250 BROOK DRIVE, READING

Tree Survey Report and Arboricultural Impact Assessment

JSL5156_770
Tree Survey Report and Arboricultural Impact Assessment
V5
14 January 2026

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Quality Management

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by RPS on behalf of AWE to support works, including a proposed security fence around the perimeter of the existing office unit, at 250 Brook Drive, Green Park, Reading, RG2 6UA.

1.2 This report covers the arboricultural matters which support the site wide upgrade works alongside a planning application for the following, specific works: -

Site improvements to include the installation of upgraded footpaths and their associated lighting, additional security measures in the form of bollards, planters, new and replacement CCTV and new ANPR, with associated electrical cabinet; new smoking shelter, bike shelter and associated charging and a new bus drop/pick up point (including waiting shelter and pedestrian barriers) and associated works.

1.3 A tree survey of the application area was carried out by RPS on the 1st of May 2024 in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012. Refer to the Tree Constraints Plan JSL5156_700 (Appendix A).

1.4 This report has been prepared in broad accordance with the requirements set out in BS5837:2010 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.'[1]

1.5 The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide an assessment of the quality of the surveyed trees with reference to the categories and sub-categories listed within Table 1 - BS5837:2012.
- Assess and quantify the arboricultural impact of the proposed development within the survey area, based on the proposed development layout.
- Provide additional arboricultural information and advice in relation to the protection of trees throughout the development of the site.
- Provide a Tree Protection and Removal Plan to detail the proposed protective measures to be taken in respect of the trees during development of the site.

1.6 The Tree Protection Plan JSL5156_701 included in Appendix B identifies the following:

- Trees to be retained
- Trees to be removed (if any)
- Alignment and design of protective fence (if required)
- Areas od specialist tree protection construction methods
- Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees

[1] British Standards Institute. British Standard (BS5837) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations. 2012.

1.7 The Tree Protection and Removal Plan shall be made available to all relevant site operatives prior to and throughout the construction process, so they understand the scope and importance of the tree protection measures.

1.8 To minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees all works shall be carried out in accordance with the Tree Protection Measures and construction techniques detailed within this report.

1.9 In particular, the establishment of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing (where necessary), will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.

2 SITE LOCATION

2.1 The survey covered an area, defined by the client, that currently forms the landscaped grounds and car parking of the existing office unit at 250 Brook Drive. The site is located approximately 0.5 km to the northwest of Reading Football Ground and is bound by Brook Drive to the east and Foudry Brook (a lake/stream) to the north west and south west. To the northeast lies a standalone business / office unit and its car parking and landscaped ground at 200 Brook Drive.

2.2 The site is defined as a office / business unit, set within the wider Green Park site. Its landscaped grounds are open, with unimpeded access to the surrounding landscape setting. Its western and southern boundaries are typified by the aquatic character of Foudry Brook.

2.3 The land is roughly centred on OS grid reference SU70406999.

2.4 The soilscape of the area typically consists of 'loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater.'[2]

[2] Magic.gov.uk – 25.04.2022

3 SURVEY METHOLDOLOGY

3.1 This report was completed by David Cox of RPS group, a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and Chartered Landscape Architect of RPS Group and authorised by Craig Thomson.

3.2 The report and survey were carried out in general accordance with the requirements set out in BS 5837:2012 “Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations”.

3.3 The tree survey involved a visual inspection from the ground of individual specimens and groups of trees in order to record their amenity value, management recommendations and dimensions. Where observed, the general condition of all the trees has been noted. The survey does not constitute a full arboricultural condition assessment involving the detailed inspection of trees in relation to their structural condition, decay, and any other physical and pathogenic defects.

3.4 The locations of the trees were based upon a topographic survey produced by Warner Surveys in December 2023, drawing ref. RT233/0109/00001.

3.5 The tree survey assesses individual trees and groups of trees for 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 as described in table 3.1. These categories have been differentiated on the Tree Constraints plan (Appendix A) by colours.

3.6 The survey information was recorded on the attached schedule (Appendix C) in general accordance with the guidance contained within Section 4 of BS 5837:2012 “Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".

3.7 The information recorded includes the following-

Table 3.1 Tree characteristics recorded during survey

Tree Ref No:	Sequential reference number of trees or groups of trees. Avenues, woodlands and hedgerows were also recorded on the tree constraints plan. # - denotes inaccessible trees (best estimates are made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics.)				
Species	Species listed by common name, with scientific names (italic lettering).				
Height (m)	Estimated height of canopy to nearest metre.				
Branch Spread	branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown				
Stem diameter @ 1.5 m (m)	Estimated diameter of trunk at 1.5 m above ground level in metres unless otherwise indicated, multi-stemmed trees being measured in accordance with Annex C: BS5837				
Existing height above ground level	To inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading the estimated height of the first significant branch and direction of growth and canopy above ground level.				
Stem No.	Number of stems (if necessary) of individual tree.				
Life Stage	Expressed as:-	Y SM EM M	(Young) (Semi-mature) (Early-mature) (Mature)	OM V D	(Over-mature) (Veteran) (Dead)
Physical Condition	Apparent condition expressed as the following categories, based upon a brief visual inspection from the ground only:-				Good Fair Poor Dead
Comments / Management Recommendations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations and potential for wildlife habitats (not exhaustive).				
Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+,20+,40+)				
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	**A** (Trees/Vegetation of high quality and value) **B** (Vegetation of moderate quality and value) **C** (Trees/Vegetation of low quality and value) **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)			
	* Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.				
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Sub - Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	**1** (Trees with mainly *arboricultural* value) **2** (Trees with mainly *landscape* value) **3** (Trees with mainly *cultural / conservation* value)			

Limitations

3.8 The findings of this survey are not valid following adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to 'force majeure' or unpredictable events.

3.9 Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level and inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics. Where direct access to trees was difficult a '#' denotes this within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix C).

3.10 Trees and woody vegetation were not assessed for their potential impact upon future construction issues such as foundation designs (re: NHBC chapter 4.2)'[3]. Whilst this report may assist in assessing likely future impacts, it should not be classed as a comprehensive vegetation survey in relation to impact upon future designs.

3.11 It is recommended that further arboricultural assessments be undertaken in order to assess the full health and safety of all trees which may possess structural or pathogenic conditions.

[3] NHBC. 'Chapter 4.2- Building Near Trees'. NHBC Standards 2016. 2016.

4 APPRAISAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally

4.1 The site possessed a wide range of tree species, age classifications and qualities. Some trees, with slightly more aged qualities may relate to the land's former usage before the creation of the landscaped business park. These may include the mature Willow and Poplar beside Foudry Brook. Many, if not all, other trees more likely relate to phase of tree planting which relate to the sites business park use. These trees are younger in age status and include a palette of species not uncommon to a designed landscape setting.

