

Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

Site: 122 Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading, RG4 7NB

Client: 

Date: 09/05/2024

Revision: 2.0



Document Control Sheet

Title	Arboricultural Impact Assessment			
Client	[REDACTED]			
Document Number	J240390-GGC-XX-XX-T-ARB-0600			
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Reviewed	TBC Arboricultural Consultant, GC Professional Services			
Issue Status	Issue	Date	Status	Revision
	2	09/05/2024	Planning	P02
Disclaimer	<i>The recommendations contained in this Report represent Ground Control's professional opinions, in exercising the duty of care required of an experienced Arboricultural Consultant. The information contained has been prepared and given in accordance with the author's professional institution's Code of Professional Conduct and the opinions expressed within are true professional opinions.</i> <i>The report has been prepared by Ground Control for the sole and exclusive use of the Client and for the specific purpose for which Ground Control were commissioned.</i> <i>Ground Control accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.</i> <i>Use of the Report by any other person is unauthorised and such use is at the sole risk of the user.</i> <i>The tree survey and this report has been undertaken in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations, which are intended to assist decision making with regard to the existing and proposed trees in the context of design, demolition, and construction. This report will also assess the potential impact that the scheme may have on the surveyed trees.</i> <i>This survey is not, nor should be taken to be, a full or thorough assessment of the health and safety of trees on or adjacent to the site, and therefore it is recommended that detailed tree inspections are undertaken on a regular basis with the express purpose of complying with the landowner's duty of care and satisfying health and safety requirements.</i>			

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1 TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Ground Control Ltd were instructed by [REDACTED] to undertake a survey of trees and significant vegetation, within and directly adjoining land at 122 Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading, RG4 7NB; hereafter referred to as 'the site'.
- 1.2 The survey and subsequent assessment have been carried out in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.
- 1.3 The purpose of this report is to assess the likely direct and indirect impact of development proposals and to provide details of suitable mitigation, and the protection measures to be implemented to ensure trees are successfully retained wherever feasible.
- 1.4 Our assessment found that the proposal is acceptable and will only result on the loss of 2 low category trees (C), whilst suitable protection recommended to safeguard the remaining trees. It is considered that the proposal will not have any significant impact on retained trees or wider landscape.

2 INSTRUCTIONS

- 2.1 Ground Control Limited were instructed to carry out a survey of trees and significant vegetation within and directly adjoining the site in relation to the proposed two storey detached 4-bedroom dwelling, to retrospectively replace a previous 4 bedrooms dwelling at 122 Kidmore Road, Reading, RG4 7NB.
- 2.2 This report has been updated to reflect the current stage of construction following the demolition of the existing property.
- 2.3 The assessment was carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'; details of all surveyed vegetation can be found within the Tree Survey Schedule at Appendix 1. All trees were visually inspected from ground level only and no diagnostic equipment or detailed decay investigation was carried out.

Supporting information

- 2.4 The report has been prepared with reference to the following documentation;
 - Proposed site layout reference 22048.S.PP-05 Rev E by HAC Design
 - Block Plan reference 22048.S.PP-08 Rev E by HAC Design
 - Proposed Foundation and Drainage plan 23059.S.BC-04 REV B)

3 SITE ASSESSMENT

Site visit

- 3.1 The site was visited by Morgan Davies, Arb Dip, TechArborA & on 14/12/2023 to identify, measure and locate trees and significant vegetation within and directly adjoining the site in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.
- 3.2 A second visit was undertaken by Lee Garner BSc Arb, MArborA on the 11/04/2024 to review the site.
- 3.3 Trees have been plotted as per the client provided site plan referenced 22048.S.PP-08 Rev E by HAC Design. Where trees were not plotted on the topographical survey plan these have been plotted by a combination of on-site measurements from known fixed points and aerial photography using a digital measuring device.
- 3.4 Where trees could not be accessed, estimated dimensions are marked with # on the tree survey schedule.

Existing Site and surroundings

- 3.5 The site is located within a residential area surrounded by residential properties and public highway (Kidmore Road).
- 3.6 The property has one access point off Kidmore Road.



Figure 1: Showing approximate site boundary and site in relation to its surroundings.

Tree survey data summary

- 3.7 The location, root protection area, crown spread and BS5837 categorisations are shown on the appended tree survey drawing at Appendix 2. Dimensions, comments, and information gathered for each survey entry is provided in the tree schedule at Appendix 1.
- 3.8 In total 14 individual trees were surveyed and 4 Groups. These comprise of mainly broadleaf trees and some evergreen species.
- 3.9 The tree cover holds early mature to mature trees ranging from B - C category with younger individuals attaining categorised C.
- 3.10 Figure 2 below shows the age distribution of trees across the site.

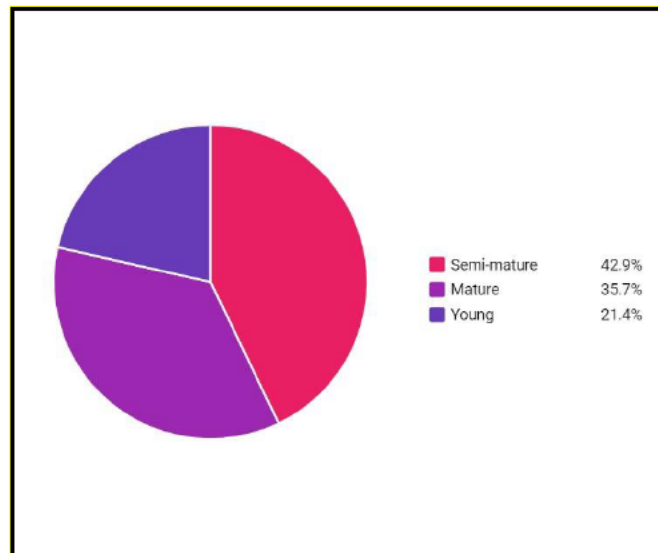


Figure 2: Age distribution across the site

- 3.11 Table 1 below, provides a quick reference overview of the quality of the tree and vegetation population across the site. In general trees were of low to moderate category individuals ranging from early-mature to mature. The trees have been graded in terms of their arboricultural, amenity and cultural value.

