Arboricultural Planning Report For:

Dee Park Open Space
Glenmore Place
Reading
Berkshire
RG30 4EP

Client:	Reading Borough Council
Report Date:	27/09/2024
Survey Date:	23/09/2024
Report Ref.:	24 2653 JG Glenmore Place Arb TR
Rev. No.:	-
Checked By:	JP

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Document Details

Site address:	Dee Park Open Space, Glenmore Place, Reading, Berkshire, RG30 4EP
Ref:	24 2653 JG Glenmore Place Arb TR
Site visit undertaken by:	Rob Anderson FdSc, ND Arb, MArborA
Date of site survey:	23/09/2024
Report prepared by:	Rob Anderson FdSc, ND Arb, MArborA
TPP Ref:	24 2653 TTP 001
Revision:	-

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1 Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Arb Consultancy Ltd was instructed by Reading Borough Council to survey the subject tree(s) in order to assess their general condition and to provide an arboricultural report relating to the proposed development at Dee Park Open Space, Glenmore Place, Reading, Berkshire, RG30 4EP.

1.1.2 The purpose of this arboricultural report is to assess the direct and indirect effects of the proposed development on the surveyed tree(s) and to recommend such measures as are necessary to safeguard them in a sustainable manner.

1.1.3 An electronic copy of the existing site layout and proposal was provided and this formed the basis of the Tree Protection Plan.

1.1.4 As stated above this Report and Survey is intended for planning purposes only and in no way constitutes a safety inspection of any of the trees onsite. We recommend that all trees undergo a full safety inspection to fulfil the owner's duty of care as defined by both civil law and the Occupiers' Liability Acts of 1957 & 1984.

1.2 Documents Used

Topographical Survey/Existing Site Layout: Existing Site Plan.dwg

Proposed Site Layout: Proposed Site Plan.dwg

1.3 Contact Details

Role	Contact Name	Company
Client	Reading Borough Council	LPA
Architect /Agent	James Garside	Shrimplin Planning & Development
Project Arboriculturist	Rob Anderson FdSc, ND Arb, MArborA	Arb Consultancy Ltd
LPA Tree Officer	TBC	Reading Borough Council

1.4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations will be used throughout this report:

BS 5837	British Standard – 'BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations'
AIA	Arboricultural Implications Assessment
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
LPA	Local Planning Authority
VTA	Visual Tree Assessment
RPA	Root Protection Area
TPP	Tree Protection Plan
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
CA	Conservation Area
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
CCS	Cellular Confinement System
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain

2 The Site

2.1 Site Appraisal

2.1.1 Dee Park Open Space (the 'site') is currently a play area consisting of a surfaced playing court and a soft landscape area with children's play equipment. Towards the northern end is a portacabin-type building with a metal ramp leading up to it.

2.1.2 The play area elements of the site were found to be flat with a slight slope leading up to Glenmore Place parking area and where trees T3, T4 & T5 are growing.

2.1.3 The tree stock was found to be in two forms. First small lower quality self-set trees predominantly growing against the playing areas' fencing. Secondly three established Filed Maples (T3, T4 & T5) that are of reasonable quality and provide landscape value to the immediate local area.

2.1.4 For further tree details please see the Appendix 4 Tree Schedule.

2.1.5 An aerial photograph of the site is included below:

Aerial image of site with indicative red line boundary (© Google Maps 2024)

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 Reference to the BGS Geology Viewer (BETA) indicates that the underlying geology of the site forms part of the Lambeth Group - Clay, silt and sand

2.2.2 The presence of a clay element within the soil is significant in terms of both tree protection and foundation design.

2.2.3 Clay soils are susceptible to significant compaction when wet, which can result in root asphyxiation leading to tree death, often over a period of years after the soil damage has occurred.

2.2.4 On this basis it is essential that all recommended tree protection measures are implemented in full and are not relaxed at any point throughout the course of the development.

2.2.5 Clay soils can experience substantial volume changes when vegetation extracts moisture from the ground. Any foundations should also be designed in accordance with the recommendations contained within NHBC Chapter 4.2 (National House Building Council, 2010) and should account for the possibility of both subsidence and heave.

3 The Trees

3.1 Categorisation, Assessment and Summary

3.1.1 The trees are from low to average arboricultural and landscape value.

3.1.2 A schedule of the surveyed trees is included within Appendix 4 of this report. The trees have been categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012

3.2 Protection Status

3.2.1 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas (Town and Country Planning Act 1990)

3.2.2 Our basic online searches suggest there to be no TPO's pertaining to trees/vegetation on or adjacent to the site, and that the site is not located within a CA.