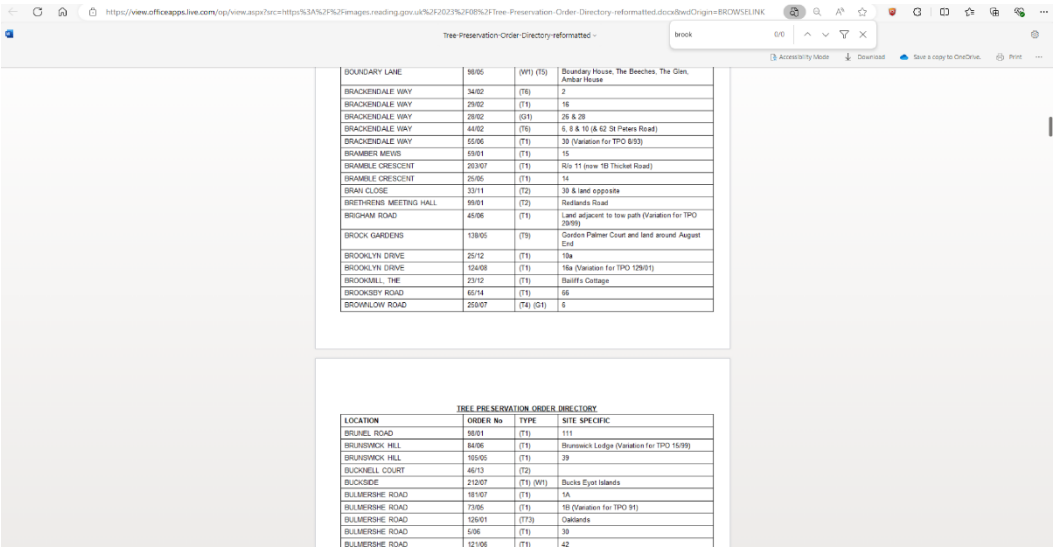
4.2 The survey highlighted a wide range of species, with Willow and Poplar providing the species with greatest landscape value.

Planning Considerations & Statutory Protection

4.3 Under the UK planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account when dealing with planning applications.

4.4 Trees covered by a **Tree Preservation Order** are protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Trees Regulation 2012). The local authority must be consulted, and permission sought for any works that may affect them.

4.5 A desktop investigation using the Reading Borough Councils TPO register[4] confirmed that are **no TPOs within the survey boundary** and that the survey site **is located within a Conservation Area.**



BOUNDARY LANE	98/05	(W1) (T5)	Boundary House, The Beeches, The Glen, Ambar House
BRACKENDALE WAY	34/02	(T6)	2
BRACKENDALE WAY	29/02	(T1)	16
BRACKENDALE WAY	28/02	(G1)	26 & 28
BRACKENDALE WAY	44/02	(T6)	6, 8 & 10 (& 62 St Peters Road)
BRACKENDALE WAY	55/06	(T1)	30 (Variation for TPO 8/93)
BRAMBER MEWS	59/01	(T1)	15
BRAMBLE CRESCENT	203/07	(T1)	R/o 11 (now 1B Thicket Road)
BRAMBLE CRESCENT	25/05	(T1)	14
BRAN CLOSE	33/11	(T2)	30 & land opposite
BRETHRENS MEETING HALL	59/01	(T2)	Redlands Road
BRIGHAM ROAD	45/06	(T1)	Land adjacent to tow path (Variation for TPO 29/99)
BROCK GARDENS	138/05	(T9)	Gordon Palmer Court and land around August End
BROOKLYN DRIVE	25/12	(T1)	18a
BROOKLYN DRIVE	124/08	(T1)	16a (Variation for TPO 129/01)
BROOKMILL, THE	23/12	(T1)	Bailiffs Cottage
BROOKSBY ROAD	65/14	(T1)	66
BROWALOW ROAD	258/07	(T4) (G1)	6

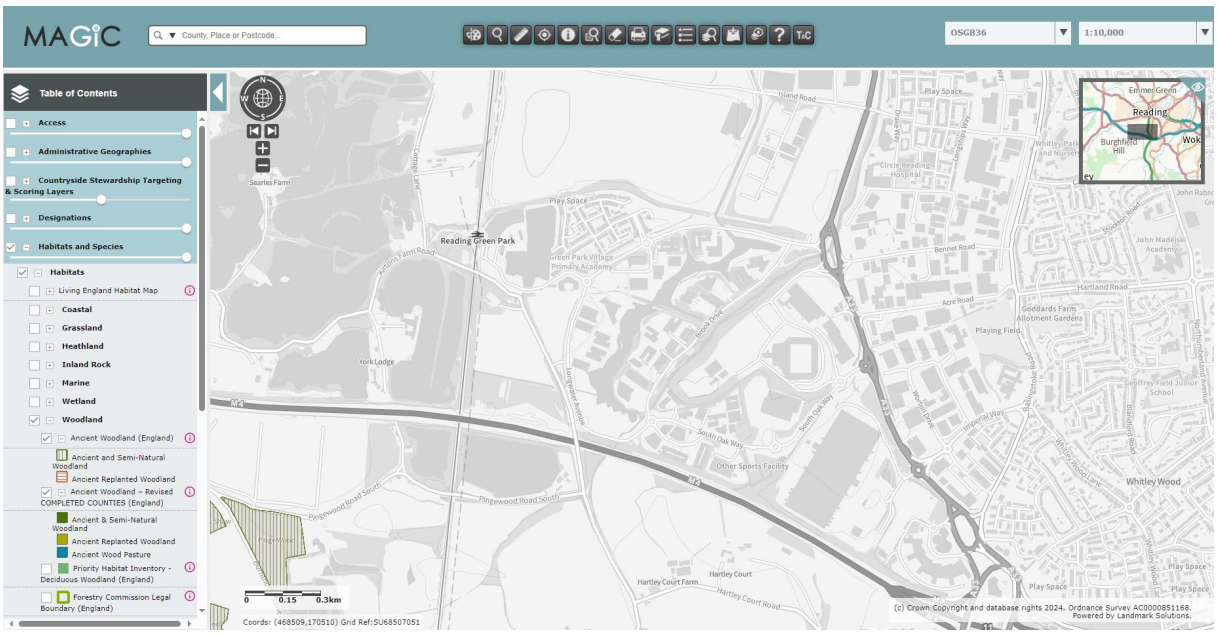
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER DIRECTORY

LOCATION	ORDER No	TYPE	SITE SPECIFIC
BRUNEL ROAD	98/01	(T1)	111
BRUNSWICK HILL	84/06	(T1)	Brunswick Lodge (Variation for TPO 15/99)
BRUNSWICK HILL	105/05	(T1)	39
BUCKNELL COURT	46/13	(T2)	
BUCKSIDE	212/07	(T1) (W1)	Bucks Eyot Islands
BULMERSHE ROAD	181/07	(T1)	1A
BULMERSHE ROAD	73/05	(T1)	1B (Variation for TPO 91)
BULMERSHE ROAD	126/01	(T73)	Oaklands
BULMERSHE ROAD	5/06	(T1)	39
BULMERSHE ROAD	121/06	(T1)	42

[4] Trees - Reading Borough Council

4.6 Some of the tree cover within the study area may have formed part of an **approved landscape scheme** which support the original planning consent for 250 Brook Drive. At the time of writing, no further research has been completed to identify any such details.