Trees	Groups or woodlands	Hedgerows	BS5837:2012 Cat	Quality & Value
0	0	0	A	High. min 40+ years life expectancy
8	2	0	B	Moderate. Min 20 years life expectancy
6	2	0	C	Low. Min 10 years life expectancy or trees below 150mm stem diameter
0	0	0	U	Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10years, and which should, in the current context be removed for reasons of sound Arboricultural management.
14	4	0	Totals	

Table 1: BS5837:2012 Tree categorisation assessment.

4 TECHNICAL DATA

Soils and Geology

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (online) 'Geology of Britain Viewer' provides an indication as to the likely soil type and geology in the area but is provided only as a guideline to assist with assessment of site conditions in relation to rooting habits of trees.
- 4.2 Soil conditions have the potential to impact rooting habits of trees, their likely growth potential, suitable species to be planted and the depth and type of foundation to be specified in close proximity to trees, and therefore a detailed soil assessment should be carried out prior to completion of detailed design.
- 4.3 Bedrock geology is described as being Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation - Chalk. Superficial deposits of Boyn Hill Gravel Member - Sand and gravel.

National Planning Policy & Guidance

- 4.4 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The document replaces all previous documents and took effect on July 2018 with additional updates in 2019, July 2021, September and December 2023.
- 4.5 The NPPF supports and promotes sustainable development, which it defines as having three dimensions; social, economic, and environmental. It goes on to state that these three dimensions are mutually dependent and to achieve sustainable development they must be sought simultaneously.
- 4.6 Specifically, the NPPF states that "development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland or ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists".

Statutory Protection

- 4.7 We have received the TPO document from Reading Borough Council, identifying Tree Preservation Order within the neighbouring property (see Fig 1).

- 4.8 A search on Reading Borough councils my reading page on the 20th of March 2023 revealed the property not to be located within a Conservation area (<http://my.reading.gov.uk/myreading.aspx>)

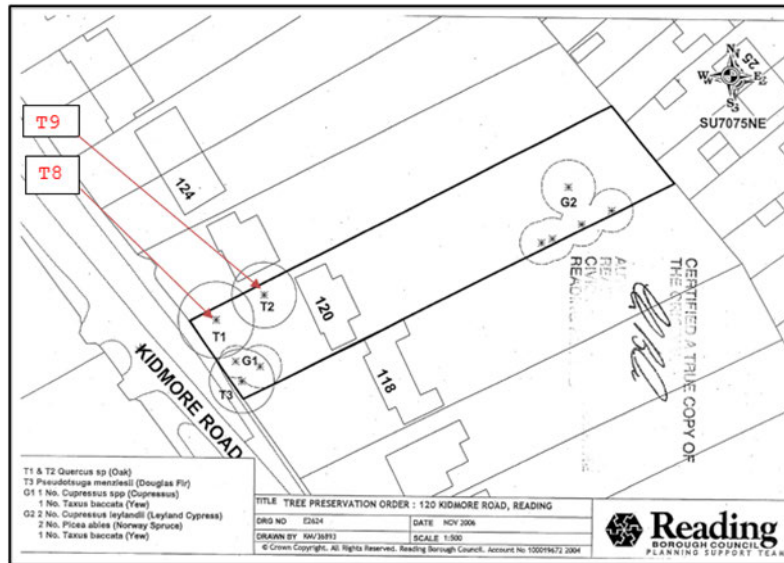


Fig 1 - Council TPO document (annotated to show survey tree numbers (in red) next to RBC TPO numbers).

5 ARBORICULTURAL APPRAISAL

Identified impacts

5.1 The impacts of the proposed development have been assessed, and where required, alterations to layout or construction methods made. Following these alterations, the potential impacts upon trees have been reassessed and are deemed to be acceptable. In respect of the proposal the following have been identified as being of most significance;

- Foundation
- Canopy Clearance
- Tree protection
- Tree pruning and removal work(s)
- Infrastructure Requirements i.e., highway visibility, lighting, CCTV, services etc

Foundation

5.2 We have been informed (by HAC Ltd) that new foundations are being laid to accommodate the new property. This will therefore require the old foundation to be removed to make way for the new.

5.3 In the main, the new foundation has been put in place within area close to T8 and T9, except for a small portion to the front of the property. It is recommended that the area is “hand dug” preferably using an air-spade (under arboricultural supervision) and root pruning undertaken in-line with current best practice.

5.4 Discussed within previous Tree Report “The rooting area impacted is at the extremity of the RPA and will likely reveal thinner roots that would be suitable for pruning, which as a species, the Oak would tolerate with little impact. The impact equates to 4.4% of the RPA for T9 and 1.6% of the RPA of T8. The remaining RPA of both trees including the group (T8, T9 & G1) will be protected by existing hard surfacing.”

5.5 In constructing the foundation close to T14, some minor root damage will likely occur. Once the old foundation is removed it is recommended that any exposed roots are pruned in-line with current best practice. The rooting area impacted is at the extremity of the RPA and will likely reveal thinner roots that would be suitable for pruning, which as a species, the apple would tolerate with little impact.