3.2.3 Further to the above, it must be stated that searches undertaken by Arb Consultancy Ltd with specific regard to the statutory protection status of trees are preliminary in nature and collated with information obtained from the respective LPA website. Such information is only a guide as LPA websites and the information provided within them are subject to continual change.

3.2.4 It is therefore strongly advised that information pertaining to the statutory protection status of a tree or trees, on and/or adjacent to development sites be fully investigated by contacting the respective LPA directly. Should a TPO or CA status be confirmed then full details should be obtained in writing from the respective LPA.

4 The Proposal

4.1.1 The proposal consists of the restructuring and improvement of the existing play area to incorporate new play equipment, surfacing and soft landscaping.

4.1.2 The proposed layout can be seen within viewport two of the TPP

5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 Arboricultural Implications

5.1.1 The arboricultural impacts associated with this development are provided below and intended to be read in conjunction with the attached Tree Protection Plan ref: 24 2653 TTP 001

5.2 Recommended Tree Works

5.2.1 A schedule of tree works is provided below:

Tree No.	BS5837 Category	Proposed/Recommended Works	Reason for Works
T2	U	Remove tree	It would not be possible to remove the walk/ramp with the tree in situ.
T6	U	Remove tree	The tree is dead and should be removed regardless of development.
T7	C	Remove tree	To allow for the proposed improvements
T8	C	Remove tree	To allow for the proposed improvements

Table 1: Recommended Tree Works

5.2.2 Proposed removals can be seen in the viewport one of the TPP on the left hand side.

5.2.3 The proposal requires the removal of four small self-set trees that were found to be of low or poor quality and as such it is judged that they are not of a quality that should present any constraint to the re-development of the site.

5.2.4 The proposed layout incorporates the planting of 35 new trees as well as other shrubs throughout the site.

5.3 Impacts on retained trees

5.3.1 Higher quality trees comprising three early mature Field Maples' can be successfully retained throughout the construction of the proposed. These trees are located just outside the site within planters interspersing parking bays along Glenmore Place. The whole of the soft verge within the RPAs of these trees can be protected with the use of tree protection fencing throughout the whole of the build process.

5.3.2 Below is a method for installing tree protection fencing in line with BS5837:2012. However, it would also be possible to use site hoarding instead, as long as it is located within the position shown for protection fencing on the TPP.

5.4 Tree Protection Measures

5.4.1 The principle of permitting temporary construction access within the RPA is established in BS 5837 clause 6.2.3. Where the requirement for access is justified then this may be achieved through the setting back of the protective fencing and the use of ground protection measures to protect the underlying soil.

5.4.2 All retained trees will be robustly protected in accordance with BS 5837. Full details of the necessary tree protection measures are provided within the Arboricultural Method Statement which can be found on page 12 of this report. These issues include:

Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision

General Precautions

Tree Surgery

Tree Protection Fencing

6 Conclusions

6.1.1 Having considered the arboricultural implications associated with this site, I believe the proposal to be arboriculturally sound.

6.1.2 Subject to full compliance with this report and the TPP, I believe that all retained trees can be adequately protected and will be safeguarded in a sustainable manner.

7 Bibliography

Anon., 1981. Wildlife and Countryside Act (Amended). s.l.:HMSO.

Anon., 2000. Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Amended). s.l.:HMSO.

British Standards Institute, 2010. Tree work - Recommendations. London: BSI.

British Standards Institute, 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. London: BSI Standards Ltd.

National House Building Council, 2010. NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2. s.l.:NHBC.

Roberts, J., Jackson, N. & Smith, M., 2006. Tree Roots in the Built Environment. Norwich: The Stationary Office.

The National Joint Utilities Group, 2007. Volume 4 - NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, s.l.: NJUG Publications.

8 Arboricultural Method Statement

The Arboricultural Implications Assessment highlights the approaches required to mitigate issues raised by the integration of existing trees into the proposed design. The Arboricultural Method Statement defines the site-specific specifications for tree protection and other details required to implement the recommendations in a realistic manner.

This Arboricultural Method Statement must be read in conjunction with the approved Tree Protection Plan Ref: 24 2653 TTP 001

8.1 Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision

8.1.1 Due to the nature of the proposed development and subject to agreement from the LPA, no regular arboricultural monitoring is proposed.

