

Woodland & Countryside Management Ltd.

Helping you make the most of your land



THAMES VALLEY SCHOOL, READING.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement report ref 117 01 11

Report by: Steve Russell BSc (Hons)

Date: 28th December 2017

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Woodland & Countryside Management Ltd. was commissioned to carry out a BS5837 (2012) Tree Survey and was subsequently asked to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement in December 2017. The survey carried out in early December 2017 has been used and has been applied to the latest plan for the development of the site. The report provides a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement with Tree Protection Plan based on that proposal. The Arboricultural Method Statement and Protection Plan set out how the development of the site can be carried out whilst maintaining the majority of trees on the site. The trees are protection by an area Tree Preservation Order 33/13.

1.2 Purpose of Report

This report provides analysis of the impact of the proposed development on trees and local amenity, its primary purpose is for the planning authority to review the tree information in support of the planning submission and for use as a basis for issuing planning consent or engaging in further discussion towards that end. This report is based on my site observations and the information provided; I have interpreted this in the context of my experience.

The report provides details of the recommendations for tree removal and management as well as the protective measures that should be put in place to ensure the retained trees remain in the long term. The report includes or refers to measures for protective fencing, ground protection and special surfacing, to ensure retained trees are protected during the development works.

1.3 Ecological Constraints

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection for the species that inhabit trees particularly Bats. From the site inspection, the trees on the site are unlikely to support Bats but this matter should be dealt with in a separate report by a suitably qualified Bat inspector.

1.4 Qualifications and Experience

My Qualifications are a BSc (Hons) in Countryside Management and National Diploma in Forestry. I have nearly 40 years' experience in Forestry, Arboriculture and Countryside management primarily in the local authority sector but also the Forestry Commission. I hold numerous NPTC certificates including tree inspection. I have been running Woodland and Countryside Management Ltd. for 4 years. I have worked for Local Authorities, Forestry Commission, MOD, Environmental Organisations, Estates, Estate Agents, Individual landowners and householders. I am a serving member of the Royal Forestry Society and Confederation of Forest Industries. I have also been a part time lecturer in Arboriculture and Woodland Management at Sparsholt and Lackham Colleges.

2 SITE EVALUATION

2.1 Site Visit

The Tree Survey was carried out on the 6th December 2017. All observation was from ground level, observations were confined to what was visible from within the site, adjacent property and from the Public Highway. The weather was generally overcast.

2.2 Site Description

The site is located south of the Meadway in Reading located between Dunsfold Road and Conwy Close and is part of a larger area of Educational provision. The site is a central bloc of buildings with parking, play areas and grounds surrounding. The area is fenced all round and has a number of internal fences creating safe areas.

2.3 Proposal

The current proposal is phase one of a long term plan to develop and improve the site, the works for phase one are primarily the extension of the existing buildings by adding an extra storey. There are no planned extensions outside the current footprint; however there are associated proposals within this phase to increase parking and to provide a work compound. The impact on the existing trees is minimal, however full consideration has been given to protection and retention of trees on the site.

2.4 Collection of Data

All individual trees on the site were surveyed as advocated by BS5837 (2012). Category rating was based on BS5837 (2012) Tree Quality Assessment Chart (Appendix 3). The surveyed trees details are found in the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 1) and the Tree Survey Plan (Appendix 2). Subsequently a number of trees were proposed to be removed as part of the development; the retained trees are shown on the Retained Tree Plan (Appendix 4)

2.4 Interpretation of Data

The Root Protection Area (RPA) for individual trees was calculated using the process laid down in section 4.6 of BS5837 (2012). However this is a simplistic methodology for establishing the minimum distance for protective barriers and consideration should be given to the influencing factors set out in section 4.6.3 of BS5837 (2012) in setting the RPA's on this site. The calculated RPA's of the retained trees are detailed in the Root Protection Area Plan (Appendix 5). The area of the retained trees shadow has also been calculated and is detailed in the Outline Tree Shadow Plan (Appendix 6).