4.7 A desktop investigation using the Magic Map Application[5] confirmed that there are **no areas of Ancient Woodland** on site or within the surrounding area**.**



Design and Site Layout Considerations

4.8 Trees can offer many benefits, including the provision of visual amenity, softening or complementing the effect of the built environment, adding maturity to new developments and by making places more comfortable in tangible ways e.g. contributing screening and shade, reducing wind speed and turbulence, intercepting snow and rainfall, and reducing glare.

4.9 New tree planting opportunities should be considered as part of any potential redevelopment; this will help to broaden the age diversity of the tree cover within the area. Sufficient space should be provided for species with significant stature to grow out into maturity.

4.10 A tree constraints plan defines the Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree shown as a circle. This area may be adjusted should physical constraints or topographical features limit root activity in a particular area, however, the total area should remain the same. Prior to any adjustment of the trees RPA zones the changes should be assessed by an Arboriculturist. During any site planning exercises the current and future growth potential of the trees should be considered.

[5] *Magic.gov.uk – 03.07.2024*

4.11 The RPA for single stem trees broadly equates to a radius 12 times the stem diameter of the tree at 1.5m above ground level or the extent of canopy spread, whichever is the greater. For multi-stemmed, low branching trees or those with trunks with an irregular girth the point of stem diameter measurement is adjusted in consideration of these factors and in accordance with the illustrations in BS5837:2012 (Annex C).

4.12 The RPA should become an exclusion zone during construction works and for any development. It should be fenced-off and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The canopy is likewise susceptible to damage during construction work and requires similar protection. The alignment of tree protection fence and hi-vis warning fence is indicated upon the Tree Protection Plan.

4.13 Except the proposed fence installation, no activities that result in trenched excavations, changes in level or soil compaction should take place within the RPA of any retained trees, especially older mature trees. This would include the storage of materials, any construction work, trafficking by vehicles or even excessive trafficking by pedestrians.

4.14 If some form of construction must take place within the RPA, then certain measures need to be adopted to avoid disturbance or damage to the roots and to maintain moisture infiltration and gaseous diffusion into the soil.

Services

4.15 Services likewise should be routed outside the existing or potential root zone of trees. Where it is unavoidable, then certain measures should be employed to avoid damage to the tree's larger roots. Any trenches cable route should avoid the radial RPA of retained trees, where this is unavoidable the trench shall only be excavated by-hand, and any tree roots retained unharmed. The cables shall be 'sleeved under / around the retained roots.

4.16 The location and siting of new facilities near trees should consider the potential impact on and conflict with both tree roots and canopy. This should consider the ultimate size of existing young and middle-aged trees at maturity. Conversely the impact of the tree on the activities should also be considered regarding obstruction, shading, leaf fall and root action. These are problems that can be managed provided sufficient space is allowed for.

4.17 Any new services should avoid the RPAs of any retained tree. Where it is unavoidable, then the route of the services must be designed by an Engineer in consultation with an Arboriculturist. Further advice can be found in NJUG Volume 4- "Guidance for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity of trees".[6]

Trees and Management of Health and Safety

4.18 It is recommended that a programme of periodic arboricultural assessments be undertaken in order to regularly assess the full health and safety of all trees both in full leaf and bare stemmed. The assessments should prioritize areas based on levels of access and presence of target (i.e. exposure of people to hazard) and accord with arboricultural advice, taking account of relevant factors (where known) that affect safety such as the age class, condition, size and species of the trees.

[6] N.J.U.G. 4: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. 2007

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Introduction

5.1 Trees have finite energy reserves, developed each year throughout the growing season, which are utilised for biological processes such as growth and defence against pests or diseases throughout the following year.

5.2 Any development in proximity to trees has the potential to cause harm to those trees unless control measures are identified and acted upon; as such it is essential to consider the relationship between the proposed development and the retained trees to identify what precautions are necessary, proportionate and appropriate.

5.3 Development has the potential to impact upon the above ground and below ground parts of trees. Whilst some damage that can occur, such as physical damage to the trees stems and branches from machinery movements, is clearly visible, the impact from other aspects of work common on development sites, which can have a significant effect upon the continued health of trees, are not always immediately evident.

5.4 Damage that is not immediately evident, but which can cause long term harm to retained trees, includes things such as damage to the soil structure by compaction causing root damage and levels changes altering the water table and affecting moisture availability.

5.5 To minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees all works must be carried out with regard to the Tree Protection measures detailed within this report.

5.6 In general by adopting appropriate methods of working, precautionary and protective measures, significant harm to retained trees can be avoided.

5.7 Where possible, the establishment of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.

5.8 The retention and protection of significant trees and vegetation will assist in assimilating the proposed development into the wider landscape and offer long term tree cover.

5.9 Furthermore, redevelopment of the site may offer an excellent opportunity to actively manage any retained vegetation and accordingly we recommend restorative tree works be undertaken as appropriate. This will further improve the amenity value and landscape setting of the site and increase the useful life of any retained trees.

Brief Description of Proposed Development

5.10 The proposed development is for a new perimeter fence including erection of a security fence including turnstiles and construction access to facilitate the scheme. Access paths will also be installed.

5.11 In the main, selected works, such as the path installations lie outside of the RPA of retained trees. Other works, which lie outside of the remit of the planning application will be guided by a separate arboricultural method statement.

Proposed Tree Removal and Works

5.12 In order for this development to be realised the removal of two small trees and one small tree groups area will be required, and one section of ornamental hedgerow will also require removal.

5.13 The trees are categorised as follows:

Category	Total number	% of Total Removals
A	0	0%
B	G3 (in part, one place)	25%
C	T66, T70	75%
U	T0	0%

Root Protection Areas (RPA)

5.14 These tree removals will be caused by direct conflicts with the proposed fence and/or access paths.

5.15 Much of the security fence will also be aligned within the radial RPA of many other retained trees. By adopting suitably construction and access methods, it should be possible to protect and retain these trees during the scheme.

6 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Construction Exclusion Zone

6.1 The radial RPA's as shown on the tree protection plan provides a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) there must be no mechanical digging or scraping; no alteration to existing ground levels including soil stripping; no earthworks; and no handling or discharge of any chemical substance, concrete washings or of any fuels.

6.2 Any fence installation works should adopt a specific works methodology to limit tree root harm. This shall include using hand tools to excavate post holes when working inside of a retained tree's root protection area. This can include using post hole spades or hand operated mechanical augers. Ideally, where excavating post holes within 2m of a retain tree stem, the use of mechanical augers should be limited, as direct tree root harm would be difficult to avoid.

6.3 If during the excavation of a post hole a tree root >25mm is encountered, it shall be retained unharmed. Ideally the post hole will be relocated slightly to retain the root, or at least, the root shall be retained and protected with a tubular foam 'sleeve' (or similar soft protection).

6.4 Post holes within RPA's of retained trees will be lined with plastic sheeting (e.g. DPM) to prevent cement leaching into nearby soils.

6.5 Small scale landscape elements such as fencing, bollards or EV charging points, where within RPA zones shall be excavated by hand ONLY. Any tree root activity of rootlets >25mm diameter shall be retained within the hole and protected from cement/concrete damage with sand blinding or other similar padded protection.