- 5.6 Additionally, amendments made will see a drainage pipe running through the RPA of this tree (T14) to the new soakaway. It is recommended that the area is “hand dug”, preferably air-spade (under arboricultural supervision). **Note: Do not mechanically excavate in the area.** Once rooting area is exposed roots will require protection from the elements e.g. wrapped in hessian and kept wet, when exposed for long periods. The 150mm diameter drainage pipe will need to be feed beneath the roots, where possible and roots (less than 25mm in diameter) to be pruned, in-line with current best practise. Any roots greater than 25mm in diameter that require pruning to be agreed by project Arboriculturalist.
- 5.7 All works undertaken within the RPA of T14 is to be undertaken under arboricultural supervision.

Canopy Clearance

- 5.8 The canopy of two frontage trees (T8 & T9) where clear of the previous existing property prior to demolition. However, due to the future growth potential of these trees, there is still some future growth (with varying impact), which will require cyclical maintenance. Incorporating the new proposal will bring the building closer to the tips of the trees but would not create greater maintenance that was not already required.
- 5.9 The Oak (T9) has a stem diameter of 350mm with future growth potential. In the current location without the extension, it is expected that maintenance of clearance to the property will need to occur as a matter of routine (evidence of pruning already noted). As pruning will be required as the tree gets older, sustainable formative pruning methods can be undertaken to help manage the clearance at an earlier stage and therefore ensure pruning is kept to a minimum branch diameter (reducing wound size). The structure of the branches extending over to 122 Kidmore Road are not substantial and would not give concern for these types of formative pruning works.
- 5.10 With regards to the Oak (T8) it is consider that suitable clearance will be maintained with extension in place, with options of sympathetic pruning in the future that can be undertaken in-line with current best practices.
- 5.11 The installation of scaffolding around the build will need to be erected to accommodate tree canopies by incorporating scaffolds of suitable dimensions when placed around retained trees where canopies are becoming close (i.e.T8 & T9).

Tree Protection

- 5.12 Drawing J230306-GC-A-DR-3-002 - Rev A at Appendix 2 illustrates the development proposals in relation to retained trees and the position and extent of tree protection measures to be implemented as part of the scheme.
- 5.13 The RPA of T9 and T14 have been adjusted due to pre-existing site conditions. The presence of the previous building foundations would act as a barrier to root growth and deform the RPA with a likely bias of the remaining root distribution favouring the loose aggregate and soft landscaping within 120 Kidmore Road.
- 5.14 Suitable protective fencing will be used to protect all retained trees. All weather notices will be attached to the fencing to further highlight its purpose (See appendix 4, relevant sign used). Locations of the protective measures is identified within the TRPP Plan (appendix 2).
- 5.15 The council trees (T1-T3) are located outside the curtilage of the site and the verge around these trees is not suitable for storage or access over the soft ground. However, there is an access drive (hardstanding) already present that will ensure safe passage. Greater protection can be recommended if requested and required by the local authority. However, Protective fencing may impact highway visibility splays.
- 5.16 The trees (T4 & T5) located to the front of the property are protected by nature of their position within the landscaped area. Utilisation of hard standing acts as ground protection.
- 5.17 Utilisation of hard standing to the front of the property will also acts as ground protection for T8 & T9 and should be retained for the duration of the construction.
- 5.18 The remaining trees T10–T13 & G2-G4 are not directly impacted by the footprint of the proposal and will need to be protected by use of protective fencing and ground protection (including utilising existing hard surfacing and scaffolding) to protect from the construction process itself. The rear garden will be cordoned off to contain the working area and trees closest to the property (within 15-20 metres of proposal) protected via protective fencing.
- 5.19 Tree protection will therefore consist of robust fencing secured to a solid framework as recommended within BS5837 2012.
- 5.20 When working within the RPA of trees (**as section 5.2 - 5.7**) sections of fencing or ground protection will need to occur and replaced or realigned when completed.

Tree Pruning and Removal Work(s)

- 5.21 The following trees have been highlighted for pruning/removal works:
- 5.22 **T9 (T2 of TPO 393/06) Oak** – Potential tip-reduction works may be needed to provide clearance for scaffolding (dimensions to be confirmed). It is recommended that consideration for pruning is given once scaffold has been erected to ensure that only optimal pruning is undertaken.
- 5.23 **T6 & T7** – Fell to ground level.
- 5.24 Any tree works are to be carried out outside of the bird nesting season (March to September inclusive) unless works are overseen with the presence of a suitably trained Ecologist if within this period. Refer to Appendix J for detail.
- 5.25 All pruning, including facilitation pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 “Tree work – Recommendations” and be undertaken by suitably qualified tree professional.
- 5.26 Due to the addition of the bin storage and bicycle store the removal of 2 low category trees (T6 and T7) will be required.

Infrastructure Requirements i.e., highway visibility, lighting, CCTV, services etc

- 5.27 No further requirements have been identified to Ground Control Professional Services.
- 5.28 No works are to be undertaken within the RPA of any retained tree without prior approval.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The current layout proposals will see the retention of all but two low category (C) trees.
- 6.2 Suitable protective fencing must be installed and retained for the duration of construction.
- 6.3 The site contains existing hard surfacing to the front of the property (front driveway) that can be utilised as working area for the proposal and will act as ground protection for retained trees/groups.
- 6.4 It is considered that the proposal will not have any significant impact on retained trees or wider landscape.