8.2 General Precautions

8.2.1 All trees which are being retained onsite will be protected by protective fencing and/or ground protection as detailed in the following sections. Protective fencing will be erected before any materials or machinery is brought onto the site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once erected fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the LPA.

8.2.2 Care will be taken to avoid damage in the following ways:

8.2.3 Oil, bitumen, cement, or other material likely to be injurious to a tree will not be stored or mixed within 10m of any trunk unless contained within a bunded structure. Concrete mixing will not be carried out within 10m of a tree unless undertaken within a bunded container. Any spillage shall be immediately reported to the project arboriculturist who will determine what mitigation is required.

8.2.4 Fires will not be lit nearer than 5m the limit of the crown spread, will be downwind of the tree and will be prevented from becoming so large as to affect the tree.

8.2.5 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to any part of the tree. Trees to be retained will not be used as anchors for equipment used to remove stumps, roots, other trees or for any other purposes.

8.2.6 Care will be exercised when using cranes or similar equipment near the spread of the canopy of a tree.

8.2.7 It is essential that allowance be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.

8.2.8 Stumps within the RPA will not be dug or pulled out but are to be ground out. Where possible, and with the agreement of all parties involved, standing stumps and debris should be left as a habitat for wildlife if circumstances allow. (British Standards Institute, 2012) (National House Building Council, 2010) (Wildlife and Countryside Act (Amended), 1981).

8.3 Tree Surgery

8.3.1 Tree works shall be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Recommendations for tree work* (British Standards Institute, 2010), industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with Reading Borough Council.

8.3.2 If during the course of these operations the need for other work becomes apparent, then the advice of the project arboriculturist will be sought. No works other than those detailed within the report will be carried out without the prior written consent of Reading Borough Council.

8.3.3 Attention is paid to the common law right to prune overhanging trees back to boundaries. Should this be required then all efforts will be made to contact the tree owner prior to the commencement of works and all work will be undertaken without access onto third party land.

8.3.4 The statutory protection afforded by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Amended) (Wildlife and Countryside Act (Amended), 1981) and Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Amended) (Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Amended), 2000) will also be adhered to. Where there is evidence that bats, nesting birds or other protected species are present then specialist advice will be obtained prior to the commencement of work. Further advice on bats is available from the Bat Conservation Trust (www.bats.org.uk) and on birds from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (www.rspb.org.uk).

8.3.5 All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

8.4 Tree Protection Fencing

8.4.1 Tree protection fencing will be used to prevent access to the RPAs of retained trees and will be erected within the locations shown on TPP ref. 24 2653 TTP 001. Unless agreed in writing by the project arboriculturist and/or Reading Borough Council the following shall apply:

8.4.2 Protective fencing (shown as a magenta line on the TPP) will be erected prior to any works onsite including demolition, groundwork or the importation of plant and materials.

8.4.3 Once erected protective fencing shall remain in situ until all construction activities are complete and shall only be varied with the written consent of the project arboriculturist and/or Reading Borough Council.

8.4.4 The area to the rear of the protective fencing shall be considered to form a CEZ. No construction activities, storage of materials or pedestrian or vehicular access shall take place within the CEZ without the written consent of Reading Borough Council.

8.4.5 Confirmation that the protective fencing has been correctly installed will be sought from the project arboriculturist prior to the start of any demolition works, construction activities or the importation of any plant or materials.

8.4.6 Protective fencing will comply fully with BS 5837 and will be erected to the standard described In Figure 1 All-weather notices will be attached to the protective fencing at suitable intervals, an example of which is given in Figure 3

8.4.7 Regular daily checks will be carried out by the site manager to ensure that the barriers are still in place and functioning and any damage will be rectified without delay.