2.5 Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the area where ground disturbance must be carefully controlled. In principle, no significant disturbance should occur within the RPA of category A, B or C trees as described in the BS5837 (2012) Tree Quality Assessment Chart (Appendix 3), and high levels of care are needed during any activities authorised within the RPA if the trees are to be successfully retained. Consideration also needs to be given to the space needed for the trees to be successfully retained after development has finished i.e. enabling tree crowns have room to develop. This is more important for trees that fall within Category A or B.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Impact on Trees

Any development should be made based on the primary assumption that there is no disturbance within the RPA's of the retained trees, particularly those of categories A and B. 36 trees were identified, 8 being category B and the remaining 28 being Category C. The majority of the trees are plantings associated with the earlier development of the site with trees around 30 years old. To enable the increased parking associated with the proposal two trees will need to be removed, these are as follows:

Tree 12, Common Hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*, Young/Recently planted, in good condition.
Tree 13, Holm Oak, *Quercus ilex*, Young/Recently planted, in good condition.

3.2 Proposals to Mitigate Impact

The majority of the retained trees are in good/fair physiological condition, there are a number close grown groups and a number have been lifted in the past. There is some deadwood and a number of trees would benefit from management to ensure they remain in a safe condition in the long term.

The retained trees will require protection during the development of the site. Successful retention of trees depends on the quality of the protection and the administrative procedures in place to ensure that the protective measures remain in place whilst there is any risk of damage. This report provides the methodology for achieving this and is set out in the Arboricultural Method Statement (Section 4) below.

3.3 Impact on Local Landscape

Subject to adequate precautions to protect the retained trees as specified in the Arboricultural Method Statement the development proposals will have little or no arboricultural impact. The overall impact on the local landscape would be minimal.

3.4 Detailed Impact Appraisal

The trees on the site consist of 8 category B and 28 category C ratings (see BS5837 (2012) Tree Quality Assessment Chart (Appendix 3)). This is due to their maturity and condition as well as their role they have in the local landscape. Of these 2 category C rating trees will be removed. The proposed tree removal will have little or no impact on the setting of the site in the wider landscape. In general terms category A and B trees are the most important in the planning context and need full consideration, category C trees are not so important and their loss should not influence the determination of a planning application. Any proposals to remove trees should be considered in light of mitigation planting proposals.

4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Introduction

The Arboricultural Method Statement sets out the protection measures that must be put in place to secure successful tree retention prior to, during and after development. It is based on the assumption that the minimum general standards for development issues are those set out in BS5837 (2012). The location and methodology of the protection measures must be approved by the Planning Authority and are subject to a site inspection and approval prior to commencement of works.

4.2 Protection Barriers

Due to the location of the retained trees and the phase one proposals, it is unlikely that the majority of trees will be impacted or affected in any way, however Protection fencing has been proposed to ensure all trees are protected. The siting of protection fencing has been designed to provide maximum protection during the main development. The tree protection fencing is to be erected prior to the start of any on-site works, this will be retained and maintained for the full duration of the construction works, but will need to be moved away to enable the final construction of a number of parking bays which will be carried out as the final works.

BS5837 (2012) states that where protective barriers are used these should be fit for purpose, BS5837 (2012) section 6.2.2 sets out the default position, however it also states in 6.2.2.3 that 'where the site circumstances and associated risk do not necessitate the default position, an alternative specification should be prepared and agreed by the local planning authority'. Due to the nature of the site and the limited amount of fencing required, it is proposed that an above ground stabilising system of protective fence with stabilisers in block trays as per Figure 3b of BS5837 (2012) will be used (Appendix 7). The protective fencing will be erected as per the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 8), and where meeting the boundary of the site will link to the existing boundary features to create a fully enclosed protection area.

4.3 Protection of RPA outside the Protective Fencing

There will be no areas of the trees RPA's sitting outside the main protective fence during the main development phase. There are a couple of parking spaces that impact on the RPA's of trees 14 and 18. The spaces affecting tree 14 do not require any new surfacing as they will be using the existing tarmac area. The spaces affecting tree 18 will require a small extension to the existing tarmac playground of approximately 30cms. Works to construct/alter the parking spaces will be carried out at the end of the development when the protection fencing can be moved back to enable construction before being removed completely on completion of the construction works. The area impacted is indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 8), No vehicular access, storage or tipping will be permitted in these areas.

4.4 Protective Surfacing

The proposed development in the most part has no impact on the RPA's of the retained trees. Where the parking bays impact on RPA of tree 18, the construction will be designed and constructed to have the minimum impact on the retained trees and will require a 'non dig' solution. This will be in line with BS5837 2012 Section 7.4 and guided by Arboricultural Practice Note No 12 'Through the Trees to Development'. Construction to protect the RPA

will be of a proprietary cellular confinement system that will allow water and gas movement, will provide load spreading to avoid compaction and will require no excavation to the existing surface e.g. the Cellweb TRP® Cellular Confinement System. Effective edge retention will be custom designed to avoid any significant excavation into existing soil levels being pre-formed edging secured by metal pins. Final details of the construction will be supplied by the selected system engineer. The area impacted is indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 8).

