

BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Reading Sewage Treatment Works
New Car Park



Produced for:
Thames water

MH10356

January 2026

Document Amendment History

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1	Issue	20.10.2025	Preliminary AIA
2	Issue	05.01.2026	Full Arboricultural Impact Assessment
2.1	Issue	19.02.2026	Amendments to report and drawings due to revised site layout (MH10754)
2.2	Issue	14.04.2026	Amendments to report and drawings due to revised vegetation clearance (MH10851)

Document Approval

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1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

Maydencroft Limited was commissioned by Thames Water to produce a **BS 5837 Arboricultural Report** in support of the proposed construction of a new car park at Reading Sewage Treatment Works (STW), Island Road, Reading, RG2 0RP.

The report has been produced in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* and is intended to inform the planning stages of the proposed development. The report provides information on the location, quality and condition of trees on site in order to ensure that the proposed scheme complies with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 with regard to minimising or, where possible, avoiding impact to the above and below ground parts of any retained trees, in particular any with existing statutory protection. It is also the aim of the report to give pragmatic advice about the removal of trees or particular remedial works, where deemed necessary to allow for the successful delivery of the scheme.

The content of this report extends to the *Tree Schedule*, *Arboricultural Impact Assessment* (AIA), *Arboricultural Method Statement* (AMS), *Tree Survey and Constraints Plan* (TSCP), *Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan* (AIAP) and *Tree Protection Plan* (TPP). The combination of the aforementioned documents constitutes a full BS 5837 Arboricultural Report.

1.2 Scope of Works

A survey of all trees within the designated area for the proposed new car park at Reading STW was undertaken on Wednesday 17th and Thursday 18th September 2025. The extent of the survey area was established via site boundaries and an aerial image provided by Thames Water (*Figure 1* below) and was completed using industry best practice to the standards laid out in BS 5837:2012.

The survey was undertaken by the following Arboricultural Consultant who is a permanent employee of Maydencroft Limited.

Name	Title	Qualifications
James Jeffery	Arboricultural Consultant	Lantra Professional Tree Inspection Level 3 Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association

All trees on and adjacent to the proposed development area were inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology, detailed in “The Body Language of Trees” (*Mattheck & Breloer*, HMSO, 1994). This level of inspection is ground based only and does not involve any climbing. Each individual tree was inspected separately and an assessment made of its condition. Where appropriate trees were assessed and recorded as groups. Any problems with individual trees were noted and remedial work is recommended here only where it is deemed necessary.

All trees and groups were plotted using a Samsung Galaxy Tab Active 5 in conjunction with a Juniper System Geode (GNS3M) GPS device with sub meter accuracy.

Details of all trees are listed in the attached *Tree Schedule* with quantitative and qualitative information included as required by BS 5837:2012 sections 4.4 to 4.6. The information has been used to create a *Tree Survey & Constraints Plan* (Appendix C) showing the location of the trees, their crown spread, BS 5837 categorisation, Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and any other arboricultural constraints which may impact the works, an *Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan* (Appendix D) highlighting potential impact to any trees affected by the proposed project, and a *Tree Protection Plan* (Appendix E) showing the protection required to prevent any negative impact occurring to the retained trees to complete the desired project.

1.3 Site Description

Reading STW is located 2.5 km south of Reading town centre, on the western edge of the suburb of Whitley and sits adjacent to the industrial area/business park located to the north, east and south of the site. The site is bordered by a tree belt comprising of young to mature trees and includes a range of predominantly native broadleaves. The site adjoins an area to the east which appears to be historically owned by Thames Water and is now partially used as yard space but is predominantly vegetated with sparsely populated trees and scrub and appears to be disused. To the west the site adjoins a recycling centre, and arable fields with land beyond stretching out to the west comprising of pastureland, lakes and flood plain meadows adjacent to the River Kennet.



Figure 1: Approximate location of proposed development site area outlined in red
(Source: Google Earth)

1.4 Soils

The Soilsmap of the United Kingdom (developed and hosted by Cranfield University) shows that the entire compound and surrounding area of Reading STW is located within **Soilscape 20** which is described as being loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (*Figure 2*). It should be noted that a site-based soil assessment was not carried out as a part of this survey.

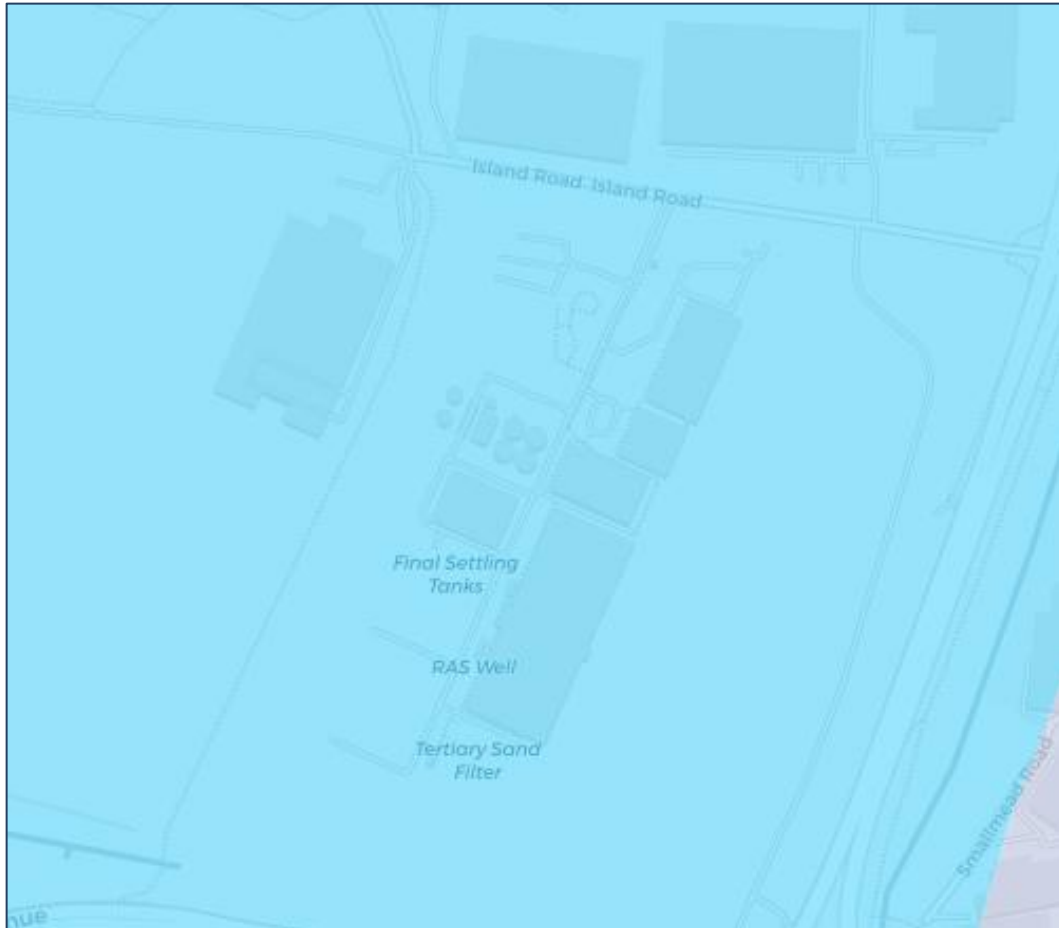


*Figure 2: Online interactive map confirming the site sits within Soilscape 20
(Source: LandIS®)*

2. Tree Survey

2.1 Designations

Email response from the Assistant Natural Environment Officer at Reading Borough Council has confirmed that the trees to the south, east and west of Reading STW are on council land, as highlighted pink in *Figure 3* below. Any proposed tree work in this area would need to be agreed by the LPA, specifically, the trees to the south which form a 'Green Link' and the trees to the west which form an 'Area of Identified Biodiversity Interest'.

It has been confirmed that the operational area at Reading STW is not within a designated Conservation Area and that currently no designated Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) are located within the STW, with the nearest existing TPO located to the north of Island Road.



*Figure 3: Confirmation of the absence of CA & TPO designations within the non-highlighted area
(Source: Reading Borough Council)*

2.2 Tree Categories

All trees on and in close proximity to the site have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the guidelines in BS 5837:2012. The following table includes a brief summary of the categories;

Trees to be Considered for Retention	
Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
Category C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.
Trees Unsuitable for Retention	
Category U	Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

2.3 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

The RPAs for the trees recorded by the tree survey have been calculated in accordance with the guidance in chapter 4.6 of BS 5837:2012. For single stem trees, the RPA is equivalent to a circle with radius 12 times the stem diameter capped at a maximum of 15 m.

For trees with between two to five stems, the combined stem diameter is calculated by finding the square root of the sum of the stem diameters². For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter is calculated by finding the square root of the sum of the mean stem diameter² multiplied by the number of stems.

2.4 Measurements

Heights and radial spread measurements were wherever possible taken using a TruPulse Laser Measurement tool. Stem diameters were measured at 1.5 m height with a diameter tape. Wound sizes and cavity depths were measured in millimetres (mm) with a ruler, tape measure or probe to allow for future monitoring.

2.5 Limitations

2.5.1 Timing of Surveys

The tree survey was undertaken in late autumn, with the majority of trees in the survey area being without foliage. As such, it is possible that health issues evident via crown vitality may have been missed. This has the potential for trees to be perceived in better health and therefore assigned a more positive categorisation than is truly representative. However, late autumn is a time when many fungal fruiting bodies have emerged and the lack of foliage allows for an unimpeded view of the crown structure, both of which help with identifying hazards.

2.5.2 Report Validity

Trees are living organisms and as such are prone to changes of condition both suddenly and over a protracted period of time. This change of condition could be caused by an extreme weather event, presence of pests and disease or a change in the environment surrounding the tree. Due to the potential changes that can occur, the findings related to tree health and condition are only deemed valid for twelve months from the date of survey.