APPENDIX 1: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

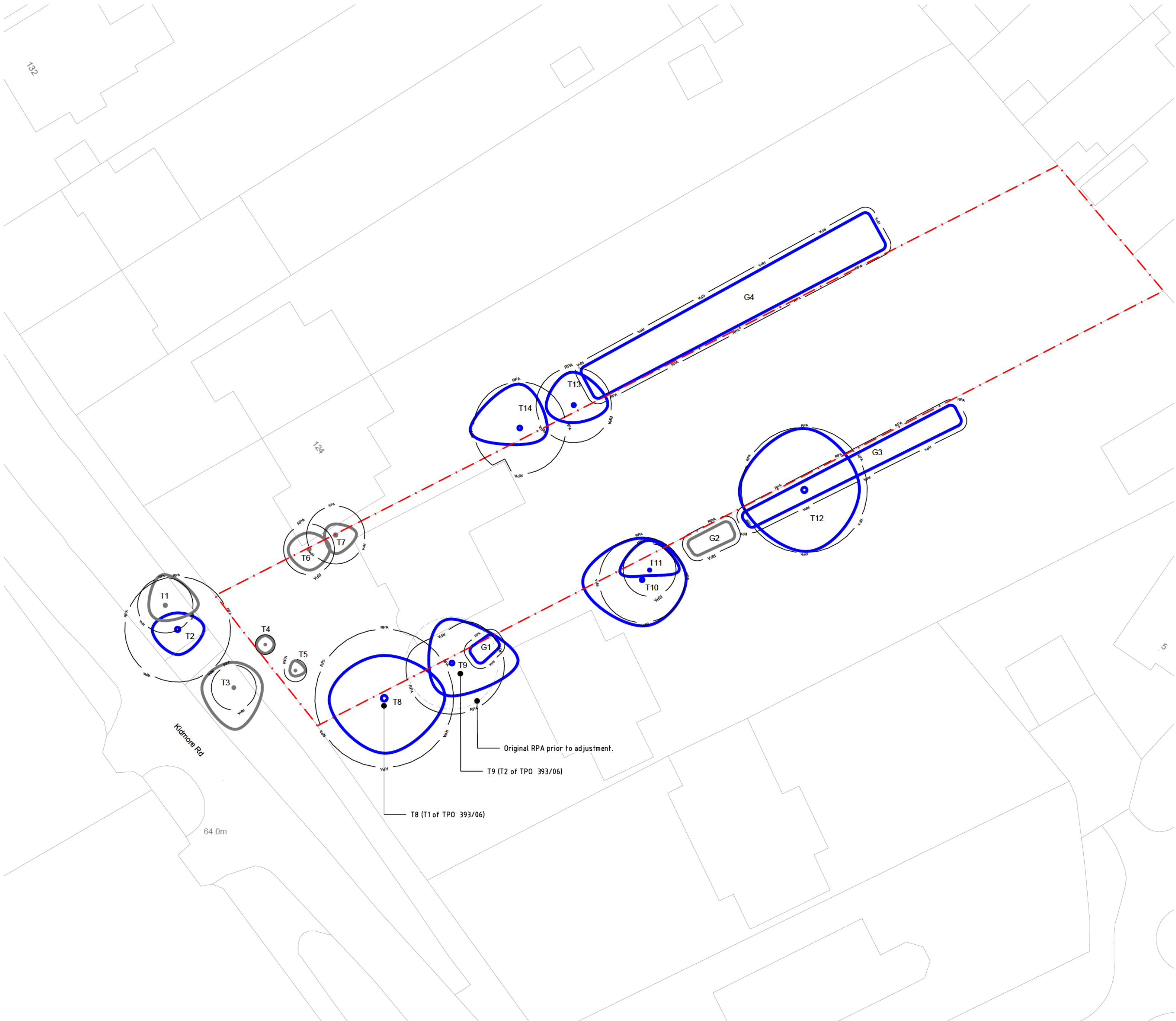


Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Stage	Stem Diameter [mm]	Tree Height [m]	Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]	Height of First Significant Branch [m]	(N) Branch Spread [m]	(E) Branch Spread [m]	(S) Branch Spread [m]	(W) Branch Spread [m]	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Quality Category	RPA Radius [m]
1	Common holly	Ilex aquifolium	Semi-mature	210	6	1.8	2.5	2.8	3	1.4	1.5	Good	Good	Council owned tree situated on verge between footpath and property boundary. Tree is growing beneath canopy of neighbouring tree.		Medium (20 to 40 years)	C	2.52
2	Norway spruce	Picea abies	Semi-mature	400	18	1.9	5.2	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	Fair	Good	Council owned tree situated on verge between footpath and property boundary		Long (>40 years)	B	4.8
3	Cherry species	Prunus sp.	Semi-mature	170	6	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.8	2.9	Fair	Good	Council owned tree situated on verge between footpath and property boundary.		Short (10 to 20 years)	C	2.04
4	Norway spruce	Picea abies	Young	75	2	0	0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	Good	Good			Long (>40 years)	C	0.9
5	Norway spruce	Picea abies	Young	85	2	0	0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	Good	Good			Long (>40 years)	C	1.02
6	Common yew	Taxus baccata	Young	192	6	1	1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	Fair	Good	Neighbouring garage was built within the last ten years, due to the proximity of the structure to the trees RPA, the trees physiological state has been affected as is evident in the slight chlorotic tinge to the leaves throughout the crown.		Long (>40 years)	C	2.31
7	Common yew	Taxus baccata	Semi-mature	220	4	1	1	1	1.9	1.7	1	Good	Good	Crown has been heavily pruned back on the neighbours side.		Medium (20 to 40 years)	C	2.64
8	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	Mature	525	20	6	6	3.9	5.5	5	5	Fair	Good	Large limbs growing over parking spaces of 122 have historically been removed (above 1/3rd Parent stem).		Long (>40 years)	B	6.3
9	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	350	20	4	4	4	6	3	2.1	Good	Good	No access to the base of the stem.		Long (>40 years)	B	4.2
10	Silver birch	Betula pendula	Mature	325	16	3.8	4	3.8	4	4.2	5.4	Good	Good	Stem 1.7m from boundary fence.		Long (>40 years)	B	3.9
11	Common ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	200	10	3	3	2.7	2.7	0.5	2.7	Fair	Good	Stem 1.3m from boundary fence.		Medium (20 to 40 years)	B	2.4
12	Cherry species	Prunus sp.	Mature	476	10	4.5	3.9	5.6	5	5.6	5.9	Good	Fair			Medium (20 to 40 years)	B	5.72
13	Apple species	Malus sp.	Mature	285	6	1.7	1.6	3	3.1	1.6	2.5	Good	Good			Long (>40 years)	B	3.42
14	Apple species	Malus sp.	Mature	350	7	1.6	1.4	4	2.5	1.5	4.5	Good	Good	Stem .80cm from boundary fence.		Long (>40 years)	B	4.2