Although not proposed, should access be required within a RPA, then this will require a temporary protection scheme to be put in place, access within this area should be suitable for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, or an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification design should be designed to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

4.5 General Excavation

Excavation within the RPA's will be minimal and will only affect tree 18, excavation in this area will be kept to the minimum to achieve the construction of the parking bays, being carried out by hand causing the minimum disruption of roots. Any exposed roots to be removed should be cut 10-20cm behind the final face of excavation. Retained roots must be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extreme temperatures by an appropriate covering. Roots greater than 25mm should be retained where possible, roots 25 - 100mm should only be cut in exceptional circumstances. Roots over 100mm should only be cut in exceptional circumstances and following guidance from the Arboricultural Advisor.

4.6 Removal of Structures

There is no proposed demolition of the existing buildings at this stage.

4.7 Installation of New Services

There are no proposed new underground services however should these be required they should be located so that they sit outside the RPA's. Where the services must pass through the RPA's they should be installed using trenchless installation as the preferred method although hand excavation as detailed above (4.5) may be acceptable. The final details of services are provide separately and is not a part of this report.

4.8 Site Storage, Cement mixing and Washing points

Fuel storage, materials storage, handling and mixing areas and washing points for equipment and vehicles will all be located outside the RPA's. Where there is a risk of polluted water run off precautions will be in place to contain any spillages. Siting of any site office will be outside the RPA's. There will be no burning of waste material on the site; all waste material will be removed from site.

4.9 Tree Protection Supervision

Tree protection will be overseen by the Arboricultural Advisor, who will ensure all the proposed protective measures set out in this Method Statement are implemented and carried out in accordance with the approved details. This will require a visit once protection measures are in place and prior to commencement of works as well as a final visit to confirm removal of protective fencing on completion.

4.10 Tree Management Works

There are a number of trees that would benefit from management works including crown lifting, crown reduction away from lights CCTV etc. and the removal of deadwood. However no works are proposed as part of this proposal and will be carried out as part of the routine tree management carried out at the school. All tree works should be carried out to BS3998 (2010) Tree Work - Recommendations, by a competent Arboricultural contractor.

4.11 Soft Landscaping

Any re-profiling must be kept outside the RPA's and ground levels should be maintained at original levels where they extend over the RPA's.

4.12 Site Management

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the details of the Method Statement and any subsequent details and amendments are fully understood by all site personal. The developer will also be responsible for alerting the Arboricultural Advisor of any unforeseen works that have potential to impact on any RPA and to take advice on the works and implement any recommendations made. The developers will also be responsible for the provision of site visit records and certificates of completion.

5 SUMMARY

The protection of retained trees on this site has been fully considered and this report provides an Arboricultural Method Statement that ensures the development is carried out with the minimum impact on the retained trees.

6 APPENDIX

- Appendix 1 Tree Survey Schedule
- Appendix 2 Tree Survey Plan
- Appendix 3 BS5837 (2012) Tree Quality Assessment Chart
- Appendix 4 Retained Tree Plan
- Appendix 5 Retained Tree RPA Plan
- Appendix 6 Retained Tree Shadow Plan
- Appendix 7 Protective Fencing Diagram BS5837 (2012)
- Appendix 8 Tree Protection Plan



Steve Russell BSc (Hons)
Woodland & Countryside Management Ltd.

Date: 27th December 2017

APPENDIX 1

WOODLAND & COUNTRYSIDE MANAGEMENT LTD

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837:2012)

Client: THAMES VALLEY SCHOOL (Simul Consultants)

Site: THAMES VALLEY SCHOOL, READING.