3. Proposed Development

3.1 Outline Demolition/Construction

The proposed development will involve the extension of the existing car park and installation of a substation along with associated infrastructure (including an incoming power supply from Island Road and outgoing drainage connecting back to the main sewer) at the northwest corner of the site, as shown below in *Figure 4*.

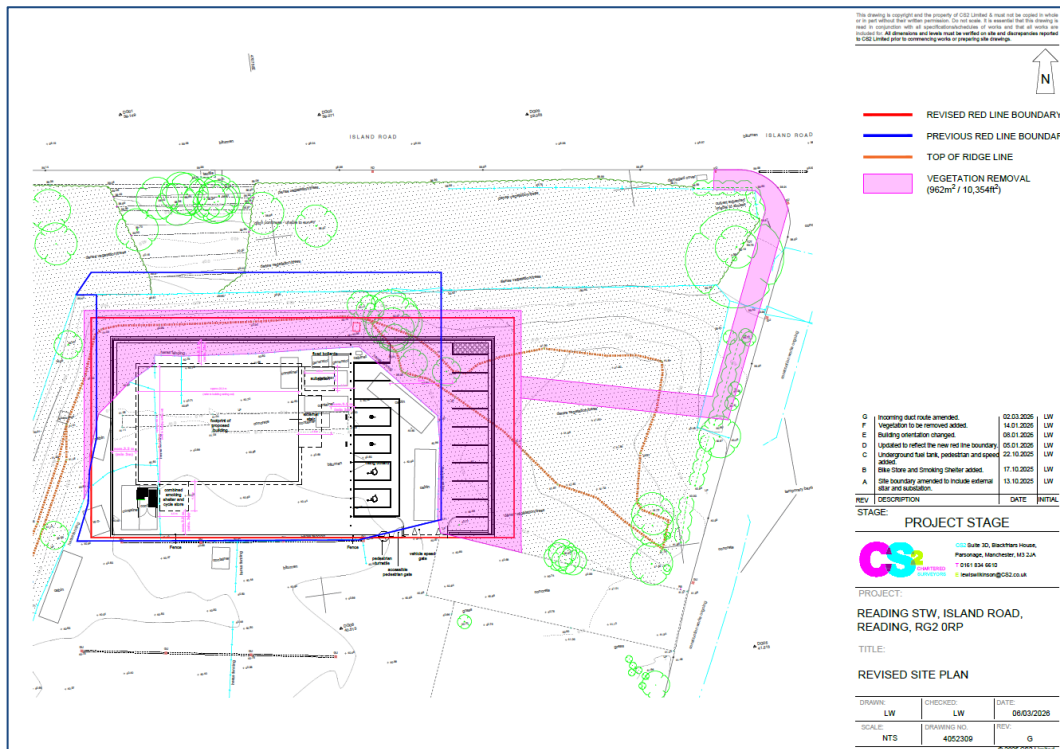


Figure 4: Drawing No: 4052309 showing the location of the proposed car park extension, substation, associated utilities, and vegetation clearance area
 (Source: CS2 Chartered Surveyors)

3.2 Site Access

Vehicular and pedestrian access to the site will be gained from the adjacent Island Road via the Reading STW main entrance and existing hardstanding access road, as indicated below in *Figure 5*.



Figure 5: Red arrow indicating vehicular access to proposed development site

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Introduction

The following *Arboricultural Impact Assessment* (AIA) reviews the existing condition, quality and location of trees in context with the proposal for the construction of the car park extension and the associated infrastructure at Reading STW. It identifies locations where it is felt highly likely that trees and tree groups will need to be removed to facilitate construction and installation of new infrastructure, and where retained trees have the potential to be affected by the development proposal and how these are to be either avoided or protected.

The chapter should be read alongside the *Tree Schedule*, *Tree Survey and Constraints Plan* and *Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan* in Appendices B, C & D.

4.2 BS Categorisation

The following chart highlights the BS 5837 categorisation assigned to existing single trees and those making up groups on and adjacent to site that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed works.

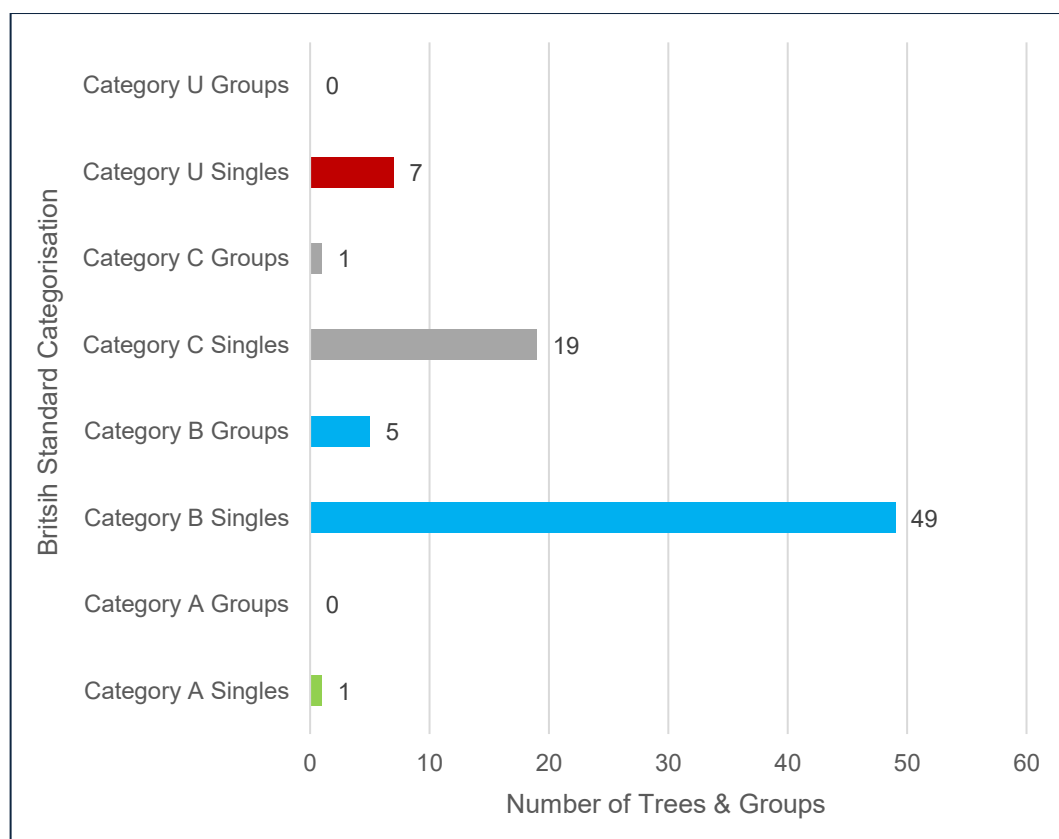


Figure 6: Chart highlighting the number of trees and groups and their BS Categorisation

4.3 Trees to be Removed

The current site plan provided by CS2 Limited, indicates that **twenty single trees, one entire group, and sections from two groups** will require removal to allow for the installation of the proposed building, infrastructure, perimeter fence line, and power supply at Reading STW as shown in the table below. Further details of the trees requiring removal can be found in the attached *Tree Schedule* (Appendix B) and drawing *MH10851-002 – Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan* (Appendix D).

No.	Species	BS Category	Maturity	Location	Reason for Removal
T5	White willow	B2	Semi-mature	Located 3 m south of mid-east of north boundary fence.	Due to level of RPA loss to allow completion of concrete path likely to leave tree unstable and pose a future risk to site and personnel.
T6	White willow	B2	Semi-mature	Located 3 m south of mid-east of north boundary fence.	Due to level of RPA loss to allow completion of concrete path likely to leave tree unstable and pose a future risk to site and personnel.
T7	White willow	B2	Semi-mature	Located 3 m south of mid-north boundary fence.	Due to level of RPA loss to allow completion of concrete path likely to leave tree unstable and pose a future risk to site and personnel.
T8	White willow	B2	Semi-mature	Located 3.5 m south of mid-north boundary fence.	Due to level of RPA loss to allow completion of concrete path likely to leave tree unstable and pose a future risk to site and personnel.
T9	White willow	B2	Semi-mature	Located 4 m south of mid-north boundary fence.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T10	White willow	C2	Semi-mature	Located 5 m south of mid-north boundary fence.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T11	Common ash	A2	Semi-mature	Located 4 m south of mid-east of north boundary fence.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T12	Silver birch	B2	Semi-mature	Located at northwest area of site, 6.5 m south of north boundary fence and 10 m east of west boundary fence.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.

No.	Species	BS Category	Maturity	Location	Reason for Removal
T13	Goat willow	B2	Early-mature	Located on east boundary of proposed site perimeter.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T14	Crack willow	C2	Semi-mature	Located on east boundary of proposed site perimeter.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T37	Wild cherry	B2	Semi-mature	Located within eastern group 4 m south of north boundary fence.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T38	White willow	C2	Semi-mature	Located within eastern group 5 m south of north boundary fence.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T39	White willow	U	Semi-mature	Located at northwest of eastern group, 2 m north of hardstanding, 2.5 m north of temporary building.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T40	Common ash	B1	Semi-mature	Located at northwest of eastern group 5 m north of hardstanding.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T41	Common ash	B2	Semi-mature	Located at mid-northwest of eastern group, 10 m south of north boundary and 10 m north of hardstanding.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T42	Common ash	B2	Semi-mature	Located at mid-northwest of eastern group, 11 m south of north boundary fence and 9 m north of hardstanding.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T43	Common ash	B2	Semi-mature	Located at mid-west side of eastern group, 9 m northeast of hardstanding.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
T47	Common ash	B2	Semi-mature	Located in the middle of group to the east of proposed site.	To create the vegetation clearance required for installation of proposed power supply.