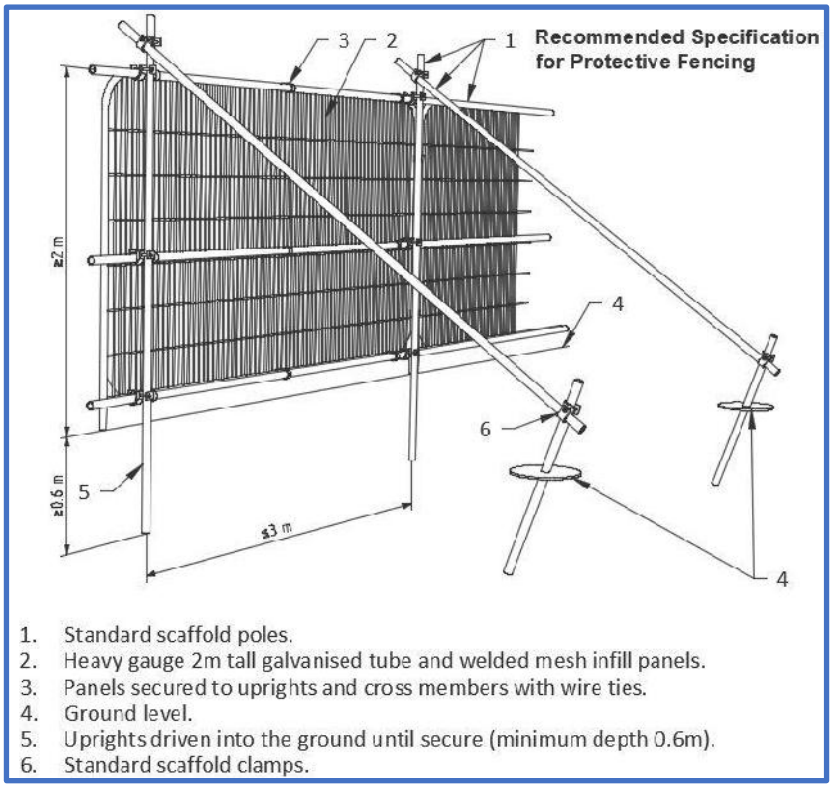


Figure 1: Example of protective fencing (BS 5837:2012)

