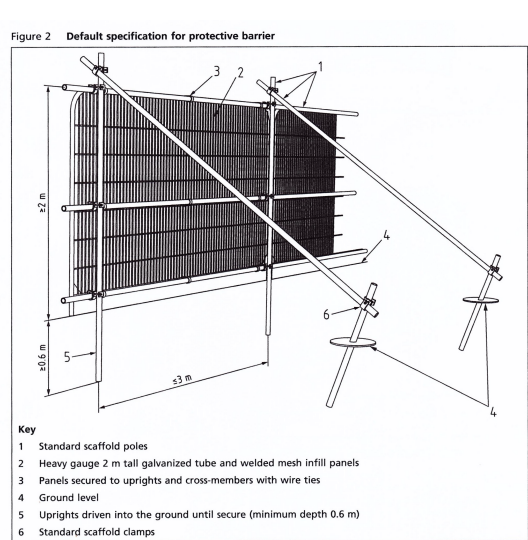
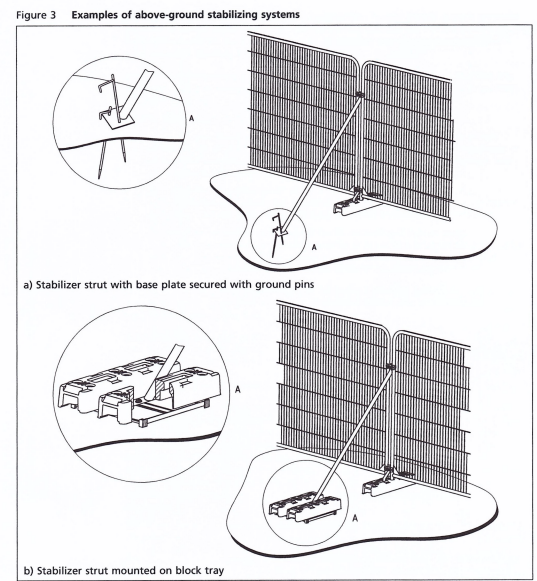


Tree Protection fencing- as per details shown below.

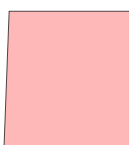
Fencing will be installed before any demolition or construction works take place.

2m high panels to be joined together with two plastic ties 1m apart.
Signage to be fixed to the panels (facing towards site operations) saying-
'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE- NO ACCESS' or similar.

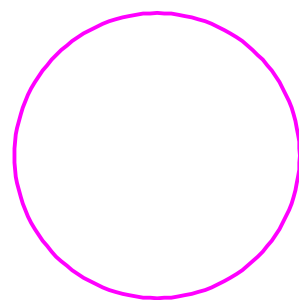
The purpose of this fencing is to remind contractors of the importance of avoiding damage to the retained trees and to protect the retained landscape areas.



Example Tree Protection sign see
Arboricultural Method Statement
for details



Areas where Arboricultural Supervision will be necessary during
works- see Arboricultural Method Statement for details



Calculated Root Protection Area

The original of this drawing was produced in colour –
a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Project Title
Crown Plaza Reading
Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Tree Protection Plan

Scale
1-200 @ A1
Dwg No.
SY19-185-AIA-TPP-19-04
Date
23.06.19

Revision
0
Revision Date

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