No.	Species	BS Category	Maturity	Location	Reason for Removal
T55	White willow	B2	Mature	Located 4 m north of northeast corner of fencing surrounding development area.	To create the vegetation clearance required for installation of proposed power supply.
T58	Crack willow	U	Mature	Located 3 m north of West end of north boundary fence.	Required for removal on health and safety grounds due to poor structural condition and proximity to site.
G2	Mixed broadleaf*	B2	Semi-mature	Located between west end of north boundary fence and hardstanding/parking area/storage area, on ridge/bank.	To allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line.
G3	Mixed broadleaf*	C2	Young	Located at east end of proposed development site.	Approx. 30% required for removal from the west end of the groups to allow create sufficient space to allow completion of site interior buildings and infrastructure, including perimeter fence line. 24 x 2.7 m strip to be removed from the middle of group to create the vegetation clearance required for installation of proposed power supply.
G6	Mixed broadleaf*	B2	Semi-mature	Located outside of north and west boundary fence.	8 x 1.5 m strip from the northeast corner to be removed to create the vegetation clearance required for installation of proposed power supply.

*Species mix can be found within the *Tree Schedule* (Appendix B)

4.4 Evaluation of the Impact of Tree Losses

4.4.1 Category A Removals

One semi-mature Category A tree will require removal to allow for completion of the proposed building, associated infrastructure, and perimeter fencing with concrete path. Although the tree is of high quality, as only one example is being lost, there will be low arboricultural impact on the local wildlife and environment – **Removal of this tree is only deemed acceptable provided its loss is mitigated for in the form of on-site replanting – if space is not available, then a suitable local site must be identified for replanting.**

4.4.1 Category B Removals

One mature, one early-mature, twelve semi-mature trees, and one semi-mature group and a section from a semi-mature group will require removal to allow for completion of the proposed building, associated infrastructure, and perimeter fencing with concrete path and create the vegetation clearance required for power supply installation to site. Due the number of trees being removed, their age, size, and moderate quality, their loss will have a moderate arboricultural impact on the local wildlife and environment – **Removal of these trees is only deemed acceptable provided their loss is mitigated for in the form of on-site replanting – if space is not available, then a suitable local site must be identified for replanting.**

4.4.1 Category C Removals

Three semi-mature trees and a 30% section and strip from a young group will require removal to allow for completion of the proposed building, associated infrastructure, and perimeter fencing with concrete path and create the vegetation clearance required for power supply installation to site. Due the number of trees being removed, their age, size, and low quality, their loss will have a low arboricultural impact on the local wildlife and environment – **Removal of these trees is only deemed acceptable provided their loss is mitigated for in the form of on-site replanting – if space is not available, then a suitable local site must be identified for replanting.**

4.4.1 Category U Removals

Two Category U trees will require removal to allow for completion of the proposed building, associated infrastructure, and perimeter fencing with concrete path. Due their Category U status indicating that they are not viable for retention due to their inferior quality, their loss will have a no arboricultural impact on the local wildlife and environment – **Removal of these trees is deemed acceptable and there is no requirement for mitigation planting.**

4.5 Mitigation

suitable replacement species and nursery stock sizes. However, if there is not sufficient space, then a suitable and local site should be identified to undertake mitigation replanting.

Due to **one Category A tree, fourteen Category B trees, one Category B group, a small section from a Category B group, three Category C trees and a 30% section and strip of a Category C group** being lost, it is recommended that **thirty light standard and twenty standard** size trees, including **twenty feathered** stock trees are planted for mitigation purposes, with the aim to replicate both canopy cover and group structure, with a mixture of size and age to reflect diversity and restore landscape function over time.

Replacement planting should aim not only to compensate numerically for tree loss, but to enhance on-site biodiversity, environmental resilience, landscape character and long-term amenity value. Species selection should reflect the local landscape context surrounding Reading STW and be predominantly native, ideally of local provenance.

Suitable replacement species may include but not limited to the following:

- Common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
- Field maple (*Acer campestre*)
- English oak (*Quercus robur*)
- Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)
- Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)
- Goat willow (*Salix caprea*)
- Crack willow (*Salix fragilis*)
- Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)
- Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
- Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)
- Silver birch (*Betula pendula*)
- Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)
- Nootka cypress (*Callitropsis nootkatensis*)
- Turkey hazel (*Corylus colurna*)
- Common hazel (*Corylus avellana*)

Consideration should also be given to future climate resilience, including tolerance to drought, heavy rainfall events and fluctuating seasonal conditions.

In selecting planting locations, careful consideration must be given to available rooting volume, soil conditions, proximity to operational infrastructure, crown spread at maturity, aspect, and future maintenance requirements including irrigation and establishment management.

All replacement trees and shrubs shall comply with BS 3936-1:1992 – *Nursery Stock: Specification for Trees and Shrubs*, and planting operations should be carried out in accordance with BS 8545:2014 – *Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape*, to ensure successful establishment and long-term viability.

4.6 Trees to be Retained

The table below, identifies trees that are to be retained as part of the project and identifies whether they are at risk from activities related to repair works throughout the operational use of the site. This table should be read alongside *Tree Schedule* (Appendix B) for further details.

No.	Species	BS Category	Location	Potential Impact of Works	Protection of Retained Trees
T1	White willow	C2	Located to the east of the proposed site.	Potential for the above and below ground parts to be impacted by the installation of power supply to site.	Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown in MH10851-002 Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Excavation works within the RPA to be undertaken with the use of a hand-dig methodology under supervision of the project Arboricultural Consultant as per sections 5.7 and 5.10 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA, an impermeable membrane must be used to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement .
T44-T46 & T56	Mixed broadleaf*	B2	Located to the east of the proposed site.	Potential for the above and below ground parts to be impacted by the installation of power supply to site.	Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown in MH10851-002 Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA, an impermeable membrane must be used to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement .
T2-T4, T34, T35, T47-T55, T57 & T73-T76	Mixed broadleaf*	Various**	Located to the east of the proposed site.	No potential impact due to location outside of working area.	None.
T65-T72	Mixed broadleaf*	B2	Located to the north of the proposed site.	No potential impact due to location outside of working area.	None.

No.	Species	BS Category	Location	Potential Impact of Works	Protection of Retained Trees
T18-T24, T31, T32 & T62-T64	Mixed broadleaf*	Various**	Located to the north of the proposed site.	No potential impact due to location outside of working area.	None.
T15 & T25-T30	Mixed broadleaf*	Various**	Located immediatley to the west of the proposed site perimeter fence.	Potential for the above and below ground parts to be impacted by construction of building, concrete path and perimeter fence line.	Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown in MH10851-002 Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA, an impermeable membrane must be used to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement .
T33, T36, T59 & T60	Mixed broadleaf*	Various**	Located immediatley to the north of the proposed site perimeter fence.	Potential for the above and below ground parts to be impacted by construction of building, concrete path and perimeter fence line.	Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown in MH10851-002 Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA, an impermeable membrane must be used to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement .
T61	Crack willow	B2	Located immediatley to the west of the proposed site perimeter fence.	Potential for the above and below ground parts to be impacted by construction of building, concrete path and perimeter fence line.	Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown in MH10851-002 Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA, an impermeable membrane must be used to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Any excavation works within the RPA to use a hand-dig methodology under supervision of the project and Arboricultural Consultant as per sections 5.7 and 5.10 of the Arboricultural Method Statement .

No.	Species	BS Category	Location	Potential Impact of Works	Protection of Retained Trees
G1	Mixed broadleaf*	B2	Located immediately to the west of the proposed site perimeter fence.	Potential for the above and below ground parts to be impacted by construction of building, concrete path and perimeter fence line.	Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown in MH10851-002 Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA, an impermeable membrane must be used to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement .
G3	Mixed broadleaf*	C2	Located immediately to the west of the proposed site perimeter fence.	Potential for the above and below ground parts to be impacted by construction of building, concrete path and perimeter fence line.	Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown in MH10851-002 Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA, an impermeable membrane must be used to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement .
G4 & G5	Mixed broadleaf*	B2	Located surrounding the site.	No potential impact due to location outside of working area.	None.
G6	Mixed broadleaf*	B2	Located around the north and west of the site.	Potential for the above and below ground parts to be impacted by the installation of power supply to site.	Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown in MH10851-002 Tree Protection Plan and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement . Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA, an impermeable membrane must be used to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement .

*Species mix can be found within the *Tree Schedule (Appendix B)*

**BS Categorisation can be found within the *Tree Schedule (Appendix)*

4.7 Preparatory Tree Works

Excluding the removal of trees as specified in section 4.3 above, there may be the requirement to undertake the cutting back of crowns in order to allow unimpeded installation the perimeter fencing, as shown in the following table.

Tree Ref	Tree Area	BS 3998 Operation
T27	East side of crown.	Cut back to proposed perimeter fence line.
T29	East side of crown.	Cut back to proposed perimeter fence line.
T30	East side of crown.	Cut back to proposed perimeter fence line.
G1	East side of crown.	Cut back to proposed perimeter fence line.

4.8 Conclusion

Successful completion of the proposed new operations building, associated infrastructure, car park, perimeter fencing, and power supply to site will require the removal of **one Category A tree, fourteen Category B trees, one Category B group and section from a Category B group, three Category C trees, and a section of a Category C group**. Given the number of trees to be removed and their respective quality classifications, the scheme will result in a moderately high arboricultural impact on the local environment and associated wildlife. However, with the implementation of suitable mitigation planting, this loss can be appropriately offset.

Minor encroachment into the Root Protection Area (RPA) of one retained tree has been identified to facilitate installation of the perimeter fence and associated concrete footpath. Excavations will be undertaken using a hand-dig methodology under the supervision of the project Arboricultural Consultant to minimise impact to the rooting system. Any roots encountered will be managed in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

The use of concrete for the perimeter footpath has also been identified in areas adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees. An impermeable liner will be installed prior to concrete pouring to prevent the leaching of potentially harmful substances into the soil, thereby safeguarding retained tree root systems.