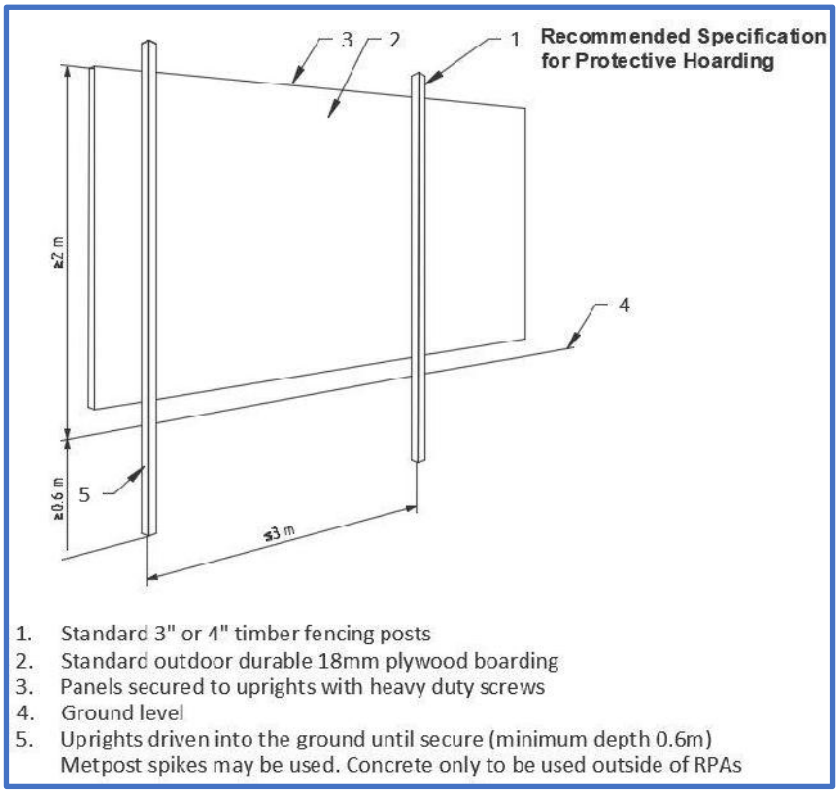


Figure 2: Example of protective fencing

Figure 3: Example signage to be securely attached to fencing

Appendices

Appendix 1 Site Photographs

Photograph 1: Overview of T2

Photograph 2: Overview of T3

Photograph 3: overview of T4

Photograph 4: T6 in foreground with T5 to the right

Appendix 2 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

TO (Tree Officer)	Representative officer of the LPA for tree related matters within the area of the authority.
LPA (Local Planning Authority)	The local government body that deals with all planning related issues within the area of the authority.
RPA (Root Protection Area)	Layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m².
TPP (Tree Protection Plan)	Scale drawing prepared by an arboriculturist showing the finalised layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the AMS, which can be shown graphically.
CEZ (Construction Exclusion Zone)	Area based on the RPA (in m2), identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection, fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.
AIA (Arboricultural Implications/Impacts Assessment)	Study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.
AMS (Arboricultural Method Statement)	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree.
TPO (Tree Preservation Order)	A TPO is an order made by the LPA in respect of trees or woodlands. The principal effect of a TPO is to prohibit the: • cutting down, • uprooting, • topping, • lopping, • wilful damage, or • wilful destruction of trees without the LPAs consent. The cutting of roots, although not expressly covered in (1) – (4) above, is potentially damaging and so, in the Secretary of State's view, requires the LPAs consent.
CA (Conservation Area)	The law relating to CAs is in Part II of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. CAs are areas of special architectural or historical interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They are designated by LPAs and are centred on listed buildings. Other buildings and landscape features, including trees, may also contribute to the special character of a CA.
NJUG (Nation Joint Utilities Group)	Trade Association for street works issues. Promotes best practice, self-regulation and a two-way relationship with Government and other relevant stake holders.

Appendix 3 Tree Survey

Scope and Method of Survey

- The report is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.
- The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 T*rees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations*.
- The reference numbers of surveyed trees and tree groups are shown on the TCP/TPP, which is based on the scale drawings supplied.
- The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.
- Tree heights were estimated to the nearest 1m.
- Trunk diameters have been measured in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837: 2012. Diameters of single stem trees on level ground have been measured at 1.5m above ground level. The diameters of other commonly encountered stems have been measured where most appropriate and this is recorded within the schedule.
- The combined stem diameters for multi-stemmed trees have been calculated in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 paragraph 4.6.1. RPAs are calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.
- Tree canopies have been measured either by use of a laser range finder, tape measure or estimated where access has not been possible.
- No access was made onto third party property. Dimensions for trees on adjacent property, and those that at the time of the survey were inaccessible due to dense vegetation or adverse topography, have been estimated.
- The positions of trees not included on a topographical survey have been measured as accurately as possible. These positions must be considered approximate only. If the position of these trees is of critical importance, then a surveyor should be engaged to accurately record their location.
- This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

Summary of Categories BS 5837:2012

Trees unsuitable for retention	
U	Trees 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. Identified by dark red colouration on the TCP/TPP. These trees should not be a consideration in the planning process.
Trees to be considered for retention	
A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Identified by light green colouration on the TCP/TPP.
B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Identified by mid blue colouration on the TCP/TPP.
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. Identified by grey colouration on the TCP/TPP. The following subcategories are applied. Trees may be allocated more than one subcategory, but this will not increase their overall value.
1: Mainly arboricultural values	
A1	Trees that are of particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g., the dominant and/or principal tree within an avenue).
B1	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g., the presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit category A designation.
C1	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
2: Mainly landscape values	
A2	Trees, groups, or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.
B2	Trees present in numbers, usually 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.
C2	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.
3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
A3	Trees, groups, or woods of significant conservation, historical, commemorative, or other value (e.g., veteran trees or wood-pasture).
B3	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
C3	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Table 2: Categories and descriptions as described in BS 5837:2012 Table 1

Explanation of Tree Survey Schedule

TREE No:	Allocated tree number, this may or may not be tagged onsite.
HEIGHT:	Height of tree in metres.
DBH:	Diameter of the tree at 1.5m from ground level or as otherwise described within Annex C of BS 5837:2012.
CROWN SPREAD:	Shown as compass points N, E, S, W.
CROWN HEIGHT:	Height of lowest branch foliage.
FIRST SIGNIFICANT BRANCH:	Height above ground level of lowest significantly sized branch.
AGE CLASS:	Y Young (less than 1/3 through life expectancy). MA Middle aged (from 1/3 to 2/3 through life expectancy). M Mature (over 2/3 through life expectancy). OM Over-mature (beyond average life expectancy). V Veteran (of biological, cultural, or aesthetic value, usually beyond typical age range).
ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION:	The estimated number of years the tree will continue to make a safe and useful contribution to its surroundings, taking into account its current age and physiological and structural condition. (NB. This assumes that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment).
BS CATEGORY:	(Please refer to the BS 5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions) U: Trees unsuitable for retention – 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. A: Trees of high quality – with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. B: Trees of moderate quality – with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. 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.
PHYSIOLOGY, STRUCTURE, WORKS REQUIRED:	Description of general form, including presence of physical defects, disease or decay and other appropriate details based on health, vitality, and overall structural integrity.
ESTIMATED:	Y/N (Estimated stem dimension).