Date of Survey: 6th DECEMBER 2017

Surveyor: STEVE RUSSELL

Tagged: NO

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	Spread (m)				Canopy Height (m)				Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Comment
											N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W							
1	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Semi mature	9	1	250					2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Branches interfering with CCTV.
2	Mountain Ash	Sorbus aucuparia	Semi mature	9	1	230					2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	Good	C	>40 yrs	Fair	Bark damage on stem. Some minor deadwood.
3	Common Lime	Tilia europaea	Semi mature	8	1	290					3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Lifted in past. Secondary stem removed in past leaving stub.
4	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Mature	12	1	210					1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	3	2	3	Good	Good	Fair	C	>40 yrs	Good	Small wound cavity in base.
5	Common Lime	Tilia europaea	Semi mature	9	1	250					2	3	3	3	3	3	2.5	2.5	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Crown lifted in past. Growing into light.
6	Red Oak	Quercus	Mature	12	1	350					4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good	
7	Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris	Mature	9	1	260					3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	Fair	Good	Fair	B	>40 yrs	Fair	Sub dominant tree growing out and away from adjacent Oak. Multistemmed from 2m. Sucker growth from base.
8	Common Oak	Quercus robur	Semi mature	9	1	180					3	1	3	2.5	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Good	C	>40 yrs	Fair	Growing out and away from adjacent Hornbeam.
9	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Mature	10	4	310	220	160	120		4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Multistemmed from 1m.
10	Himalayan Birch	Betula utilis	Young	4	1	50					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	Fair	Good	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	Dieback in leading stem.
11	Himalayan Birch	Betula utilis	Young	4.5	1	50					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	
12	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Young	5	1	80					1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	
13	Holm Oak	Quercus ilex	Young	4	1	70					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	
14	London Plane	Platanus x hispanica	Mature	15.5	1	450					7	7	7	7	2	3	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good	Crown lifted in past. Old pruning wounds.
15	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	Mature	10	1	380					4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good	Small damage at base.
16	Holm Oak	Quercus ilex	Young	4	1	50					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Minor trimmer damage to base.
17	Holm Oak	Quercus ilex	Young	4	1	50					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Trimmer damage at base.
18	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Mature	11	1	330					5	5	5	4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Lifted in past.

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	Spread (m)				Canopy Height (m)				Crown	Stem	Basal Area	Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Comment
											N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W							
19	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Mature	16	1	280					4	3	2	3	4	8	6	8	Fair	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Fair	Minor deadwood.
20	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Mature	11	1	270					3	1	3	5	3	5	3	2	Fair	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Fair	Growing out and away from adjacent trees.
21	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Mature	16	1	270					4	4	1	3	2.5	3	4	3	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Weight to north.
22	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Mature	16	1	390					3	6	4	6	3	3	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good	Minor deadwood.
23	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Mature	12	1	210					2	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	Fair	Poor	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	Minor deadwood. Major bark damage to stem. Lifted in past.
24	Common Oak	Quercus robur	Mature	16	1	310					2	3	3	6	8	5	2	3	Fair	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Growing out and away from adjacent trees.
25	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	Mature	12	1	310					5	5	1	2	3	2	5	6	Fair	Fair	Good	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	3 stems from 2m. Damage and decay in junction and base. Minor deadwood. Lifted in past, Canker just starting.
26	Red Oak	Quercus	Mature	16	1	390					5	3	5	6	3	7	4	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good	
27	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Mature	12	4	270	210	180	150		3	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	Good	Fair	Good	C	>40 yrs	Fair	Multistemmed from 0.5m. Lifted in past.
28	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	Mature	19	1	530					5	5	5	4	8	5	4	6	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good	
29	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	Mature	8	1	310					2	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	Fair	C	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	Bark wounds in crown and on stem. Potential weak fork.
30	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Mature	10	1	320					4	2	4	4	3	5	3	3	Good	Fair	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Damage to stem. Located within fenced area of electricity sub station.
31	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	Mature	18	1	490					5	5	3	5	2	2	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good	Minor damage to stem and buttress roots.
32	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	Mature	17	1	610					4	4	6	7	4	3	3	3	Good	Good	Good	B	>40 yrs	Good	Cavity in branch at 12m below Mistletoe. Branches affecting light column.
33	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Young	6	1	60					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	
34	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Young	6	1	80					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Bolt/marker in stem at 1.5m.
35	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Young	6	1	80					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	Staked. Needs removal.
36	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Young	6	1	90					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	Good	C	>40 yrs	Good	



**Woodland & Countryside
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THAMES VALLEY SCHOOL

SCALE :
1 : 500 @ A3

DATE :
27-Dec-17

PLAN TITLE: TREE SURVEY
PLAN REF: WCM/SSR/DS/SC/TVS/TSP/1



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BS 5837 (2012)

CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
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>			See Table 2
	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)	See Table 2
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	See Table 2
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	See Table 2

APPENDIX 4



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THAMES VALLEY SCHOOL

SCALE :
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DATE :
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PLAN TITLE: RETAINED TREE
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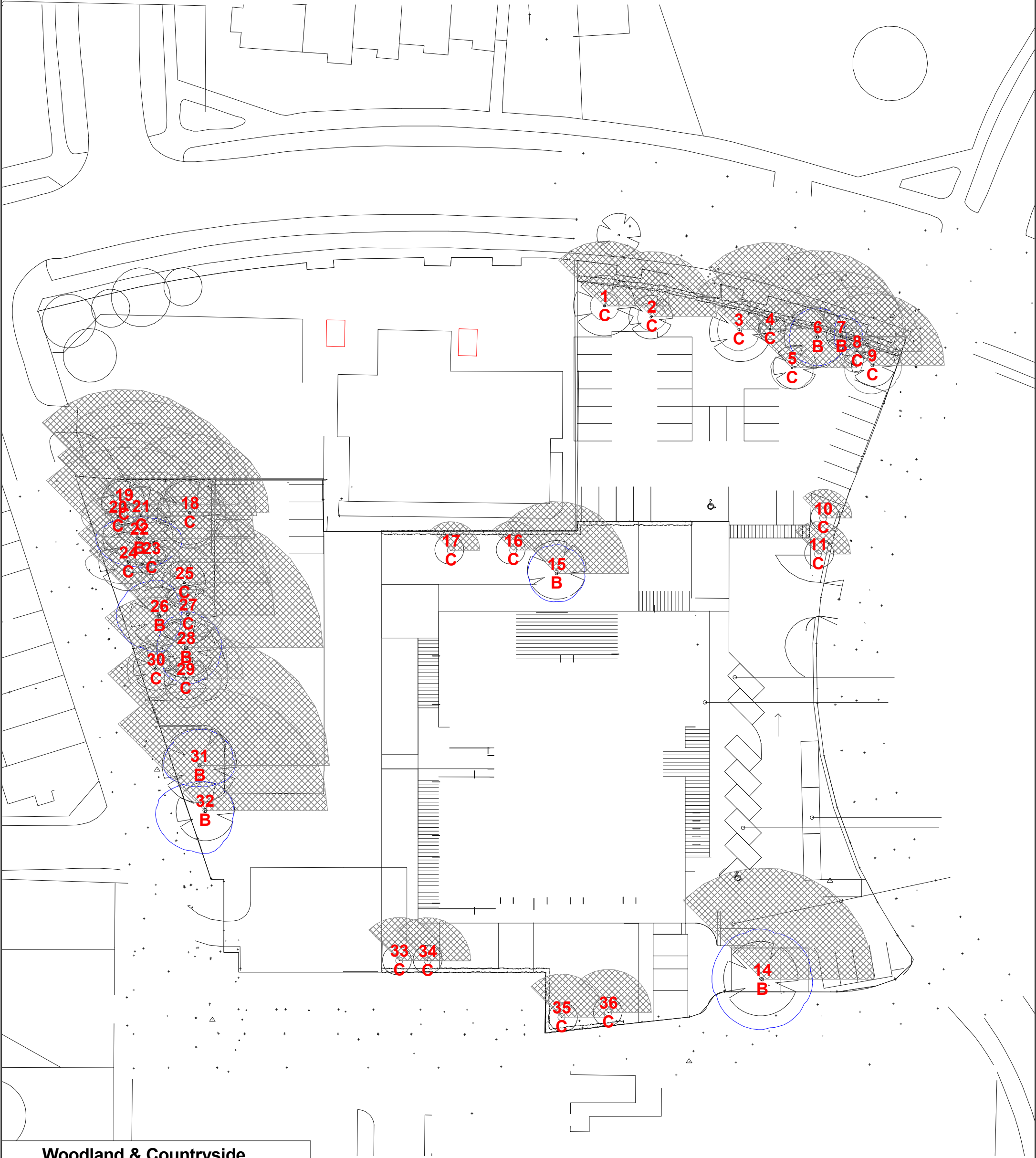
DATE :
27-Dec-17

PLAN TITLE: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
PLAN REF: WCM/SSR/DS/SC/TVS/RPA/1