6.6 Any proposed shrub planters to be sited on existing hard surfaces.

6.7 Furthermore, vehicular or pedestrian access and the storage of any materials is prohibited within the Construction Exclusion Zone. Ideally, all fence installation works within the CEZ should be completed using hand operated tools, and 'on-foot'. With all plant and material carried via hand operated tools (e.g. wheelbarrow) to the works location.

6.8 Where works are immediately adjacent to the stem or root flare of a tree (e.g. approx. 2-3m from the tree trunk), the use track-mats to provide access is advisable, to prevent soil compaction or rutting.

6.9 Additionally, no materials that may contaminate the soil such as concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings shall be discharged within 10m of the stem of any tree and no fires shall be lit within 10m of the maximum extent of a trees crown.

Facilitation Canopy Management

To provide safe construction access, some minor facilitation tree pruning works will be required. These works shall follow the guidance within BS3998:2010, and should seek to adopt the following elements: -

a) Provide a narrow fence access corridor ONLY, not necessarily a wide tree-less space.

b) Provide clear headroom of <3m over ground level, providing space for the fence and a small clearance above it.

c) The works SHALL NOT clear all branches above the fence alignment, nor branches which cross over the fence at a higher level.

d) Maintain a natural appearance to the tree.

e) Maintain a balanced form to the tree, not one-sided pruning.

f) Avoid pruning tree branches >75mm diameter, focussing on tertiary branch structures only.

g) Ideally, complete the pruning works in the seasonal dormancy period, over autumn/winter.

Site Compounds and Materials Stores

6.10 Activities related to the establishment of a temporary site compound have the potential to impact upon retained trees by various means. In particular the storage and mixing of chemicals and materials such as concrete can have a damaging effect on tree health if precautions are not taken.

6.11 To prevent harm occurring to trees, provision for materials storage, deliveries and other related activities shall be made available in areas away from retained trees.

6.12 Under no circumstances shall materials or plant be stored beneath the canopy or within or abutting the Root Protection Zone of any retained trees/hedges, whether fenced or not.

Reporting

6.13 Should any arboricultural issues become apparent during the works the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant or the Council's Tree Officer for advice upon how to proceed.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 A comprehensive tree survey has been completed on the site and its immediate surroundings. The survey was completed in accordance with BS5837:2012.

7.2 The proposed development relates to the construction of a new security fence and access paths around the perimeter of an existing business office unit.

7.3 All the trees surveyed as part of this scheme are **not** subject to any TPO or located within a Conservation Area. The site not within or near to any designated ancient woodland.

7.4 The proposed development will require the removal of two small trees. One small section of vegetation will also be removed. No high-quality trees will be removed.

7.5 Within the construction zones around retained trees, suitable construction methods have been recommended to safe protection tree roots and canopies. This includes limiting mechanical plant access to zones outside of retained trees CEZ areas.

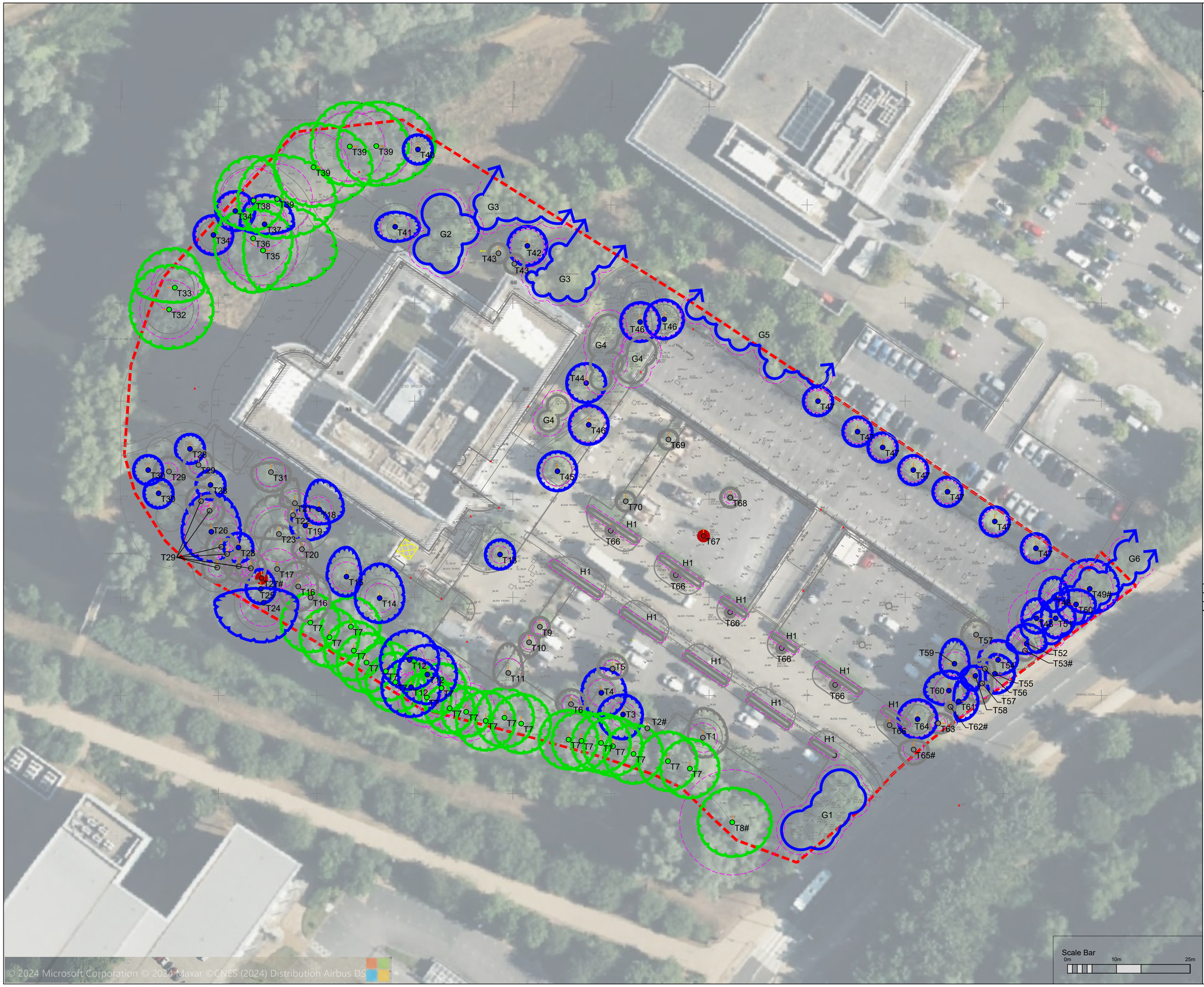
7.6 Limited facilitation tree pruning has been recommended to provide safe construction space and canopy clearance from the proposed fence line.

7.7 If any arboricultural issues relating to works being carried out occur, then they should be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant or Appointed Tree Protection person immediately.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Tree Constraints Plan JSL5156_700



Scale Bar
0m 10m 25m

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Key

Survey boundary.