Group ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Stage	Lower Height Range [m]	Upper Height Range [m]	Lower Stem Diameter [mm]	Upper Stem Diameter [mm]	Height of Canopy Above Ground [m]	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Quality Category	Quality Sub-Category	Comments	Recommendations
1	Common holly	Ilex aquifolium	Semi-mature	0.3	3	180	185	0.3	Fair	Good	Medium (20 to 40 years)	C	2	Trees have been topped into a hedge.	N/A
2	Common hazel	Corylus avellana	Semi-mature	1.8	5	50	100	1.8	Good	Good	Short (10 to 20 years)	C	2	Multi-stem Hazel group situated in neighbours property along boundary.	N/A
3	Mixed species	Mixed species	Semi-mature	1.5	10	50	185	1.8	Mixed	Fair	Short (10 to 20 years)	B	2	Mixed species growing in proximity to each other along boundary fence. Species include Leyland cypress, Hawthorn, Hazel.	N/A
4	Mixed species	Mixed species	Semi-mature	2	8	50	200	1	Mixed	Fair	Short (10 to 20 years)	B	2	Mixed species growing in proximity to each other along boundary fence. Species include Forsythia, Apple and Ash.	N/A

APPENDIX 2: DRAWINGS





LEGEND:

- CATEGORY 'B' TREES & TREE GROUP'S: Those of moderate quality and value; in such a condition as to make significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)
- CATEGORY 'C' TREES & TREE GROUPS: Those of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Site Boundary

NOTES:

- Tree survey carried out on behalf of HAC Designs LTD for the proposed extension.
- Tree survey was carried out on 14th of March 2023 by Mr Morgan Davies Ground Control's Arboricultural Surveyor.
- Tree survey based on HAC DESIGNS LTD existing Location Plan 22048.S.PP-07.
- Tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS:5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations' part 4.4. Please refer to these sections for further details.
- Tree canopies outlines as shown on the plan are in accordance with the branch spread details within the tree schedule.
- The location of trees and tree groups are based on visual inspection & estimation of location only due to not being supplied with Topographical drawing.

A	RPA amended for T14 to reflect pre existing site conditions	09.05.24	IH	LG
Rev.	Changes	Date	Dr.by	Ap.by



Ground Control®
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Client
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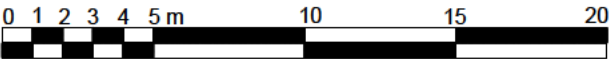
Project (Address)
122 Kidmore Road
Caversham, Reading
RG4 7NB

Drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan

Date 15 March 2023	Drawn by IH	Checked by LG	Scale(s) 1:250@A2
Drawing No. J230306-GC-A-DR-3-001	Rev A	Issue status Planning	

- Notes:
- © This drawing is the copyright of Ground Control Ltd and cannot be reproduced in any form without express consent of the company.
 - Do not scale off this drawing. All written dimensions are to be checked on site prior to commencing works.
 - All discrepancies, errors or omissions are to be reported for clarification before proceeding.

Tree Constraints Plan SCALE:1:250 @ A2



NOTES

- 1.0

DRAWING INFORMATION
- 1.1

Drawing based on:
HAC DESIGNS LTD Proposed Foundation and Drainage Plan
23059.S.BC-04 REV B.
- 1.2

Drawing to be read in conjunction with following Ground Control documents:
GC Tree Constraints Plan J230306-GC-A-DR-3-001 - Rev A
GC Arboricultural Report - J240099-GGC-XX-XX-T-ARB-0600 - P02
- 2.0

TREE PROTECTION FENCING.
- 2.1

All trees requiring protection (as highlighted) to be protected for the duration of the contract in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012, entitled 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'. Refer to Arboricultural Report for details.
- 3.0

MANUAL EXCAVATION
- 3.1

Within root protection areas the depths of any excavations, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, planting or underground services shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air soil pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with Hessian sacking to prevent drying out, if necessary be shuttered with an appropriate material to prevent soil collapse. Where appropriate, the soil beneath this depth may be sheet piled; and deeper excavation may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside the root protection areas.
- 4.0

ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION
- 4.1

The arboricultural consultant will be directly supervising all construction works that have to be undertaken within root protection areas. These include:
4.1.1 Location of protective fencing.
4.1.2 Lifting/excavation of existing hard surfaces.
4.1.3 Construction of proposed hard surfaces.
4.1.4 All other excavations, whether for proposed foundations, or underground services
- 5.0

GENERAL SITE OPERATIONS
- 5.1

The following should be avoided. (BS5837:2012 sec 7 and 8)
- 5.1.1

Material which will contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10m of the tree stem.
- 5.2.2

Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches of trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- 5.3.3

Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of the tree.