Tree Protection Fencing will be installed in accordance with [Appendix E – MH10851-003 Tree Protection Plan](#) to prevent accidental damage to the above- and below-ground components of retained trees throughout all phases of construction.

5. Arboricultural Method Statement

This chapter is supported by drawings *MH10851-003 – Tree Protection Plan* included in Appendix E of this report.

5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of all contractors and sub-contractors involved in the project to be aware of this method statement and to use it when setting out the site and carrying out any operations in the vicinity of retained trees.

Prior to the commencement of works, all site personnel should be briefed by the Site Manager or appointed Arboricultural Consultant on the importance of the retained trees and the significance, rules and restrictions around protective measures implemented. All minutes from these 'Toolbox Talks' should be retained by the Site Manager for future reference.

5.2 Timing and Order of Operations

Operations on the development site related to trees should commence in the following order to ensure that retained trees receive an appropriate level of protection from potentially harmful activities. Monitoring will take place throughout these stages in accordance with paragraph 5.10 below.

1. Undertaking preparatory tree works as per section 4.7 above and *Appendix E – MH10851-003 – Tree Protection Plan*;
2. Removal of trees to be undertaken as per *Appendix D – MH10851-002 – Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan*;
3. Establishment of Construction Exclusion Zones and installation of Tree Protection Fencing as per *Appendix E – MH10851-003 – Tree Protection Plan*;
4. Establishment of working site including storage of plant and materials outside of Construction Exclusion Zones;
5. Construction commences;
6. Hand-dig methodology during excavations within the RPA of **T1** and **T61** under supervision of the project Arboricultural Monitoring as per *Appendix E – MH10851-003 – Tree Protection Plan*;
7. Impermeable liner to be placed near the RPA of retained trees during the pouring of concrete to construct the perimeter footpath or install power supply to site as per *Appendix E – MH10851-003 – Tree Protection Plan*;
8. Construction completed;
9. Removal of all plant and materials from site;
10. Removal of all Tree Protection Fencing from site.
11. Mitigation planting to be undertaken preferably on-site - otherwise within a suitable local site;

5.3 Tree Works

Tree removals highlighted in section 4.3, and preparatory tree works identified in section 4.7 of this report must be conducted by qualified and experienced arborists in accordance with BS 3998:2010 and current industry guidelines. Any tree works identified during construction stages must first be discussed with the project Arboricultural Consultant before any work commences.

Wherever possible, tree work should be conducted outside of bird nesting season which runs from March to September inclusive, although it should be noted that birds can sometimes nest outside of this period. However, if this is not viable and operations must be undertaken during this timeframe, a qualified ecologist should then conduct a survey to identify if any such nests are active before any tree works commence. If nesting birds are found to be present during operations, tree work should be halted until the nest is no longer active. Active bird nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and as such it is an offence to damage or destroy any active nests which includes nests being built and eggs.

5.4 Setting out Barriers and Construction Exclusion Zones

Setting out of Tree Protection Fencing in accordance [Appendix E – MH10851-003 – Tree Protection Plan](#) should take place prior to the commencement of any works activities, including the storage of materials on-site. The setting out should take place under the guidance of the project Arboricultural Consultant. Once installed in accordance with [Appendix E – MH10851-003 – Tree Protection Plan](#) the fencing also acting as Ground Protection should be treated as sacrosanct and not altered or removed without prior recommendation from the project Arboricultural Consultant.

Tree Protection Barriers should be supplied and erected in accordance with chapter 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012. This states that the default specification for protective fencing should comprise a scaffold framework with vertical tubes at maximum 3 m intervals secured firmly into the ground and fixed with weldmesh panels, as set out on *Figure 7* below. An alternative specification which would be acceptable would be a free-standing scaffold support framework (i.e. Heras fencing) in accordance with *Figure 8* below.

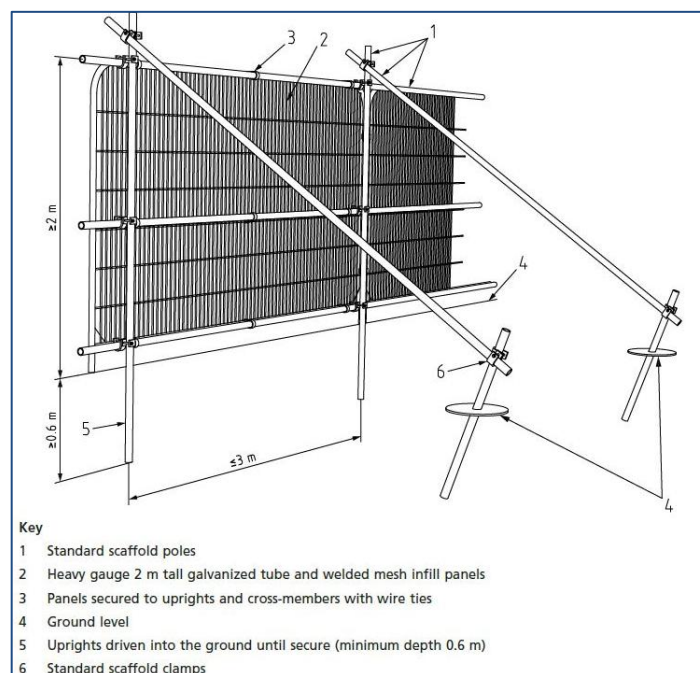


Figure 7: Excerpt from section 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012

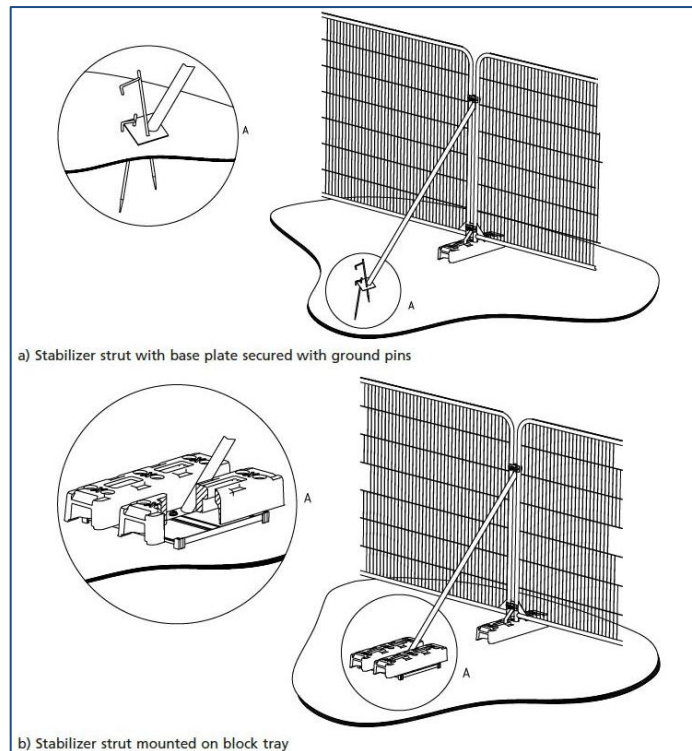


Figure 8: Excerpt from section 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012

The barriers should be fitted with all-weather notices containing the words “**Tree Protection Area – Keep Out**” and should remain intact for the entirety of the development project. It is not anticipated that there will be any need to access the Construction Exclusion Zones during the construction works. If access is required for any reason, this should be discussed with the Arboricultural Consultant.

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

! **Do not move this fence**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR SUBJECT TO TREE PRESERVATION ORDER(S). CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Report any damage to trees, roots, tree protection measures or the tree protection area to the project Arboricultural Consultant:

Maydencroft
info@maydencroft.co.uk
0800 157 7707

Figure 9: Image of sign to be securely fitted to Tree Protection Fencing

5.5 Ground Protection

At present, there is not the requirement for Ground Protection. However, as the construction phase progresses, it may be necessary to install temporary Ground Protection to ensure that RPAs of retained trees outside of the Construction Exclusion Zones are not damaged. This Ground Protection will need to be capable of supporting any traffic using the surface without being distorted or causing compaction to underlying soils. The following guidance is included in BS 5837:2012:

- (a) For pedestrian access only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression -resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto geotextile membrane;
- (b) For <2 tonne pedestrian-operated plant, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- (c) For >2 tonne wheeled or tracked construction traffic, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the loading to which it will be subjected.

Ground Protection should be installed where operatives and machinery are required within the RPA of retained trees, and should be treated as sacrosanct, and not altered or removed without prior recommendation from the project Arboricultural Consultant.

It should be noted that in all cases, the main objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil so that tree root functions remain unimpaired. Even a single passage of a heavy vehicle in wet conditions can cause significant levels of compaction. Any requirement for ground protection not specified in detail within this AMS will need to be discussed and approved by the Arboricultural Consultant.

5.6 Construction

It is recommended that all construction activities must take place only once tree works have been completed and tree protection is in place. This is to ensure that retained trees on site are not adversely affected due to lack of clear restrictions to movement and storage.

If concrete or tarmac is to be poured within or near the RPA of **T1, T25-T30, T33, T36, T44-T46, T56, T59-T61, G1, G3, and G6**, an impermeable membrane should be laid down to prevent the leaching of chemicals harmful to roots into the soil.

All plant and vehicles engaged in construction works must use existing hard surfacing for all access, storage, and operations where possible. Vehicular access to grass and landscaped areas should be minimised and incorporate ground protection where compaction and rutting is likely.

Plant operators must be made fully aware of any protection that surrounds retained trees and take due care with their machinery not to cause any damage to their crowns or stems. The line of protective fencing should be seen to extend vertically so that no plant accesses the aerial regions of the Construction Exclusion Zone.