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APPENDIX 6



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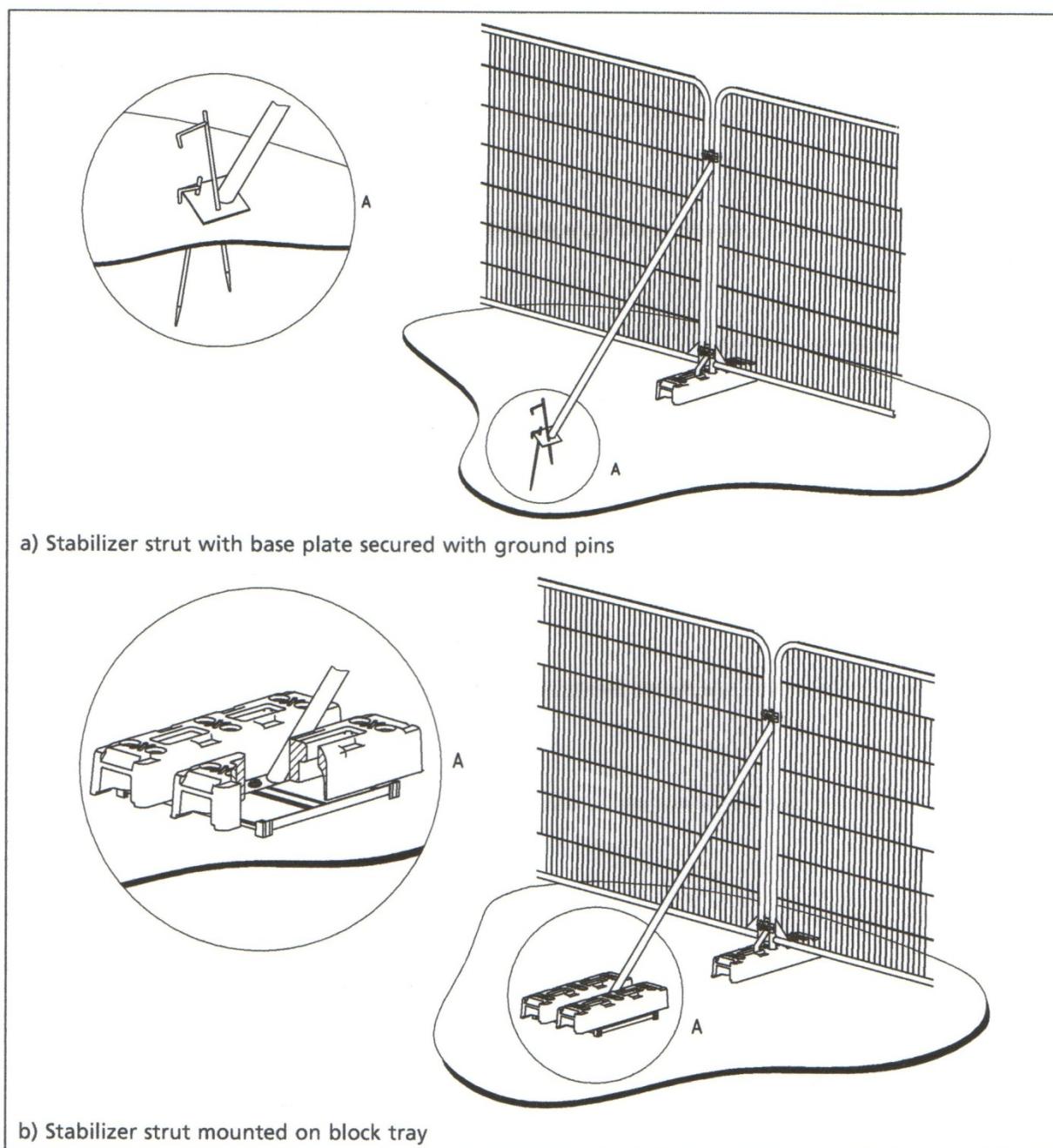
PLAN TITLE: TREE SHADOW
PLAN REF: WCM/SSR/DS/SC/TVS/TS/1



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APPENDIX 7

BS5837 (2012) ABOVE GROUND STABILISING SYSTEMS



Woodland & Countryside Management Ltd. (2012)

APPENDIX 8



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THAMES VALLEY SCHOOL

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27-Dec-17

PLAN TITLE: TREE PROTECTION
PLAN REF: WCM/SSR/DS/SC/TVS/TP/1



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