- 6.0

GROUND PROTECTION
- 6.1

The default position should remain as any existing hard surfacing within the RPA should remain in place and act as ground protection throughout duration of works.
- 6.2

Where the retention of existing surfacing is not possible and ground is left exposed temporary ground protection should be installed in accordance with BS5837:2012 and the specification below and illustrative details on drawing:
- 6.2.1

For Pedestrian Movements;
Single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of a driven scaffold frame to form a suspended walkway or on top of a compression resistant layer such as 100mm depth wood chip laid onto a geo-textile membrane.
- 6.2.2

Pedestrian Operated Plant up to 2 ton;
Proprietary interlinked ground protection board placed on top of compression resistant layer such as 150mm depth of wood chip laid onto a geo-textile membrane.
- 6.2.3

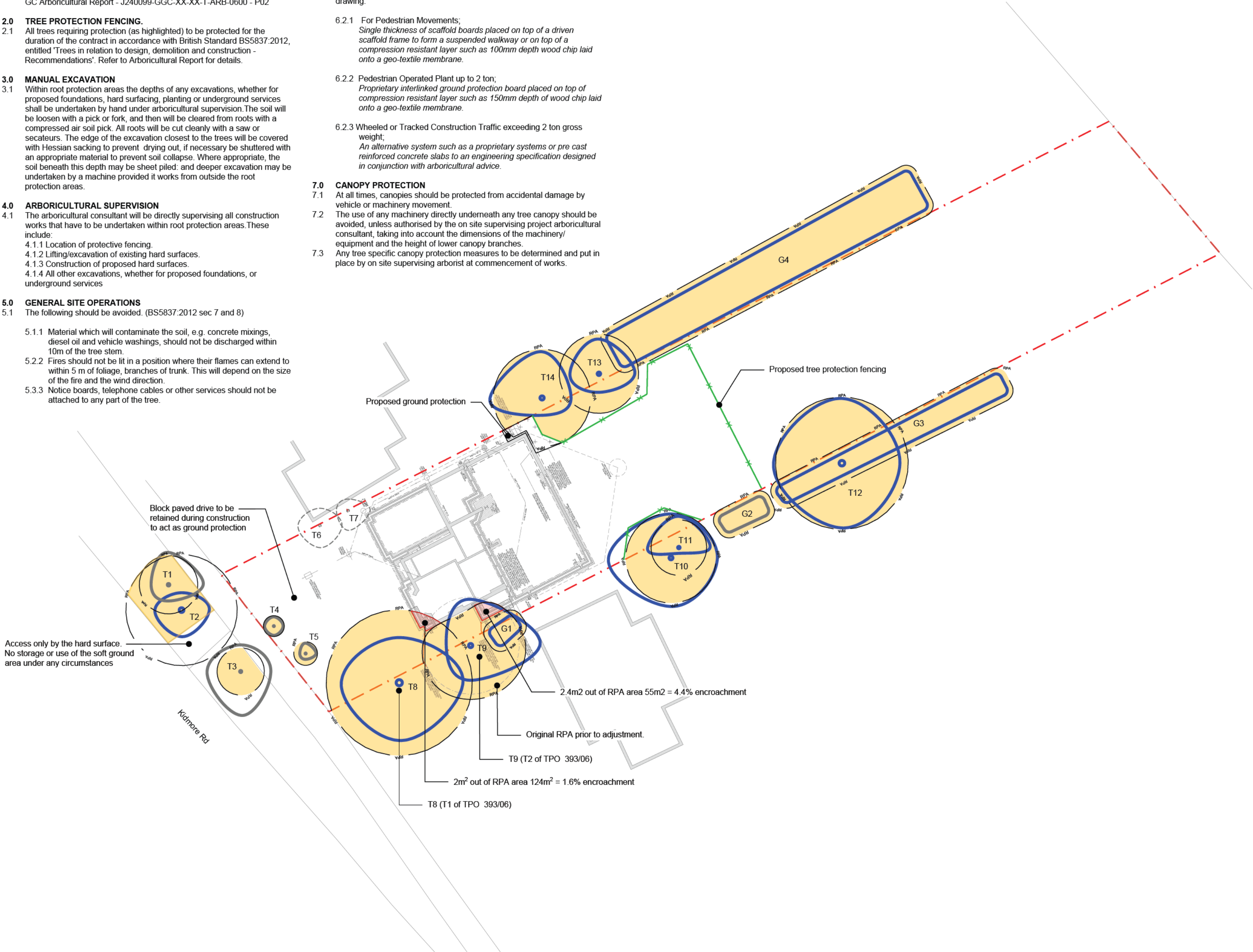
Wheeled or Tracked Construction Traffic exceeding 2 ton gross weight;
An alternative system such as a proprietary systems or pre cast reinforced concrete slabs to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice.
- 7.0

CANOPY PROTECTION
- 7.1

At all times, canopies should be protected from accidental damage by vehicle or machinery movement.
- 7.2

The use of any machinery directly underneath any tree canopy should be avoided, unless authorised by the on site supervising project arboricultural consultant, taking into account the dimensions of the machinery/ equipment and the height of lower canopy branches.
- 7.3

Any tree specific canopy protection measures to be determined and put in place by on site supervising arborist at commencement of works.



LEGEND:

- Existing category 'B' trees & Tree Groups to be retained
- Existing category 'C' trees & Tree Groups to be retained
- Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) within Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Proposed ground protection in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Section 6.2.3
- Proposed tree protection in accordance with BS 5837:2012
- Encroachment area

A	Revised to suite updated design layout	09.05.24	IH	LG
Rev.	Changes	Date	Dr.by	Ap.by

Arboriculture
Ecology
Landscape Architecture
GIS & Mapping

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HAC DESIGNS LTD

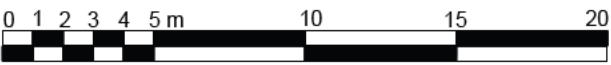
122 Kidmore Road
Caversham, Reading
RG4 7NB

Tree Retention and Protection Plan

Date	15 March 2023	Drawn by	IH	Checked by	LG	Scale	1:250@A2
Drawing No.	J230306-GC-A-DR-3-002	Rev	A	Issue status	Planning		

- Notes:
- © This drawing is the copyright of Ground Control Ltd and cannot be reproduced in any form without express consent of the company.
 - Do not scale off this drawing. All written dimensions are to be checked on site prior to commencing works.
 - All discrepancies, errors or omissions are to be reported for clarification before proceeding.