5.7 Hand-Dig Methodology

The current plan indicates encroachment into the RPA of **T1** and **T61** to facilitate completion of proposed boundary fencing and installation of power supply to site. When working within the RPA of these tree, it will be necessary to excavate using a hand-dig methodology to avoid unnecessary mechanical damage to roots with the subsequent steps followed where required;

1. Arboricultural Consultant to mark-up RPAs on the ground so that it is clear where roots may be encountered;
2. Hand dig foundations within the marked RPA of **T1** and **T61**, with works to be halted when roots are encountered and dealt with in accordance with paragraph 5.8 (below);
3. Any roots over 25 mm diameter to be retained and protected with hessian; further excavation in the vicinity of retained routes to continue to be undertaken by hand to avoid mechanical damage;
4. On completion, hessian to be removed from any retained roots and holes to be backfilled (see 5.8 below).

5.8 Tree Roots

If during any excavation works on site the tree roots of a retained tree are exposed, these should be immediately wrapped or covered in hessian to prevent desiccation and to protect them from temperature changes. The Arboricultural Consultant should be contacted for advice. Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter may be pruned back using a clean, sharp cutting tool. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with the project Arboricultural Consultant.

Prior to backfilling, retained roots should be uncovered and surrounded with topsoil or sharp builders' sand, free of contaminants and any foreign objects that may be injurious to tree roots.

5.9 Prohibited Activities

No plant, machinery, or materials should be stored within the Construction Exclusion Zones. This also applies to any ancillary facilities associated with the construction such as welfare units.

Materials or machinery with any potential to contaminate ground must be stored outside of RPAs, including when on existing hard surfacing, and use spill mats for refuelling.

Care must be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with any of the retained trees. Where possible, plant and machinery with zero tail swing should be used when in close proximity to retained trees.

Any transit or transverse of plant in close proximity to the retained trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the trees is maintained at all times.

The project Arboricultural Consultant should be consulted prior to any non-approved operations within a Construction Exclusion Zone.

5.10 Monitoring

It is a requirement of BS 5837:2012 that activities related to, or in the vicinity of retained trees are monitored by the project Arboricultural Consultant. It is recommended that the following monitoring visitations take place;

1. Preparatory tree works;
2. Setting out and installation of Tree Protection Fencing and Construction Exclusion Zones;
3. Hand digging within RPA of **T1** and **T61**;
4. Removal of Tree Protection Fencing;
5. Post-development monitoring visit (see 5.12 below).

It is recommended that on each monitoring visit a Works Recording Form is completed by the project Arboricultural Consultant to enable an auditable trail of visits, findings, and recommendations.

5.11 Incident Procedure

In the instance of any problems discovered on-site or incidences affecting and/or causing harm to retained trees, the project Arboricultural Consultant should be consulted at the earliest opportunity to provide advice about rectifying issues. Any such occurrences should be recorded in an auditable incident register.

5.12 Post-Development

It is recommended that following completion of the development, a monitoring visit is carried out by the project Arboricultural Consultant in order to carry out a thorough assessment of the newly planted and retained trees and any remedial works that may be required as a result of changes to the site and the potential indirect effects of construction.

6. References

British Standards (2012); *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*

British Standards (1992); *BS 3936-1:1992 Nursery Stock – Specification for trees and shrubs*

British Standards (2014); BS 8545:2014 – Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape

Mattheck, K. and Breloer, H. (1994); *The body language of trees*

Caveat

This survey does not guarantee that trees which have not been recorded for remedial work are safe and will not fail. Extreme climatic conditions can cause serious damage even to healthy trees. A survey of this kind therefore seeks to lower the overall risk of damage or harm due to trees and contributes to fulfilling the landowner's responsibility and duty of care in taking reasonable steps to manage their trees. However, regular surveys are recommended to manage the on-going risk.

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January 2026

Appendix A

Tree Schedule Terms

Tree Ref.	Code used to identify each tree on the Tree Survey Plan
Species	The common name for each tree
Height	The height of the tree in metres
Age Class	The age of the tree recorded as follows
Young	Recently planted or establishing tree
Semi-mature	Established tree which has yet to reach its full growing height
Mature	A tree which has reached its likely maximum size
Over-mature	A mature tree which has ceased to grow or is in decline
Veteran	An over-mature tree of high value due to age, size and other factors
Stems	Number of stems present (i.e. is the tree a multi-stemmed specimen)
Stem ø mm	Diameter of tree stem in millimetres, recorded at 1.5 m above ground level; this figure is used to calculate the RPA
RPA (m)	The radius of the tree's Root Protection Area in metres
Crown Spread	The extent of the tree's crown to the north, south, east and west, in metre
Crown Height	The height of the crown as measured from the ground to the north, south, east and west, in metre
Condition	A general assessment of the tree's structural or physiological condition as either good, fair, poor or dead
BS Cat	The BS 5837:2012 Category for the tree, in accordance with the table in paragraph 2.3 of this report and Appendix D
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
TSCP	Tree Survey and Constraints Plan
AIAP	Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan
TPP	Tree Protection Plan