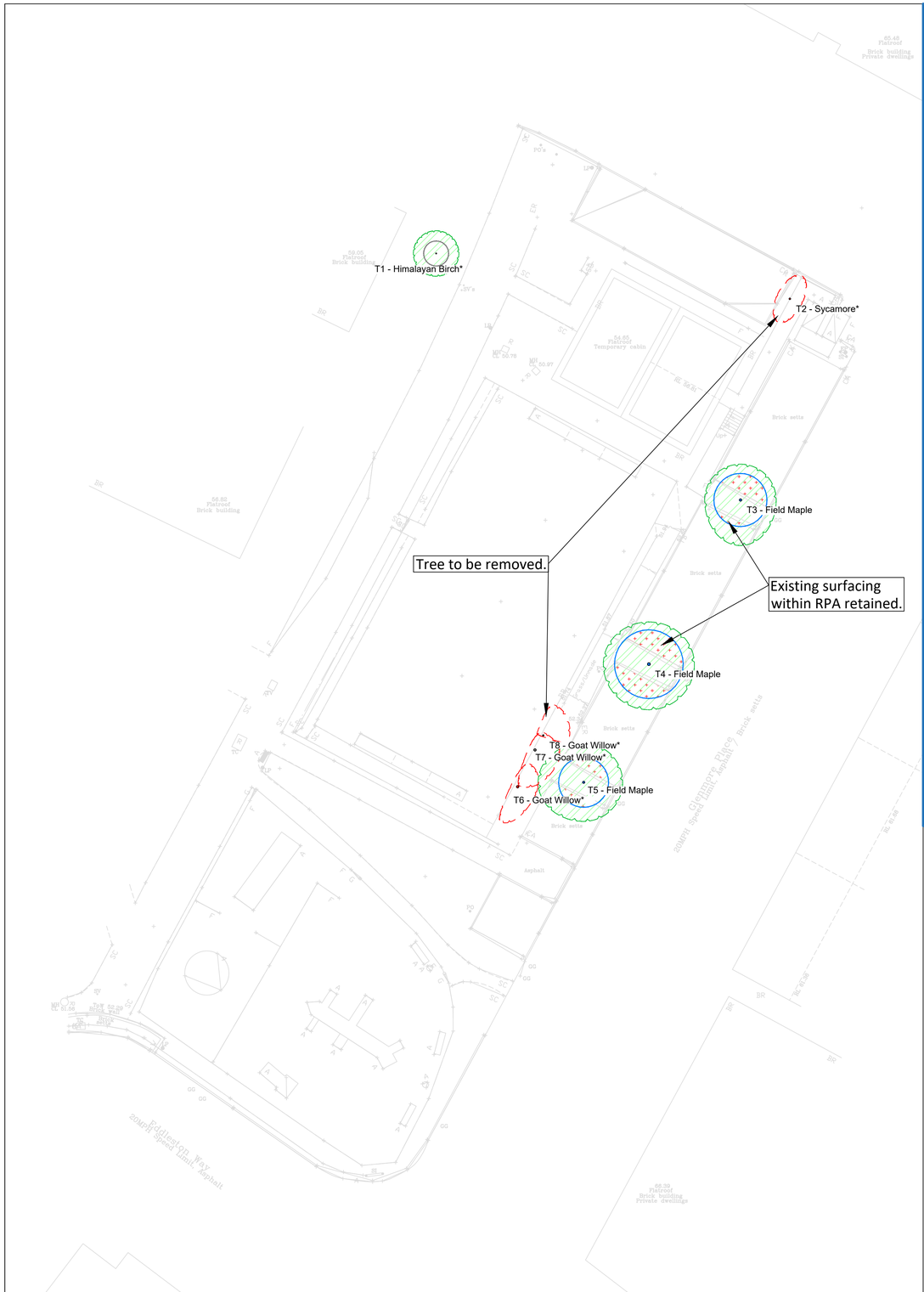
Table 3: Explanation of Tree Survey Schedule