T1 — Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
= Tree details estimate (inaccessible tree)
* = Tree in off site location

G1 — Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

H1 — Hedge with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

W1 — Woodland with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention

Maximum canopy spread of mature tree estimated as a displacement of current canopy

Direction of first significant branch

Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012

NOTES:

- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period; generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey produced by Warner Surveys in December, 2023
-

N

Rev	Description	By	CB	Date

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Project: 250 Brook Drive Reading

Title: Tree Survey

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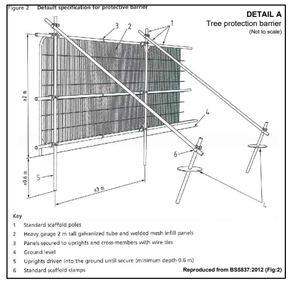
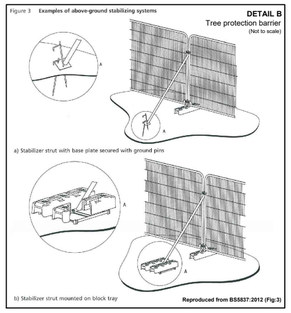
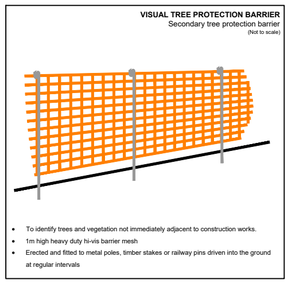
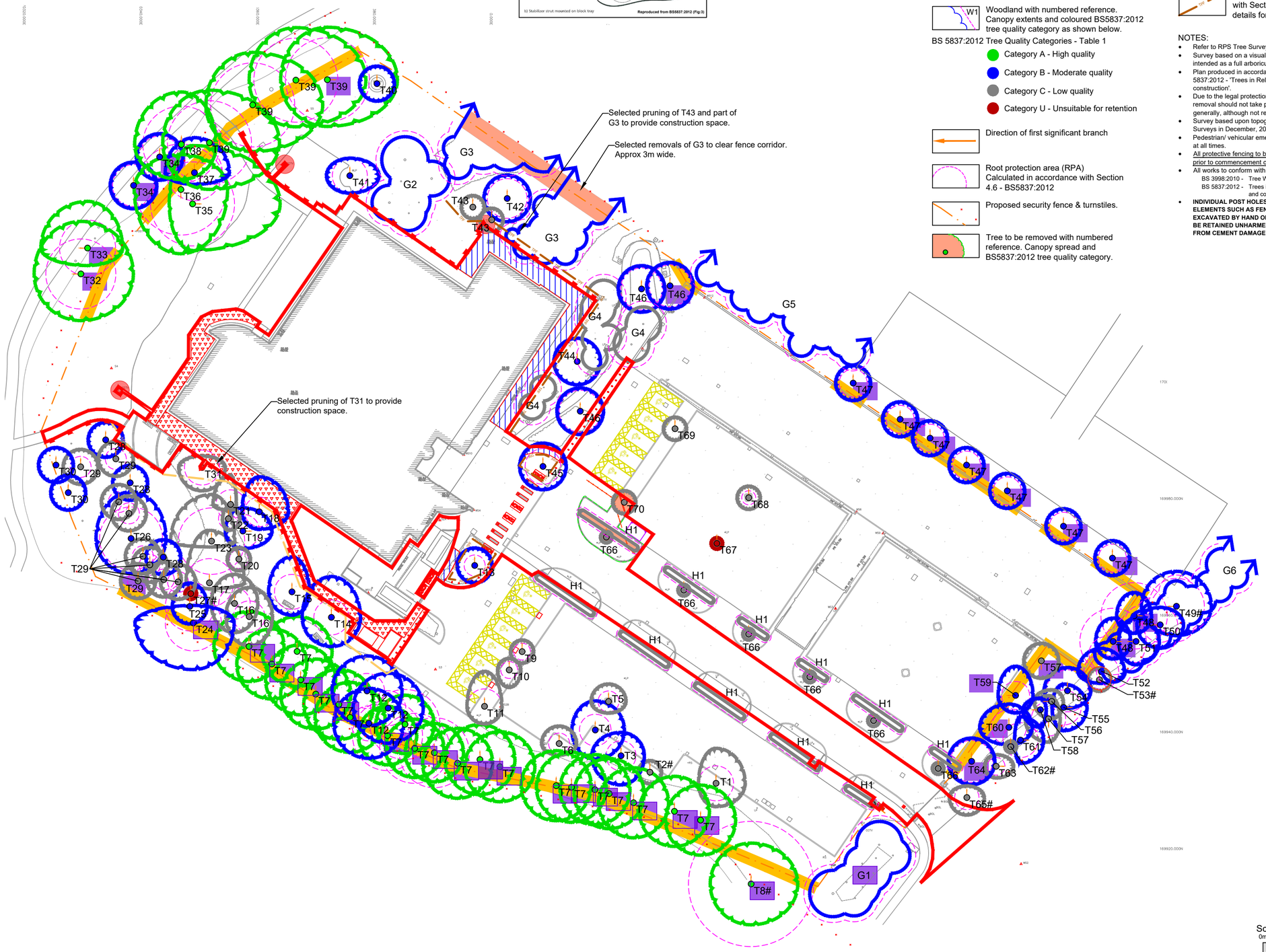
Appendix B

Tree Protection JSL5156_701









Key

Redline Boundary

T1 — Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
= Tree details estimate (inaccessible tree)
* = Tree in off site location

G1 — Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

H1 — Hedge with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

W1 — Woodland with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention

Direction of first significant branch

Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012

Proposed security fence & turnstiles.

Tree to be removed with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.

T1 — Tree to receive facilitation pruning works to provide safe construction space for fence, and an allowance for providing clear canopy space, from tree to top of fence. See RPS report for pruning specification.

Length of proposed fence installation, within RPA of retained tree. All post holes to be hand-excavated. If roots >25mm diameter are encountered, retain root in undamaged condition, and relocate post hole locally.

Temporary protective visual barrier, hi-vis mesh fence. See inset detail for example detail.

Temporary protective fencing in accordance with Section 6.2 - BS5837:2012. See inset details for example details.

NOTES:

- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period; generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey produced by Warner Surveys in December, 2023
- Pedestrian/ vehicular emergency access routes to be maintained at all times.
- All protective fencing to be completed and approved by LPA / CA prior to commencement of any site works.
- All works to conform with requirements of:
  BS 3998:2010 - Tree Works
  BS 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction
- **INDIVIDUAL POST HOLES FOR SMALL SCALE LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS SUCH AS FENCES AND BOLLARDS SHALL BE EXCAVATED BY HAND ONLY, AND TREE ROOTS >25mmØ SHALL BE RETAINED UNHARMED WITHIN THE HOLE, AND PROTECTED FROM CEMENT DAMAGE WITH SAND (OR SIMILAR).**

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Notes

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Rev	Description	By	CB	Date
V4	Layout and works updated	DC	DC	14/01/26
V3	Redline Boundary Added	SH	DC	13/11/25
V2	Fence line updated	DC	DC	14.08.25
V1	Update of fencing proposal drawing	EP	DC	20.11.24

MAKING COMPLEX EASY
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Client: AWE