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T1	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	8	3	440	5.28	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	2	2	4	Fair	Good	C2	Located 1 m west of main egress gate, at mid-south of west boundary of development site, 0.5 m south of existing north boundary fence. Crown partially overhangs service road to east. Evidence of 3 x moderate pruning wounds as a result of limb removal - minor decay cavity. Epicormic shoots at wound site. Moderate occluding bark wound along stem in crown.
T2	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	6	4	340	4.08	2.5	2.5	2	1.5	3	2.5	3.5	3	Poor	Poor	U	Located 3.5 m southwest of northeast corner of compound. Significant basal and stem decay. Major deadwood present in crown. Re-grown pollard. Broken hung up branches on fence. Advanced crown decline.
T3	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	11	2	400	4.8	3.5	3	3.5	3	6	5	6	6	Fair	Good	C2	Located at northeast corner of compound, 3 m south of north boundary fence and 5 m west of east boundary fence. Tight main union. Co-dominant stems from 1 and 2 m height. Broken hanging branches in crown. Minor deadwood present in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T4	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	11.5	2	360	4.32	4	3	4	3	6	6	6	6	Fair	Good	B2	Located at northeast corner of compound, 3 m south of north boundary fence and 10 m west of east boundary fence. Crown overhangs north boundary fence. Tight union at 1 and 1.8 m height. Major deadwood present in crown. Minor bark wounding in crown and evidence of occluded wound in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T5	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	14	2	500	6	6	6	5	4	6	7	6.5	7	Fair	Good	B2	Located 3 m south of mid-east of north boundary fence. Crown overhangs north boundary fence. Tight main union at base. Major deadwood present in crown as shaded out lower branches. Moderate deadwood present in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T6	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	14	1	270	3.24	4	2.5	1.5	3	9	9	11	11	Fair	Good	B2	Located 3 m south of mid-east of north boundary fence. Crown overhangs north boundary fence. Major deadwood present in crown as shaded out lower branches. Stem kink at 3.5 m height. Moderate deadwood present in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T7	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	13	4	420	5.04	5.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	7	10	10	9	Fair	Good	B2	Located 3 m south of mid-north boundary fence. Crown overhangs north boundary fence/disused vehicular and pedestrian gate. Tight main unions at base. Minor deadwood present in crown. Minor bark wounding present in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T8	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	12	2	400	4.8	6	3	2.5	6	7.01	8	7	5.5	Poor	Good	B2	Located 3.5 m south of mid-north boundary fence. Crown overhangs north boundary fence/disused vehicular gate. Evidence of underground services 1.5 m west. Failed main unions at base. 1 x stem failed at base and hung up in offsite trees over north boundary fence. Minor deadwood present in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T9	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	14	2	400	4.8	4	4	4	3.5	7	8	9	9	Good	Good	B1	Located 4 m south of mid-north boundary fence. Crown overhangs north boundary fence/disused vehicular gate. Minor deadwood present in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T10	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	330	3.96	2	2.5	5	4	5	7	4	4.5	Good	Fair	C2	Located 5 m south of mid-north boundary fence. Crown overhangs temporary buildings to south. Moderate deadwood present as shaded out lower branches and major deadwood present in crown. Evidence of minor crown dieback. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T11	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	310	3.72	4	4.5	4.5	4	3.5	3.5	2	3	Good	Good	A2	Located 4 m south of mid-east of north boundary fence. Crown overhangs TW parking and storage area to south and heras fencing 2.5 m south. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T12	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	260	3.12	4	4	4	4	4.5	5	3	4.5	Fair	Good	B2	Located at northwest area of compound/site, 6.5 m south of north boundary fence and 10 m east of west boundary fence. Crown overhangs TW parking and storage area to south. Moderate deadwood present from stem as shaded out lower branches. Slight stem lean to east.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T13	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Early-mature	7	3	420	5.04	5	5	3.5	3	2	2	2.5	2	Fair	Good	B2	Located between west boundary fence, 7 m west, and temporary building 0.5 m east, at western edge of TW parking and storage area, west of site. Crown overhangs electrical unit 2 m northwest and temporary building 0.5 m east which the crown is encroaching upon. Evidence of burrowing within rooting area. Minor deadwood present throughout crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees with bias to east.
T14	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	8	2	320	3.84	1	8	8.5	1	1	1	1	2	Poor	Good	C2	Located between TW parking/storage area and west boundary fence, 7 m east. Heavily leaning stem to southeast. Stems resting upon disused temporary building and causing damage. Low branches over parking area.
T15	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Mature	15	1	530	6.36	6.5	6	8	7	8	8	6	6	Poor	Good	C2	Located 1.5 m east of west boundary fence, between TW parking/storage area and mid-west boundary of site, on short steep bank. Crown overhangs west boundary fence. Heavy stem lean to southwest until correction at 2 m height. Failed union at 2 m height resulting in large limb hung up on boundary fence exposing decay cavity.
T16	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Early-mature	12	4	530	6.36	5	4	3	5.5	6	6	5	6	Poor	Good	C2	Located 1.5 m east of mid-south of west boundary fence, between TOCOP/parking area and fence on short bank. Crown overhangs west boundary fence. Tight unions at base. Failed union at 3 m height with stem on ground leaving weak union in crown. Poorly formed union in crown with minor open cavity in union. Minor deadwood present throughout crown.
T17	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Early-mature	14	3	520	6.24	4	8	4	5	7	1	3	3	Poor	Good	C2	Located 1.5 m east of mid-south of west boundary fence, between TOCOP/parking area and fence on short bank. Crown overhangs west boundary fence. Failed stem from base with stem laying on bank to east and regenerating. Exposed inner wood at base with evidence of minor active decay. Tight union in crown. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T18	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	260	3.12	3	3	3	3	2	2.5	3	3	Good	Fair	B2	Located outside southwest corner of development site, 2.5 m east of west boundary fence, on bank. Co-dominant stems in crown. Evidence of low bud density.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T19	Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Semi-mature	5	2	210	2.52	3	3	3	2.5	1	1	1	1	Fair	Good	C2	Located outside southwest corner of development site, 8 m east of west boundary fence. Epicormic shoots at base. Tight main union at base. Co-dominant stems from basal union. Evidence of low bud density.
T20	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	180	2.16	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	Fair	Poor	C2	Located at southwest corner of development site, between Harris fencing 1 m east and west boundary fence 8 m west. Evidence of construction waste within rooting area. A large section of the eastern side of the crown has dead branches, likely associated with construction activity.
T21	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	160	1.92	3	3	3	2.5	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	C2	Located 2 m west of hardstanding and 6 m east of west boundary fence, southwest area of site with TOCOP area to west. Slightly sparse crown. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T22	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	150	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	3	3	Fair	Poor	U	Located at southwest area of development site, between Harris fencing 1 m east and west boundary fence 6 m west. Evidence of construction waste within rooting area. Very low vitality. Low bud density. Minor live growth remains in crown.
T23	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Early-mature	10	1	230	2.76	3	3	2	1.5	3.5	3.5	3	4	Fair	Good	C2	Located 3 m east of mid-south of west boundary fence, between TOCOP temporary building/parking area and fence on short bank. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T24	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	150	1.8	2	3	3.5	1	4	4	3	5	Fair	Poor	U	Located at southwest area of development site, between heras fencing 2.5 m east and west boundary fence 6 m west. Lamp post 2 m west. Very low vitality. Low bud density. Minor live growth remains in crown.
T25	Common oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Young	5.5	1	120	1.44	2.5	2.5	2.5	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	Good	C2	Located 1 m west of hardstanding/TOCOP area/car park. Bark wounding in crown. Suppressed crown formation with bias to east.
T26	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	8	2	230	2.76	4	6.5	3	1	3	2	3	6	Poor	Good	C2	Located between west boundary fence, 4 m east and hardstanding/car park, 4 m west. Tight basal union. Asymmetrical, suppressed crown formation with bias to east. Stems lean moderately to east.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T27	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	7	2	160	1.92	3	4.5	2.5	1.5	5	2	5	5	Poor	Good	B2	Located between mid-north of west boundary, 2 m west of hardstanding/car park. Minor deadwood present as shaded out lower branches. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees with bias to east.
T28	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	7	2	130	1.56	3	4.5	2	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Poor	Good	B2	Located between mid-north of west boundary, 1.5 m east of hardstanding/car park. Minor deadwood present in crown. Cohesive suppressed crown formation with adjacent trees, bias to east.
T29	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Young	7	1	90	1.08	2.5	3	2	1	4	1	1	4	Poor	Good	C2	Located between mid-north of west boundary, 2 m west of hardstanding/car park. Tree tube and stake pinched around base. Suppressed, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees, bias to east.
T30	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	150	1.8	2	2	2.5	1.5	6	6	6	6	Fair	Good	B2	Located 1.5 m west of hardstanding/car park, 1.5 m southwest of temporary building. Co-dominant stems in crown Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T31	Common oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Young	6	1	60	0.72	1	1.5	1	0.5	1	1	2	3.5	Good	Good	B2	Located 1 m west of hardstanding/car park between west boundary fence and temporary TOCOP building. Bramble climbing up tree. Suppressed crown formation with bias to east. Tree tube and stake pinching base.
T32	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	160	1.92	1	3	3	2	5	5	5	5	Fair	Good	B2	Located midway between mid-south of west boundary fence and hardstanding/car park. Minor deadwood present from stem as shaded out branch. Asymmetrical crown formation due to adjacent historic failed stem.
T33	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	190	2.28	3	2	2	2.5	5	5	2	5	Fair	Fair	B2	Located 1.5 m south of mid-north boundary fence, 7 m north of hardstanding, on bank. Tree tube and stake remain at base. Minor bark wounding at crown break. Crown overhangs north boundary fence. Failed stem from adjacent willow resting in crown. Asymmetrical, slightly suppressed, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T34	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	170	2.04	2.5	1.5	2	2	1	1.5	1.5	1	Fair	Good	B2	Located within eastern group 6 m south of north boundary fence and 8 m west of east boundary fence. Stake and tree tube remain at base. Suppressed, cohesive crown formation with co-dominant stems due to density of planting. Minor bark wounding and associated exudation.
T35	Common oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	7.5	1	160	1.92	2.5	2	2	2	5	6	6	5	Good	Good	B1	Located mid-north of eastern group. Straight stem with minor occluding shaded out branch wounds. Balanced, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T36	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	210	2.52	3	3	2.5	2.5	7	7	7	7	Fair	Good	B2	Located within eastern group 4 m south of north boundary fence. Minor deadwood from stem as shaded out branches. Co-dominant stems in crown and suppressed crown due to density of planting. Cohesive crown formation exhibiting good health.
T37	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	160	1.92	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	6	7	7	7	Fair	Good	B2	Located within eastern group 4 m south of north boundary fence. Tree tie occluded within stem. Slight stem lean northeast. Multiple section of minor deadwood present from stem as shaded out branches. Suppressed, cohesive crown formation exhibiting good health.
T38	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	11	2	240	2.88	2.5	3	2.5	2	7	4	7	7	Poor	Good	C2	Located within eastern group 5 m south of north boundary fence. Tight basal union. Co-dominant stems from base. Minor bark wound on stem from historic rubbing branches. Moderate deadwood present in crown. Crossing/rubbing branches in crown.
T39	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	7	3	260	3.12	2	2.5	1.5	2	5	4	5	5	Poor	Poor	U	Located at northwest of eastern group, 2 m north of hardstanding, 2.5 m north of temporary building. Tight basal union. Major basal decay. Bark wounding along stems exposing decay. Moderate crown decline. Major deadwood present in crown as dieback.
T40	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	170	2.04	2	2.5	3	2	7	3.5	3.5	4.5	Good	Good	B1	Located at northwest of eastern group 5 m north of hardstanding. Slightly asymmetrical, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T41	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	180	2.16	2	2	2	2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Good	Good	B2	Located at mid-northwest of eastern group, 10 m south of north boundary fence and 10 m north of hardstanding. Stake and tree tube remain at base. Slightly asymmetrical, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown and from stem as shaded out branches.
T42	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	180	2.16	2	2	2	1.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Good	Good	B2	Located at mid-northwest of eastern group, 11 m south of north boundary fence and 9 m north of hardstanding. Stake and tree tube remain at base. Slightly asymmetrical, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T43	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8.5	1	190	2.28	3	3.5	3	3	5	5	5	6	Fair	Fair	B2	Located at mid-west side of eastern group, 9 m northeast of hardstanding. Suppressed, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Slightly sparse crown due to insect defoliation.
T44	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	160	1.92	3	2.5	3	1.5	6	6	6	6.5	Good	Good	B2	Located mid-eastern group. Minor deadwood present from stem as shaded out branches. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor insect defoliation in crown. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T45	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8.5	1	180	2.16	2	2	3	2	6.5	5	5	6	Fair	Good	B2	Located mid-eastern group. Stake and tree tube pinching stem at base. Asymmetrical, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor insect defoliation in crown. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T46	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	9	2	190	2.28	3	3	2	2.5	5	5	6	5.5	Fair	Good	B2	Located mid-eastern group. Stake and tree tube pinching stem at base. Asymmetrical, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T47	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	190	2.28	3.5	3	3	2.5	6	6	6	6	Poor	Good	B2	Located mid-north of eastern group. Stake and tree tube pinching stem at base. Co-dominant stems in crown with tight basal union. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T48	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	240	2.88	4	3.5	3.5	4	5	6	5	6	Fair	Good	B2	Located mid-south of eastern group. Stake and tree tube pinching stem at base. Balanced crown formation. Tight main union. Minor insect defoliation. Minor deadwood present in crown.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T49	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	6	2	210	2.52	2	3	3	2.5	1	1.5	1.5	1	Fair	Good	B2	Located at southeast corner of eastern group. Bark wounding at base of stem and within crown. Co-dominant stems in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T50	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Young	5	1	100	1.2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Poor	Good	C2	Located at southeast of development site. On grass verge 2 m south of service road and 2 m east of parking bays. Stake and tie with hydration bag present at base. Regrowth from topping point resulting in lack of apical dominance, minor deadwood and wounding. Crown exhibits good vitality. Unsuitable location for species.
T51	Unidentified dead	-	Young	3.5	1	70	0.84	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Poor	Dead	U	Located at southeast corner of development site, 3 m south of parking bays. Stake, tie and hydration bag at base. Newly planted, standing dead tree.
T52	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Young	3.5	1	60	0.72	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Poor	Poor	U	Located just outside of southeast corner of development site, 6 m south of hardstanding, 2 m west of footpath. Hydration bag at base. Newly planted tree with low vitality, in decline.
T53	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	6.5	1	200	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	4	Fair	Good	B2	Located within tree belt at southeast corner of development site, 5 m south of service road to car park and 1.5 m west of main service road. Lamp post 4 m north. Multiple large pruning wounds from base to crown break with associated epicormic shoots.
T54	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Semi-mature	7.5	2	210	2.52	4	4	3.5	4	3	3	2	2	Fair	Fair	B2	Located within planted tree belt at southeast corner of development, just outside of redline boundary. Slightly sparse crown.
T55	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Mature	14	5	680	8.16	5.5	6.5	6	5	6	1	2	5	Fair	Good	B2	Located 4 m north of northeast corner of fencing surrounding development area. Evidence of historic failed stem at base as decayed stub. Regrown pollard. Broken hanging branches in crown. Bark wounding in crown. Major deadwood present in crown.
T56	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	12	2	320	3.84	4	4.5	4	3	6	6	6	6	Fair	Good	B2	Located 2.5 m north of North boundary fence, adjacent to northeast corner of fencing around development area. Crown overhangs north boundary boundary fence. Tight main union. Minor deadwood from stem as shaded out lower branches. Major deadwood present in crown.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T57	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	11	3	360	4.32	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7	Fair	Good	B2	Located 2.5 m north of east end of north boundary fence. Tight unions at base. Moderate and minor deadwood from stem as shaded out lower branches.
T58	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Mature	10	3	520	6.24	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Poor	Fair	U	Located 3 m north of West end of north boundary fence. Collapsing structure with stems resting on ground. Major open stem cavities exposing active stem and basal decay.
T59	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Early-mature	14	3	540	6.48	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	Fair	Good	B2	Located 3 m north of West end of north boundary fence. Crown overhangs north boundary fence. Tight basal union. Major deadwood present from stems as shaded out lower branches. Crossing/rubbing branches in crown.
T60	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Mature	12	5	490	5.88	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Poor	Fair	C2	Located 2.5 m northeast of northeastern corner of fencing surrounding development area. Crown overhangs boundary fence. Failed stem at base on ground. Unidentifiable FFB at base - suspected greasy bracket. Stems lean moderately. Sparse crown.
T61	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Mature	14	5	570	6.84	5	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	Fair	Good	B2	Located 2 m west of west boundary fence. 5 m south of northeast corner of fencing surrounding development area. Crown overhangs boundary fence. Minor bark wound along stem in crown. Minor to moderate deadwood present throughout crown.
T62	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	300	3.6	5	4	4	6	9	9	9	5	Fair	Good	B2	Located adjacent mid-west boundary of development site, 1 m west of boundary fence. Crown partially overhangs boundary fence. Minor deadwood present as shaded out lower branches. Bark wounding in crown.
T63	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Early-mature	16	5	620	7.44	9	8	9	8	2	6	1	2	Good	Good	B2	Located 2.5 m west of mid-south of west boundary fence surrounding development site. Crown overhangs boundary fence. Co-dominant stems from 1 m height. Minor deadwood present throughout crown.
T64	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Early-mature	9	1	410	4.92	6	1.5	6	7	1	2	1	1	Poor	Good	B2	Located 5 m west of west boundary fence, 7 m southwest of northeast corner of compound. Moderate stem lean west. Asymmetrical, suppressed, cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Moderate deadwood present in crown.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T65	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	12	2	330	3.96	5	2	6	6	5	9	7	6	Fair	Fair	B2	Located in ditch, 11 m north of north boundary fence, 1.5 m south of public footpath. Crown overhangs footpath and road. Moderate deadwood from stem as shaded out lower branches. Cohesive crown formation with bias to west.
T66	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	12	2	310	3.72	3	2	3	3	9	9	7	9	Fair	Fair	B2	Located in ditch, 11 m north of north boundary fence, 1.5 m south of public footpath. Minor deadwood from stem as shaded out lower branches. Cohesive crown formation with bias to south.
T67	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	12	5	460	5.52	6	6	4	7	5	3	5	6	Fair	Fair	B2	Located on north bank of ditch, 12 m north of north boundary fence, 1 m south of public footpath. Crown overhangs footpath and road. Minor deadwood from stem as shaded out lower branches. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor tear-out wound in lower crown.
T68	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	12	2	230	2.76	5	4	4	3	5	5	8	5	Fair	Fair	B2	Located in ditch, 11 m north of north boundary fence, 1.5 m south of public footpath. Crown overhangs footpath and road. Minor deadwood in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T69	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	12	3	410	4.92	6	5	6	3	3	3	8	8	Fair	Fair	B2	Located in ditch, 11 m north of north boundary fence, 1.5 m south of public footpath. Crown overhangs footpath and road to north. Minor deadwood in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T70	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	12	2	360	4.32	6	5	6	3	3	6	6	8	Fair	Fair	B2	Located 1 m south of ditch, 9 m north of north boundary fence, 5 m south of road. Crown overhangs road. Minor deadwood from stem as shaded out lower branches. Cohesive crown formation with bias to east.
T71	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	9	2	250	3	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	Poor	Fair	B2	Located 8 m north of mid-north boundary fence, 6 m south of road. Evidence of historic stem failure from base, lower stem rests on ground. Evidence of burrowing within rooting area. Crown partially overhangs road. Minor deadwood in crown. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
T72	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	190	2.28	3	3	3	3.5	3	4	6	5	Good	Good	B2	Located 3 m north of north boundary fence/disused gate. Occluded wound at base. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood present in crown.
T73	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	210	2.52	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	Good	Good	B2	Located 5 m north of mid-west boundary fence. Occluding bark wound at base of stem and in crown. Dogwood growing through crown restricting inspection. Cohesive crown formation with adjacent trees.
T74	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	190	2.28	3	3	3	3.5	5	5	5	5	Fair	Poor	C2	Located 2.5 m north of east end of north boundary fence. Minor and moderate deadwood present from stem as shaded out lower branches. Low vitality in crown - sparse crown with suppressed foliage.
T75	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Mature	10	3	640	7.68	5	5	5	5	3	5	6	4	Poor	Fair	C2	Located 8 m north of east end of north boundary fence. Evidence of historic northern stem failure with stem decay. Re-grown pollard.
T76	Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Semi-mature	9	2	200	2.4	2.5	2	2.5	2.5	4	6	5	4	Fair	Good	B2	Located 3 m north of east end of north boundary fence. Stake and tree tube remain at base. Cohesive, suppressed crown formation with adjacent trees.
G1	Mixed broadleaf	-	Young	7	1	50	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1	1	1	Fair	Fair	B2	Located on ridge/bank between hardstanding and west boundary fence. Semi-cohesive group comprises of young planted trees with a stem diameter less than 150 mm and includes a mix of 17 x hazel, 1 x dogwood, 11 x ash, 1 x goat willow, 6 x field maple, 2 x bird cherry, 6 x aspen and 4 x wild cherry. Several young standing dead trees throughout group. Suppressed crowns due to density of planting. Multi-stemmed hazel stools. Tree tubes and stakes remain.