Appendix 4 Tree Schedule

Site: Dee Park Open Space Surveyor: Rob Anderson FdSc, ND Arb, MArborADate of Survey: 23/09/2024

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W							
T1	Himalayan Birch (Betula utilis var. jacquemontii)	6(2)	80(1)	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	Semi mature	Average	Average	C1	Plotted by eye on plan. Establishing tree in flowerbed. Planting stake now rubbing on stem.	1.0
T2	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	4(1)	70(3)	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	Young	Average	Below average	U	Plotted by eye on plan. Triple stemmed from ground level. Growing in unsustainable location against railings Diameter is estimated average.	1.5
T3	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	7(3.5)	170(1)	2.75	2.75	3.50	2.75	3.50	Early Mature	Good	Good	B2	Tree located within raised bed. Suckers around stem base. Tree could be crown lifted by removing basal and stem suckers.	2.0
T4	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8(2.5)	220(1)	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50	Early Mature	Good	Good	B2	Tree located within raised bed. Suckers around stem base. Tree could be crown lifted by removing basal and stem suckers.	2.6
T5	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	6(2.3)	160(1)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	2.30	Early Mature	Good	Average	B2	Tree located within raised bed.	1.9
T6	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5(0)	100(3)	2.00	1.50	3.00	0.50	0.00	Semi mature	Dead	Dead	U	Dead tree. Plotted by eye on plan. Growing abutting fence.	2.1
T7	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5(1)	70(7)	1.50	2.00	3.00	0.50	1.00	Semi mature	Average	Below average	C1	Plotted by eye on plan. Multiple stems at ground level. Growing in an unsustainable location abutting fence.	2.2
T8	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	4(1)	80(2)	2.50	2.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	Semi mature	Average	Below average	C1	Plotted by eye on plan. Multiple stems at ground level. Growing in an unsustainable location abutting fence.	1.4