Project: 250 Brook Drive Reading

Title: Tree Removal & Protection Plan

Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked by
For Information	SH	DC

Job Ref	Scale @ A2	Date Created
JSL5156	1:500	May 24

RPS Drawing / Figure Number	Rev
701	V4

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Scale Bar 0m 10m 25m

N

Q:\Access D\5156 - Brook Drive, AWE (794-PLN-NPI-00039)\Tech\ACAD\Current\JSL5156_701 V4.dwg

Appendix C

Tree Survey Schedule JSL5156_750

Tree Survey Schedule

Site 250 Brook Drive, Green Park, Reading
Project schedule ref: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_750
Drawing reference: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_700
Survey date: 01/05/2024

Surveyor: D. Cox
Status:
Revision: .
Notes:

Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m) N	E	S	W	Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Condition	Type	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
T1	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	0.25	1.00	2.20	-	Y	Good	Fair/Good	Set on edge of car park, lacks some vigour.	+ 20	C2
T2#	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.18	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Fair	Fair	Set on edge of car park, lacks some vigour.	+ 10	C2
T3	Acer campestre Field Maple	7.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	0.15 0.15 0.02x2	4.00	1.50	-	EM	Good	Good	Set on edge of car park, multi-stem from ground level.	+ 30	B2
T4	Acer campestre Field Maple	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	Ave 0.08	8.00	1.50	-	EM	Good	Good	Set on edge of car park, multi-stem from ground level.	+ 30	B2
T5	Acer campestre Field Maple	5.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	0.15	1.00	1.80	-	Y	Good	Fair	Set in narrow car park island.	+ 10	C2
T6	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	7.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	0.15	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Set on edge of car park. Bias to north.	+ 20	C2
T7	Salix fragilis (var) Crack Willow	Ave 15	see plan				Ave 0.5	1.00	2.50	N	M	Good	Good	Linear Willow group beside lake, set on lower land than car park. Few lower branches, minor snags and wounds.	+ 30	A2/3
T8#	Salix fragilis (var) Crack Willow	18.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	Ave 0.4	5.00	2.00	N	M	Good/Fair	Good	Larger, lakeside multi-stem Willow. Ivy clad. Few stubs/snags.	+ 30	A2/3
T9	Acer campestre Field Maple	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.12	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Young car park planting.	+ 10	C2
T10	Acer campestre Field Maple	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	0.07 x3	3.00	1.50	-	Y	Good	Good	Young car park planting.	+ 10	C2
T11	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	9.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.25	1.00	1.50	-	EM	Good	Good	Slight bias to north.	+ 10	C2
T12	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	Ave 15	see plan				0.25	1.00	2.00	N	EM	Good	Fair/Good	Part of linear Willow group, poorer size/scale than others.	+ 20	B2/3

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- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule

Site 250 Brook Drive, Green Park, Reading
Project schedule ref: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_750
Drawing reference: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_700
Survey date: 01/05/2024

Surveyor: D. Cox
Status:
Revision: .
Notes:

Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m) N	E	S	W	Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Condition	Type	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
T13	Acer campestre Field Maple	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.15	1.00	0.50	-	Y	Good	Good	Car park tree, set in shrubbery.	+ 20	B2/3
T14	Populus tremula Aspen	12.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.25	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Maiden Aspen, some lower dead wood snags.	+ 30	B2
T15	Populus tremula Aspen	13.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	0.25	1.00	3.00	-	Y	Good	Good/Fair	Maiden Aspen, some lower dead wood snags.	+ 30	B2
T16	2 Acer campestre Field Maple	8.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	Ave 0.1	5.00	1.80	N	Y	Good	Good	Low canopy, pair of close multi-stem Maple.	+ 30	C2
T17	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	9.0	9.0	6.0	1.0	4.0	Ave 0.2	3.00	2.00	N	EM	Fair	Good	Tri-stem, bias to north. Ivy clad.	+ 20	C2
T18	Acer campestre Field Maple	9.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	0.15 x2	2.00	2.00	N	EM	Good	Good	Twin stem, adjoining building.	+ 30	B2
T19	Acer campestre Field Maple	8.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	0.12 x4	4.00	2.00	E	EM	Good	Good	Four stem from ground level.	+ 30	B2
T20	Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.06 x5	5.00	1.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Young multi-stem.	+ 10	C2
T21	Salix caprea Goat Willow	6.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.12 x3	3.00	2.50	N	Y	Fair/Good	Fair	Suppressed, biased.	+ 10	C3
T22	Acer campestre Field Maple	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.1 0.1	2.00	1.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Set in thicket, some ivy.	+ 10	C2
T23	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	10.0	8.0	4.0	1.0	7.0	Ave 0.15	+10	1.50	N	EM	Fair	Fair	Wide multi-stem, bias to north. Some dead wood. Coppice opportunity	+ 20	C3
T24	Populus tremula Aspen	15.0	3.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	0.40	1.00	+3	S	EM	Good	Good	Bias to south.	+ 30	B2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule

Site 250 Brook Drive, Green Park, Reading
Project schedule ref: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_750
Drawing reference: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_700
Survey date: 01/05/2024

Surveyor: D. Cox
Status:
Revision: .
Notes:

Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m) N	E	S	W	Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Condition	Type	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
T24	Populus tremula Aspen	17.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.35	1.00	+3	-	EM	Good	Good	Upright form, yet to flush. High surface roots.	+ 30	B2
T26	Populus tremula Aspen	19.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.45	1.00	2.50	N	EM	Good	Good	Upright form, yet to flush. High surface roots.	+ 30	B2
T27#	Populus tremula Aspen	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.15	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	Dead, fell.	-	U
T28	Betula pendula (var) Silver Birch	Ave 12	see plan				Ave 0.25	1.00	2.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Series of Birch, with some potential.	+ 30	B2
T29	Betula pendula (var) Silver Birch	Ave 10	see plan				<0.15	1.00	<2	-	Y	Good	Good	Series of Birch, some located by-eye. Immature or unremarkable, some suppressed.	+ 20	C2
T30	3 Betula nigra River Birch	7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	Ave 0.25	1.00	2.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Trio of River Birch.	+ 30	B1/2
T31	Salix caprea Goat Willow	6.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.15 0.2	2.00	2.00	N	EM	Good	Good	Twin stem Willow. Set in shrub.	+ 20	C2
T32	Populus tremula Aspen	+22	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	0.50	1.00	3.00	W	M	Good/Fair	Good	Fine, lakeside Poplar, storm snag to south, 0.15Ø.	+ 30	A2
T33	Populus tremula Aspen	+20	8.0	6.0	3.0	8.0	0.40	1.00	2.50	W	M	Good	Good	Slight northerly bias.	+ 30	A2
T34	Populus tremula Aspen	+18	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.30	1.00	+5	-	Y	Good	Good	Upright form.	+ 20	B2
T35	Populus alba White Poplar	+18	10.0	15.0	8.0	4.0	0.60	1.00	2.00	E	M	Good	Good	Fine tree, part of wider Poplar group. Bias to east.	+ 30	A2
T36	Populus alba White Poplar	+22	6.0	8.0	11.0	8.0	0.65	1.00	2.00	S	M	Good	Good	Fine tree, part of wider Poplar group. Bias to east.	+ 30	A2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
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- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule

Site 250 Brook Drive, Green Park, Reading
Project schedule ref: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_750
Drawing reference: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_700
Survey date: 01/05/2024

Surveyor: D. Cox
Status:
Revision: .
Notes:

Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m) N	E	S	W	Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Condition	Type	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
T37	Populus alba White Poplar	+18	6.0	6.0	2.0	5.0	0.40	1.00	2.00	N	EM	Good	Good	Bias to north, part of wider Poplar group.	+ 30	B2
T38	Populus alba White Poplar	20	9.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	0.55	1.00	+4	-	M	Good	Good	Fine tree, part of wider Poplar group. Bias to east.	+ 30	A2
T39	4 Populus alba White Poplar	+20	9.0	12.0	8.0	8.0	Ave 0.6	1.00	2.00	E	M	Good	Good	Fine tree, part of wider Poplar group. Bias to east. Canopy slight bias to east.	+ 30	A2
T40	Liquidambar styraciflua Sweet Gum	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.25	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Set in new tree seat, suppressed by Poplar.	+ 20	B1
T41	Acer campestre Field Maple	6.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	0.25	1.00	2.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Low canopy, wide form.	+ 20	B2
T42	Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	9.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	Ave 0.1	8.00	2.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Multi-stem, good potential.	+ 30	B1/2
T43	2 Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.15	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Immature plantings.	+ 20	C2
T44	Acer campestre Field Maple	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.35	1.00	2.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Crown lifted in past.	+ 30	B2
T45	Acer campestre Field Maple	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.18 x2	2.00	1.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Twin stem from 0.3m. Low canopy.	+ 30	B2
T46	2 Acer campestre Field Maple	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.15 x4	4.00	1.80	-	EM	Good	Good	Pair of low canopy Maple, multi-stem.	+ 30	B2
T47	Acer saccharum (var) Sugar Maple	10.0	Ave 3	Ave 3	Ave 3	Ave 3	Ave 0.2	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Linear Maple group, set between raised car park decks. Some potential.	+ 30	B2
T48	2 Acer campestre Field Maple	7.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	Ave 0.15	+10	1.00	E	EM	Good	Good	Multi-stem Maple, adjoining car park. Set on edge of sloping group.	+ 30	B2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
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- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule

Site 250 Brook Drive, Green Park, Reading
Project schedule ref: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_750
Drawing reference: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_700
Survey date: 01/05/2024

Surveyor: D. Cox
Status:
Revision: .
Notes:

Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m) N	E	S	W	Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Condition	Type	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
T49#	Tilia x euchlora Crimean lime	10.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	0.40	1.00	1.50	W	EM	Good	Fair/Good	Maiden, lacks some vigour. Included fork.	+ 30	B2
T50	Tilia x euchlora Crimean lime	6.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.25	1.00	0.50	W	Y	Good	Good	Low canopy.	+ 30	B2
T51	Prunus avium Wild Cherry	6.0	4.0	4	4	3	0.30	1.00	2.00	W	EM	Good	Good	Suppressed. Some dead wood.	+ 30	B2
T52	Acer campestre Field Maple	5.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	0.25	1.00	1.00	N	EM	Good	Good	Low form, suppressed.	+ 30	B2
T53#	Carpinus betulus Hornbeam	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.15	1.00	1.50	-	Y	Good/Fair	Good	Young Hornbeam.	+ 10	C2
T54	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	7.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	0.30	1.00	2.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Set on planted bank.	+ 10	B2
T55	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	0.25	1.00	1.50	E	EM	Good	Good	Set on planted bank.	+ 10	B2
T56	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	6.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.02	1.00	2.00	W	Y	Good	Fair	Lacks some vigour.	+ 20	C2
T57	Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	6.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	Ave 0.1	6.00	1.00	S	Y	Good	Fair	Multi-stem, few pruning stubs.	+ 20	C2
T58	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	6.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	0.20	1.00	2.50	W	Y	Good	Good	Slight suppression to north west.	+ 30	B2
T59	Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	6.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.20	1.00	2.50	W	EM	Good	Good	Minor dead wood. Edge of car park.	+ 30	B2
T60	Acer campestre Field Maple	8.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	0.25	1.00	1.50	N	EM	Good	Good	Good potential.	+ 20	B2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule

Site 250 Brook Drive, Green Park, Reading
Project schedule ref: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_750
Drawing reference: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_700
Survey date: 01/05/2024

Surveyor: D. Cox
Status:
Revision: .
Notes:

Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m) N	E	S	W	Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Condition	Type	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
T61	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	7.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.25	1.00	2.00	E	Y	Good	Good	Slightly suppressed, some potential.	+ 20	B2
T62#	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Immature sapling.	+ 10	C2
T63	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	<0.04	+10	1.50	E	Y	Good	Good	Coppice Hazel.	+ 10	C3
T64	Acer campestre Field Maple	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.15 x4	4.00	1.50	-	EM	Good	Good	Ivy clad, multi-stem.	+ 30	B2
T65#	Malus sp. Apple	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.1 x3	3.00	2.00	-	M	Good	Good/Fair	Tri-stem fruit tree.	+ 10	C3
T66	Alnus glutinosa (var) Common Alder	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Young planting, recently.	+ 10	C2
T67	Acer campestre Field Maple	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Poor	Poor	Car park planting, declining.	<10	U
T68	Acer campestre Field Maple	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.10	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Car park planting, standard form.	+ 10	C2
T69	Acer campestre Field Maple	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.1 x3	3.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Car park planting, tri-stem.	+ 20	C2
T70	Acer campestre Field Maple	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.15	1.00	2.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Car park planting, standard form.	+ 10	C2
G1	Acer campestre, Tilia cordata, Fraxinus excelsior, Betula pendula Field Maple, Small-leaved Lime, Common Ash, Silver Birch	8.0	see plan				up to 0.2	-	1.60	N	Y	Good	Good	Young tree group on top of small, high bank. 2m high. Some minor low and epicormic branches.	+ 30	B2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
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- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule

Site 250 Brook Drive, Green Park, Reading

Project schedule ref: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_750

Drawing reference: 794-PLN-LAN-5156_700

Survey date: 01/05/2024

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status:

Revision: .

Notes:

Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m) N	E	S	W	Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Condition	Type	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
G2	Acer campestre, Salix fragilis, Alnus incana Field Maple, Crack Willow, Grey Alder	Ave 6	see plan				<0.15	var	1.00	-	EM	Good/Fair	Good	Series of individual, mostly multi-stem trees. Group value mainly.	+ 30	B2/3
G3	Acer campestre, Salix fragilis, Alnus incana Field Maple, Crack Willow, Grey Alder	Ave 5	see plan				<0.1	var	0.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Thicket planting, few maiden.	+ 30	B2/3
G4	Parrotia persica (var), Acer saccharinum Persian Ironwood, Silver Maple	Ave 5	see plan				Up to 0.15	var	1.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Series of individual, young multi-stem trees. Some potential.	+ 20	C1/2
G5	Acer campestre, Salix fragilis, Crataegus monogyna Field Maple, Crack Willow, Common Hawthorn	8.0	see plan				Est 0.2	var	0.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Dense, mix planting. Effective screen. On bank.	+ 30	B2/3
G6	Crataegus monogyna, Carpinus betulus, Cornus sanguinea, Acer campestre Common Hawthorn, Hornbeam, Common Dogwood, Field Maple	3.0	see plan				<0.1	-	-	-	EM	Good	Good	Understory thicket. On sloping bank.	+ 30	B2/3
H1	Acer campestre Field Maple	2.0	see plan				<0.08	var	0.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Clipped hedgerow sections, within car park.	+ 20	C2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Appendix D

Site Photographs

Treed bankside of Foudry Brook to the south west of the main site

Mature White Poplar trees to north west of the main building

View of T47, between the site and 200 Brook Drive

Treed frontage of Brook Drive

Appendix E

Arboricultural Glossary

Age-class - A general classification of the tree into either - young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over-mature, or veteran.