Tree Constraints and Protection Plan SCALE:1:250 @ A2



APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHS



Common holly Tree ID #1

79 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Ilex aquifolium
Physiological Condition:	Good
Stem Diameter [mm]:	210
Stem Diameter [cm]:	21
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35474

Photos



Norway spruce Tree ID #2

79 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Picea abies
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Stem Diameter [mm]:	400
Stem Diameter [cm]:	40
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35475

Photos



Cherry species Tree ID #3

120 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Prunus sp.
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Stem Diameter [mm]:	170
Stem Diameter [cm]:	17
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35476

Photos



Norway spruce Tree ID #4

120 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name: *Picea abies*

Physiological Condition: Good

Stem Diameter [mm]: 75

Stem Diameter [cm]: 7.5

User: MorganD

Primary ID: 35477

Photos



Norway spruce Tree ID #5

120 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name: *Picea abies*

Physiological Condition: Good

Stem Diameter [mm]: 85

Stem Diameter [cm]: 8.5

User: MorganD

Primary ID: 35478

Photos



Common yew Tree ID #6

124 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name: *Taxus baccata*

Physiological Condition: Fair

Stem Diameter [mm]: 192.09

Stem Diameter [cm]: 19.209

User: MorganD

Primary ID: 35479

Photos



Common yew Tree ID #7

124 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Taxus baccata
Physiological Condition:	Good
Stem Diameter [mm]:	220
Stem Diameter [cm]:	22
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35480

Photos



Pedunculate oak Tree ID #8

120 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Quercus robur
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Stem Diameter [mm]:	525
Stem Diameter [cm]:	52.5
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35481

Photos



Pedunculate oak Tree ID #9

122 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Quercus robur
Physiological Condition:	Good
Stem Diameter [mm]:	350
Stem Diameter [cm]:	35
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35482

Photos



Silver birch Tree ID #10

122 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Betula pendula
Physiological Condition:	Good
Stem Diameter [mm]:	325
Stem Diameter [cm]:	32.5
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35484

Photos



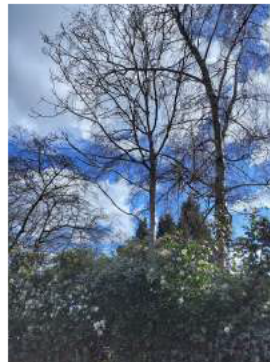
Common ash Tree ID #11

122 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Fraxinus excelsior
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Stem Diameter [mm]:	200
Stem Diameter [cm]:	20
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35485

Photos



Cherry species Tree ID #12

140 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name:	Prunus sp.
Physiological Condition:	Good
Stem Diameter [mm]:	476.34
Stem Diameter [cm]:	47.634
User:	MorganD
Primary ID:	35486

Photos



Apple species Tree ID #13

122 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name: Malus sp.

Physiological Condition: Good

Stem Diameter [mm]: 285

Stem Diameter [cm]: 28.5

User: MorganD

Primary ID: 35487

Photos



Apple species Tree ID #14

122 Kidmore Road

Tree Details

Scientific Name: Malus sp.

Physiological Condition: Good

Stem Diameter [mm]: 350

Stem Diameter [cm]: 35

User: MorganD

Primary ID: 35488

Photos



Group ID #1

Group Details

Common Name:	Common holly
Life Stage:	Semi-mature
Physiological Condition:	Fair
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Medium (20 to 40 years)
Quality Category:	C
Recommendations:	
Comments:	Trees have been topped into a hedge.

Photos Street View Map View



Group ID #2

Group Details

Common Name:	Common hazel
Life Stage:	Semi-mature
Physiological Condition:	Good
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Short (10 to 20 years)
Quality Category:	C
Recommendations:	
Comments:	Multi-stem Hazel group situated in neighbours property along boundary.

Photos Street View Map View



Group ID #3

Group Details

Common Name:	Mixed species
Life Stage:	Semi-mature
Physiological Condition:	Mixed
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Short (10 to 20 years)
Quality Category:	B
Recommendations:	
Comments:	Mixed species growing in proximity to each other along

Photos Street View Map View



Group ID #4

Group Details

Common Name:	Mixed species
Life Stage:	Semi-mature
Physiological Condition:	Mixed
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Short (10 to 20 years)
Quality Category:	B
Recommendations:	
Comments:	Mixed species growing in proximity to each other along boundary fence. Species include Forsythia, Apple and Ash.