Appendix B: Reading STW BS 5837 Tree Schedule

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem ø (mm)	RPA (m)	Crown Spread				Crown Height				Condition		British Standard 5837 Category	Comments
								North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	North (m)	East (m)	South (m)	West (m)	Structural	Physiological		
G2	Mixed broadleaf	-	Semi-mature	5	6	50	0.6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	B2	Located between west end of north boundary fence and handstanding/parking area/storage area, on ridge/bank. Crowns partially overhang north boundary fence. Cohesive group comprises of 1 x aspen, 1 x grey willow, 17 x dogwood, 6 x myrobalan plum, 4 x hawthorn and 21 x multi-stemmed hazel stools. Several number of young dead trees within group due to density of planting. Multi-stemmed trees with tight unions and leaning stems. Minor deadwood present throughout group. Minor amount of bark wounding - squirrel damage. Tree tubes and stakes remain at base.
G3	Mixed broadleaf	-	Young	6	1	90	1.08	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	Fair	C2	Located at east side of development site. Cohesive group comprises of young trees planted at 1 m spacing with a stem diameter less than 150 mm and includes a mix of 86 x field maple, 5 x wild cherry, 18 x dogwood, 13 x hawthorn, 1 x basket willow, 19 x hazel, 12 x ash, 7 x oak, 7 x white willow, 1 x bird cherry and 2 x holly. Tree tubes and stakes remain at base. Many standing dead and fallen dead trees within group due to density of planting and lack of management. Bark wounding caused by squirrels present throughout group.
G4	Mixed broadleaf	-	Young	5	1	50	0.6	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	Fair	Good	B2	Located at southeast corner of development site 3 m south of service road and 3 m west of main service road. Cohesive group forming the northern end of a planted tree belt comprising of 2 x goat willow and 4 x dog wood. Multi-stemmed trees with tight basal unions. Stakes and tree tubes remain at base.
G5	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Early-mature	14	1	450	5.4	5	5	5	6	6	5	2	2	Fair	Fair	B2	Located 1 m west of west boundary fence, 10 m south of northwest corner of fencing surrounding development site. Crown overhangs west boundary fence. Cohesive group comprises of 3 x crack willow. Major deadwood present from stem as shaded out lower branches. Slightly sparse crown. Minor to major deadwood present in crowns.
G6	Mixed broadleaf	-	Semi-mature	6	1	150	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1	1	2	1	Fair	Fair	B2	Located outside of north and west boundary fence. Cohesive understory group comprises of 4 x wild cherry, 4 x crack willow, 37 x field maple, 5 x goat willow, 26 x hazel, 11 x hawthorn, 5 x bird cherry, 25 x dogwood and 2 x holly. Tree tubes and stakes remain at base of stems. Multiple dead standing and fallen trees throughout group.