Apical Bud/Shoot – The apical bud, also known as the leading shoot, is responsible for shoot extension and is dominant.

Apical Dominance – A singular, leading shoot remains dominant.

Arboreal - In connection with, or in relation to, trees.

Arboriculturalist – Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained recognised qualifications and expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) – Study, undertaken by an arboriculturalist, 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.

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) – Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in the loss of or damage to a tree. Note The AMS is likely to include details of an on-site tree protection monitoring regime.

Asymmetric crown- Crowns that have a morphological bias in a particular direction. This can give the tree an aesthetically unfavourable appearance, but can also subject the tree to uneven wind- loading forces and potentially result in failure.

Basal – Referring to the bottom part of a tree's stem.

Basifugal mortality – A natural process seen in trees in an advanced life stage whereby the trees extremities die back and the inner crown expresses new growth, in order to conserve energy reserves.

Bifurcated - A growth characteristic, where two stems of similar size grow from the same point. Can create an inherent weakness.

Branch union/junction - The point at which a branch joins a larger stem. Can be a point of weakness, especially in certain species.

Brown Rot- Decay caused by certain species of fungus which results in the affected wood becoming brittle and liable to suddenly 'break out', especially if in key structural areas.

Buttress flares – Extensions of the basal stem of a tree that provide additional structural support. See reaction wood.

Bifurcated- A growth characteristic, where two or more stems of similar size grow from the same point. Can create an inherent weakness.

1 **Cable braces** – Cable braces used to support the crown of a tree, reduce impacts caused by wind- throw oscillation.

Canker – A clearly defined area of dead and sunken or malformed bark, caused by bacteria or fungi. Can have a bearing on structural integrity of infected limb(s) depending on size and location.

Central leader- See apical dominance.

Chalara ash dieback- A disease affecting ash trees caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. Usually fatal, the disease causes leaf loss and crown dieback in infected trees. It was first confirmed in Britain in 2012.

Chlorosis- yellowing of leaves which can be caused by a range of factors, often an indicator of nutrient deficiency.

Compaction - The compressing & hardening of soil around tree root systems, due to vehicular/pedestrian use etc. Loss of pore space between soil granules limits water movement and gaseous exchange, and inhibits root growth.

Companion shelter- Shelter provided by neighbouring trees in groups to one another, factors such as wind throw are reduced due to supporting branches and interlocking root systems. Removing individual trees on the peripheries of such groups can expose neighbouring trees to environmental factors they have not previously been subjected to and can lead to individual failure.

Competent person – Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached

Note 1 A competent person understands the hazards and the methods to be implemented to eliminate or reduce the risks that can arise. For example, when on site, a competent person is able to recognise at all times whether it is safe to proceed.

Note 2 A competent person is able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.

Condition – Assessment based on a visual and professional view giving consideration to many factors such as tree health, structural integrity and suitability of its position.

Conservation dead- wooding- Removal of deadwood using ‘coronet cuts’ that mimic the way a branch would naturally break off, maximising deadwood habitat availability for invertebrates.

Coppice - The method of managing trees by cutting the stems at between 1.0 inch and 1.0 foot from the ground level on a regular cycle, the cut stumps of the trees or shrubs are allowed to re-grow many new stems.

Crown spread - Gives distances between extreme limits of the crown and the stem, usually along the four compass points. Helps to show crown symmetry.

Crown Reduction – The removal of branch ends to reduce the extreme limits of a trees branch spread and height.

Crown Thin – The removal of selected branches within the crown to thin the internal branch structure.

D.B.H. - 'Diameter at Breast Height', an industry standard to gauge tree stem size and development. Within arboriculture, breast height is taken to be 1.5m above ground level.

Dieback - The reduction in crown vigour and extension growth progressing to death of distal parts; often associated with decline.

Epicormic growth - New growth from dormant buds that can often form tenuous attachments. Although some species readily form such shoots, it can be an indication of stress.

Form - A general assessment of the shape and position of the tree within its environment.

Hanger – Term used to describe a branch that has become detached and is being supported by other branches. Can be a hazard to persons and property below.

Hazard Beam – After the loss of a distal part, a limb concentrates growth upwards creating adverse end weights that can render the limb susceptible to failure.

Included bark – Growth characteristic usually caused when two or more stems/branches growing in close proximity ‘fuse’ together entrapping the bark from when the parts were separate in the middle, creating a structural weakness.

Invertebrate tower – Pollarding of a (usually dead) tree to a safe height that leaves part of the main stem as a deadwood habitat for invertebrate species.

Occlusion/Occluded – Normally used to describe the overgrowth of a wound. Also, immoveable foreign objects in contact with a tree part can become encased or ‘occluded’ by the tree as it grows incrementally.

Pathogen - An agent that causes disease, especially a living microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus.

Phototropic growth – Growth responding to a light stimulus i.e. the sun. This can influence the form of a tree, particularly where other factors e.g. buildings or other trees, affect the amount/ direction light is received.

Pollard – The removal and subsequent regular re-removal of the crown of a tree above animal browsing height. Can be an effective method of controlling the size of trees in urban areas. This is ideally begun in the trees early stages and maintained throughout its life.

Reaction wood - Essentially additional wood laid down by the tree to compensate for structural defects such as cavities.

Rhizosphere - The rhizosphere is the narrow region of soil that is directly influenced by root secretions and associated soil microorganisms. In particular, mycorrhizal fungi form a symbiotic relationship with trees and assist in the assimilation of phosphates essential to the trees health.

Ring barking/Girdling – the removal of bark around the entire circumference of a stem or branch, causing the death of all distal parts.

Root Protection Area (RPA) – 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.

Scaffold limbs - The main structural branches within the crown.

Tree protection plan – scale drawing prepared by an arboriculturalist showing the finalised layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement (AMS), which can be shown graphically.

U.L.E – 'Useful Life Expectancy' is an estimate based on currently known factors of the possible remaining life of the tree as an asset. AKA 'Estimated remaining contribution'.

Veteran tree – Tree that, by recognised criteria, shows 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.

Vigour - A general classification, as to the present and future potential growth and development of a tree. A comment regarding the health status of the tree specific to its species.

White Rot - A type of decay caused by certain species of fungi which results in the affected wood becoming flexible with little compressive strength.