Appendix 5 Tree Protection Plan



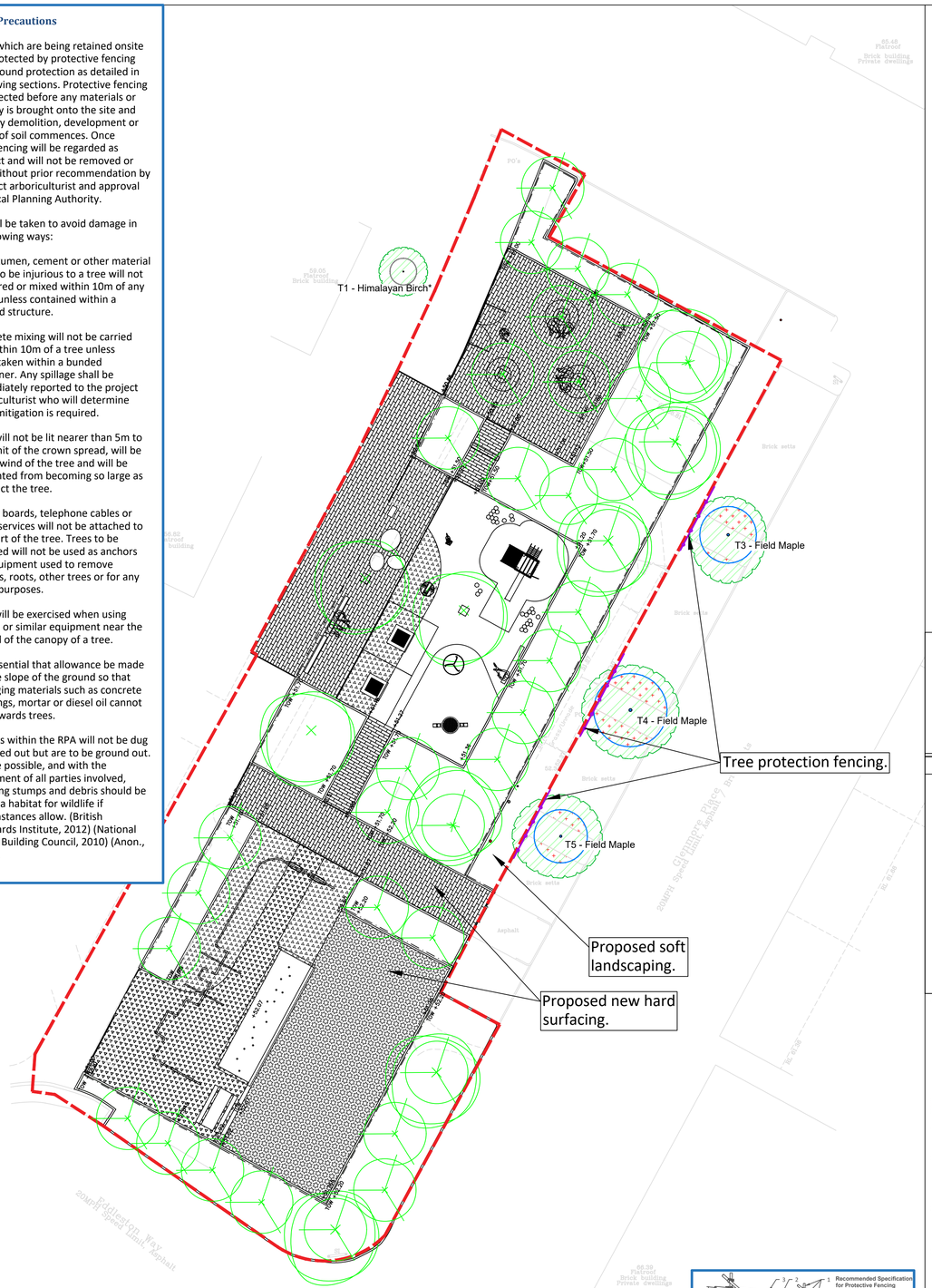
VIEWPORT 1
EXISTING SITE PLAN
INDICATING PROPOSED
TREE REMOVALS

General Precautions

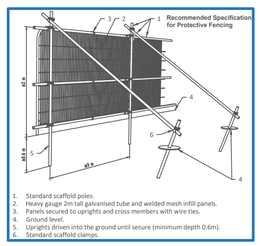
All trees which are being retained onsite will be protected by protective fencing and/or ground protection as detailed in the following sections. Protective fencing will be erected before any materials or machinery is brought onto the site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once erected fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the Local Planning Authority.

Care will be taken to avoid damage in the following ways:

- Oil, bitumen, cement or other material likely to be injurious to a tree will not be stored or mixed within 10m of any trunk unless contained within a bunded structure.
- Concrete mixing will not be carried out within 10m of a tree unless undertaken within a bunded container. Any spillage shall be immediately reported to the project arboriculturist who will determine what mitigation is required.
- Fires will not be lit nearer than 5m to the limit of the crown spread, will be down-wind of the tree and will be prevented from becoming so large as to affect the tree.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to any part of the tree. Trees to be retained will not be used as anchors for equipment used to remove stumps, roots, other trees or for any other purposes.
- Care will be exercised when using cranes or similar equipment near the spread of the canopy of a tree.
- It is essential that allowance be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Stumps within the RPA will not be dug or pulled out but are to be ground out. Where possible, and with the agreement of all parties involved, standing stumps and debris should be left as a habitat for wildlife if circumstances allow. (British Standards Institute, 2012) (National House Building Council, 2010) (Anon., 1981).



VIEWPORT 2
PROPOSED PLAN
INDICATING TREE
PROTECTION MEASURES



● 1 TREE NUMBER
CATEGORY 'B' RPA
CATEGORY 'C' RPA
THEORETICAL CIRCULAR ROOT PROTECTION AREA(S) DEPICTING APPROXIMATE AREA(S) CONTAINING ROOTS
RETAINED/PROTECTED TREE(S)
PROPOSED TREE REMOVAL(S)
INDICATIVE SITE BOUNDARY
EXISTING BUILDING(S)/HARD FEATURE(S) TO BE RETAINED
PROPOSED BUILDING(S)/ STRUCTURE(S)/SURFACING
TREE PROTECTION FENCING PRIMARY
EXISTING HARD SURFACING RETAINED
PROPOSED TREE PLANTING

Approximate North

0m 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5m
Metres

Notes:

Drawing is based upon Existing Site Plan.dwg

Proposed drawing details taken from Proposed Site Plan.dwg

This drawing must be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Report

* = Approximate Position

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All measurements in millimeters
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Client
Reading Borough Council

Site
Dee Park Open Space

Drawing Title
Tree Protection Plan

Rev.	Details	Date
-	-	-

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Project No 24 2653	Surveyed by RA
Drawn by RA	Checked by KM
Date 25/09/2024	Scale 1:200@A1
Drawing Number TTP 001	Rev -