KEY

Tree categories based on BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations

- Category A Tree**
Trees of High Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- Category B Tree**
Trees of Moderate Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- Category C Tree**
Trees of Low Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
- Category U Tree**
Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- Root Protection Area (RPA)**

Tree Key

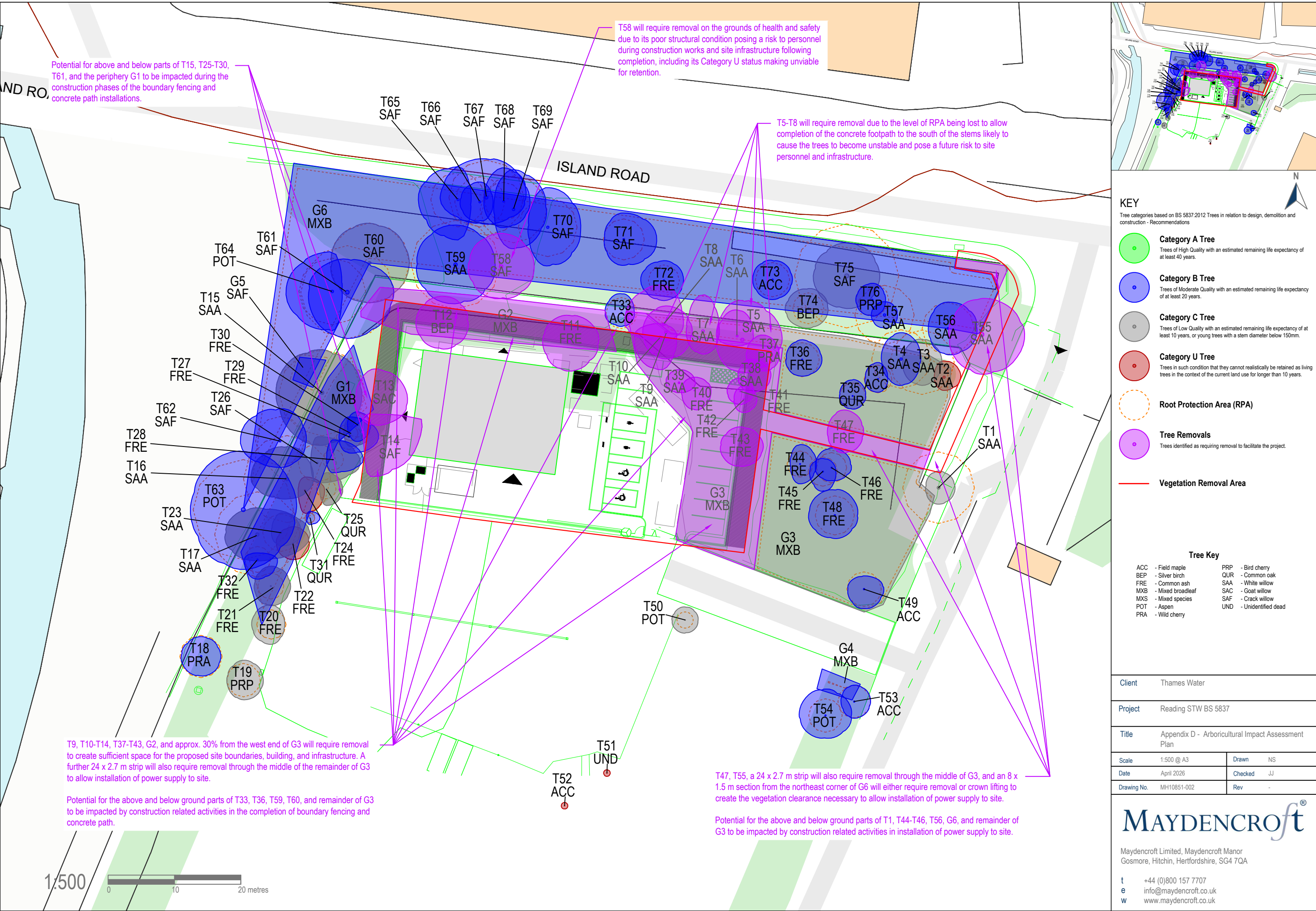
ACC	- Field maple	PRP	- Bird cherry
BEP	- Silver birch	QUR	- Common oak
FRE	- Common ash	SAA	- White willow
MXB	- Mixed broadleaf	SAC	- Goat willow
MXS	- Mixed species	SAF	- Crack willow
POT	- Aspen	UND	- Unidentified dead
PRA	- Wild cherry		

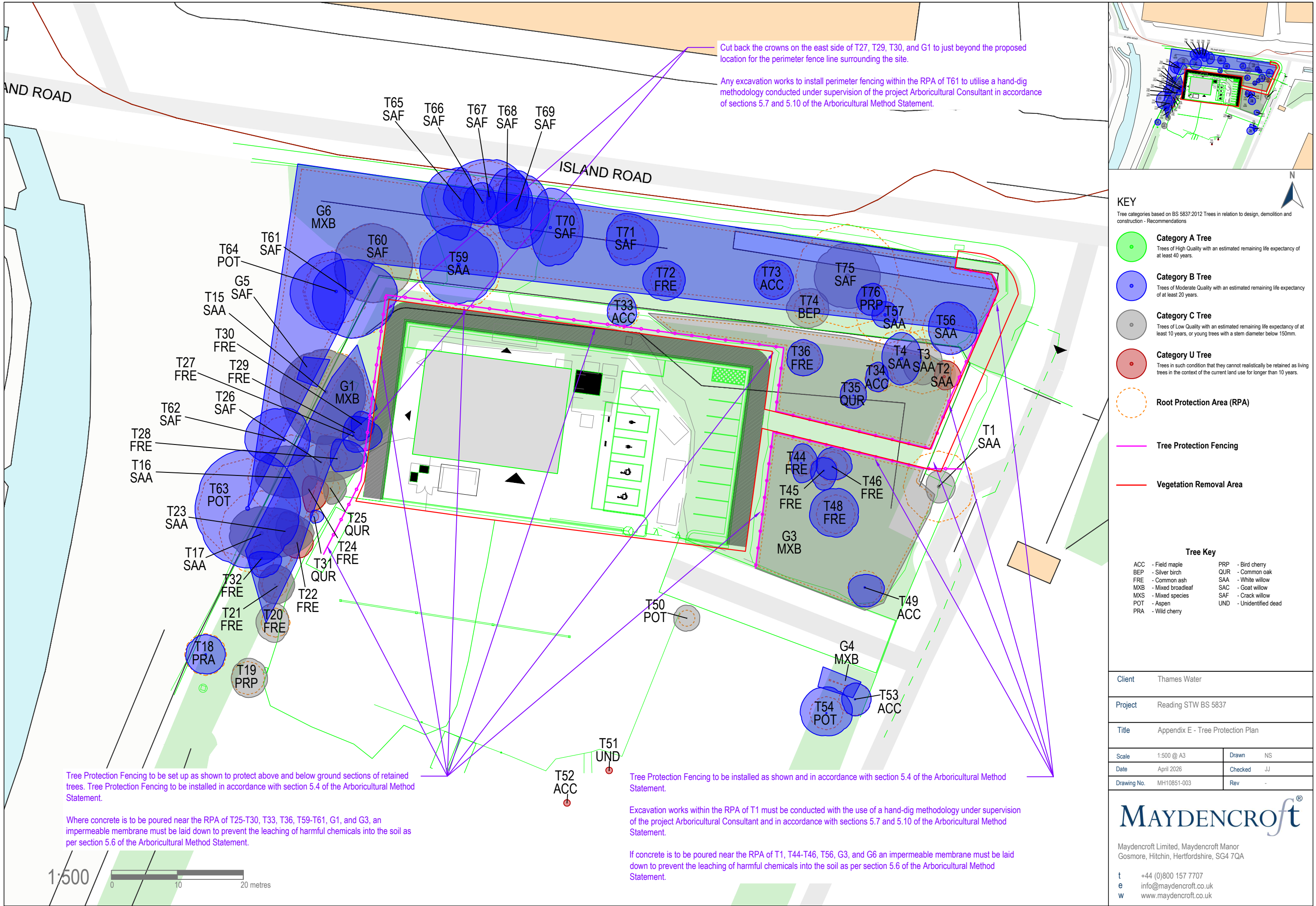
Client	Thames Water		
Project	Reading STW BS 5837		
Title	Appendix C - Tree Survey & Constraints Plan		
Scale	1:500 @ A3	Drawn	KL
Date	October 2025	Checked	JJ
Drawing No.	MH10356-001	Rev	-

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Cut back the crowns on the east side of T27, T29, T30, and G1 to just beyond the proposed location for the perimeter fence line surrounding the site.

Any excavation works to install perimeter fencing within the RPA of T61 to utilise a hand-dig methodology conducted under supervision of the project Arboricultural Consultant in accordance of sections 5.7 and 5.10 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

KEY

Tree categories based on BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations

- Category A Tree**
Trees of High Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- Category B Tree**
Trees of Moderate Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- Category C Tree**
Trees of Low Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
- Category U Tree**
Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree Protection Fencing

Vegetation Removal Area

Tree Key

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------------|
| ACC | - Field maple | PRP | - Bird cherry |
| BEP | - Silver birch | QUR | - Common oak |
| FRE | - Common ash | SAA | - White willow |
| MXB | - Mixed broadleaf | SAC | - Goat willow |
| MXS | - Mixed species | SAF | - Crack willow |
| POT | - Aspen | UND | - Unidentified dead |
| PRA | - Wild cherry | | |

Client Thames Water

Project Reading STW BS 5837

Title Appendix E - Tree Protection Plan

Scale 1:500 @ A3 Drawn NS

Date April 2026 Checked JJ

Drawing No. MH10851-003 Rev -

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Tree Protection Fencing to be set up as shown to protect above and below ground sections of retained trees. Tree Protection Fencing to be installed in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Where concrete is to be poured near the RPA of T25-T30, T33, T36, T59-T61, G1, and G3, an impermeable membrane must be laid down to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as shown and in accordance with section 5.4 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Excavation works within the RPA of T1 must be conducted with the use of a hand-dig methodology under supervision of the project Arboricultural Consultant and in accordance with sections 5.7 and 5.10 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

If concrete is to be poured near the RPA of T1, T44-T46, T56, G3, and G6 an impermeable membrane must be laid down to prevent the leaching of harmful chemicals into the soil as per section 5.6 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.