Photos Street View Map View

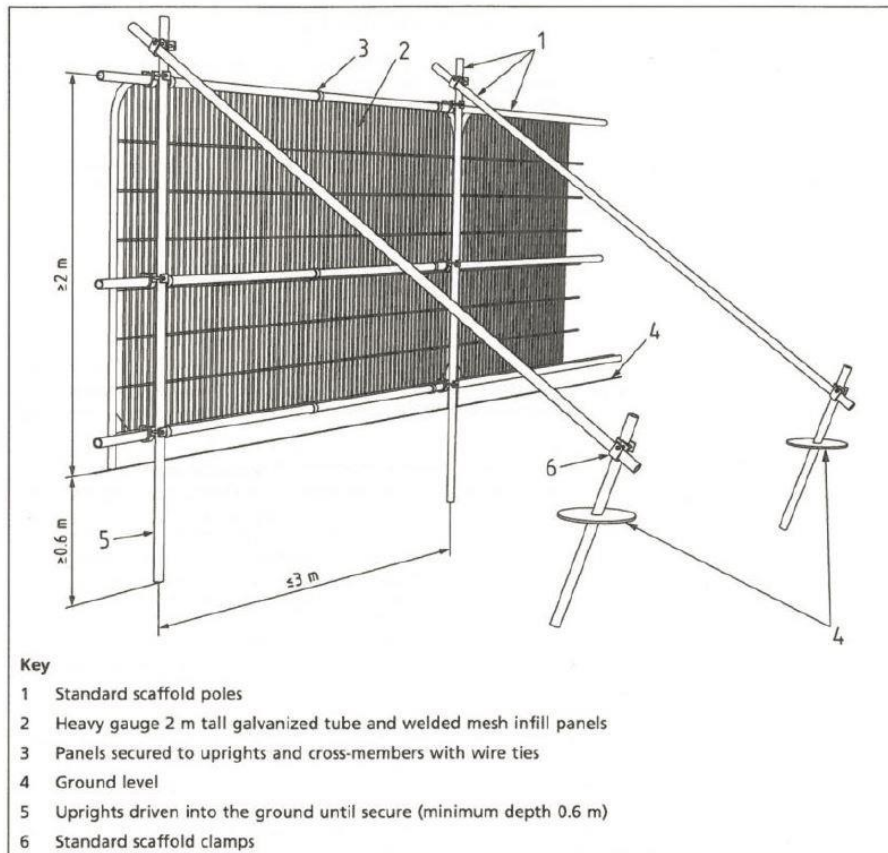


APPENDIX 4: TREE PROTECTION

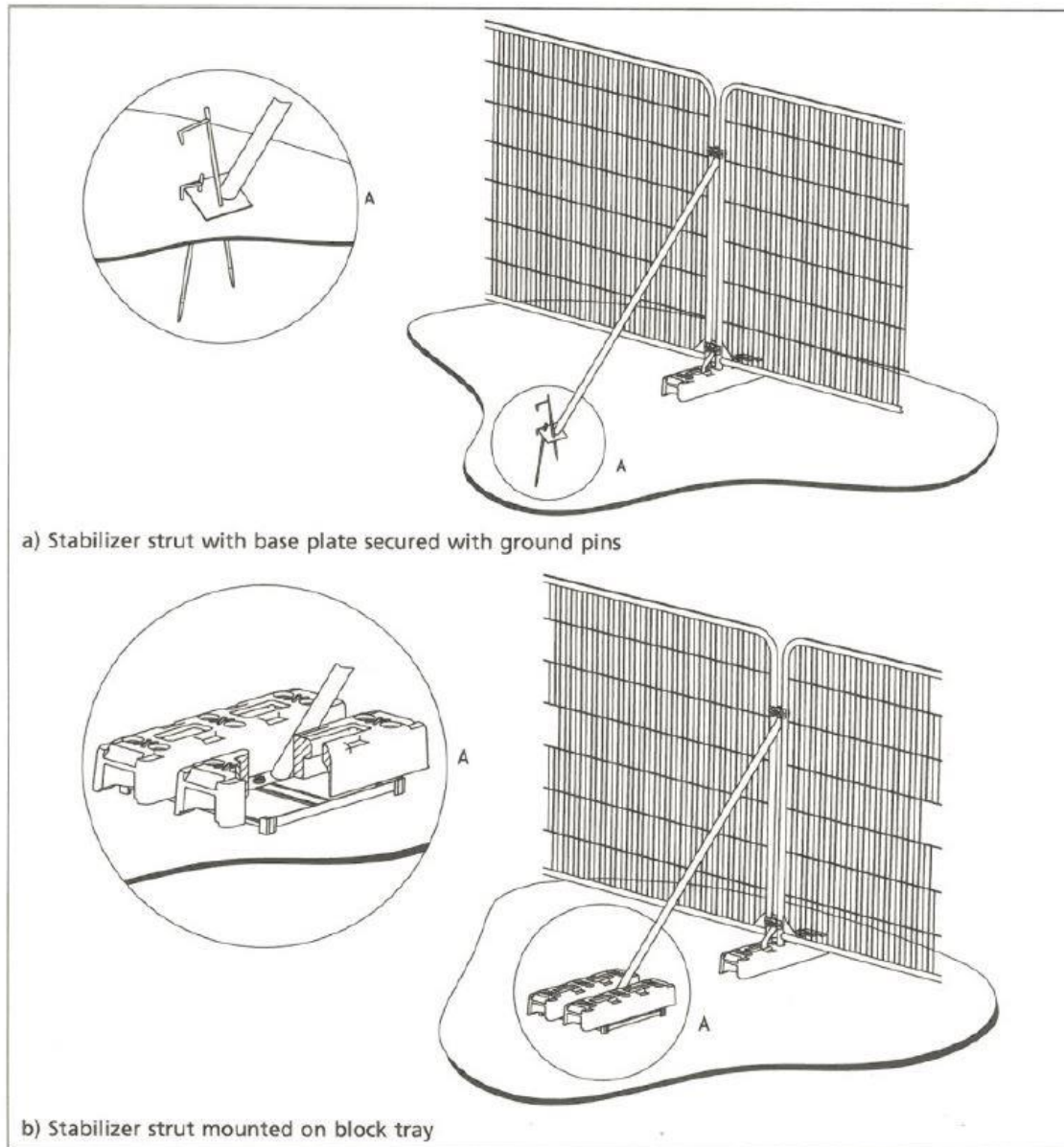


Tree Protection Fencing & Signs

Default specification for protective barrier



Examples of above ground stabilizing systems



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Ecology
Arboriculture
GIS and Mapping
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