



BS5837 – Arboricultural Report

63A Hamilton Road

Prepared for

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References

- British Standards Institution (2012). *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*.
- British Standards Institution (2010). *BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work: Recommendations*.

1.0 Instruction

This BS5837 Tree Report has been instructed by Paul Riat - 63A Hamilton Rd, Reading RG1 5RA.

The site visit was carried out Friday 29th May 2026.

All trees with a stem diameter over 75mm (measured at 1.5m above ground level) located on the proposed development site, or within influencing distance have been mapped, and measurements of height (estimated) and DBH (Dimeter at Breast Height – 1.5m above ground) have been taken along with crown spread. OTTIS Pear Technology has been used to calculate Root Protection Areas (RPA).

The trees were surveyed visually, externally and from ground level only. No samples or internal decay detection readings were taken for further analysis. Non-invasive inspection equipment was used (probe and mallet) to assess the trees structural integrity of the base and stem. Lazer tape measure has been used to take other relevant measurements.

No discussions took place between client and surveyor during the survey.

Topographical surveys were not available for the purposes of this report. Therefore, exact tree positions may vary slightly; the report is intended for planning and tree management guidance, not for detailed engineering design. All Trees have been mapped using geo referenced site block plans in conjunction with OTTIS Pear Technology.

2.0 Limitations

- The contents are intended for the sole use of the client and the property owner. No liability is accepted for their use by any other parties to advance an argument or claim (including legal or financial) without prior consent.
- No liability is accepted for defects hidden from view by soil, vegetation or other obstacles to access.
- Formal assessment of topography, drainage, service conduits, & soil conditions will not be made and are beyond the scope of this report.
- Specific laboratory investigations of soil properties (plasticity index, moisture content, soil suction pressure) will not be made and are beyond the scope of this report.
- This report has been prepared for the purposes of BS5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction) and is not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of tree safety. Any references to defects, structural conditions, or potential safety concerns are preliminary observations only and should not be considered exhaustive.
- This report is based on information provided by the client, architect, planning consultant, or other third parties. We accept no liability for inaccuracies arising from incorrect, incomplete, or amended design information.
- The presence, extent, and distribution of tree roots and underground obstructions cannot be fully determined without intrusive investigation. All Root Protection Areas

(RPAs) shown are theoretical zones based on BS 5837 guidance and do not guarantee the absence or presence of roots beyond or within those areas.

- Interpretation of BS 5837 reports, Tree Constraints Plans (TCP), Tree Protection Plans (TPP), and Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS) rests with the Local Planning Authority and its appointed officers. We accept no liability for decisions made outside our control.
- BS 5837 outputs including TCPs, TPPs, and AMS documents are prepared in accordance with the proposed development layout at the time of instruction. Any subsequent amendments to layout, levels, access, drainage, or construction methodology may invalidate all or part of the report and require revision.
- Responsibility for compliance with tree protection measures on site rests with the appointed contractor unless otherwise agreed in writing. DRTC cannot be held responsible for damage caused by site operations, negligence, or deviation from the approved Tree Protection Plan.
- DRTC cannot guarantee enforcement of tree protection measures once installed. The responsibility for maintaining protective measures and compliance lies with the site contractor and client.
- The management of tree health and safety remains the responsibility of the landowner or those in control of the land. It is recommended that a separate and detailed Tree Condition Survey be commissioned and undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboricultural consultant to assess structural integrity and risk, and to enable the discharge of the landowner's 'Duty of Care' under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984.
- Reports consider risk mitigation measures, as opposed to risk elimination. Thus, if the tree is retained, a level of risk will remain.
- Plants are biological organisms & change with time. Assessment remains valid for 12 months from the date of inspection, or until a major storm (Wind Force 6 +) and or significant snow fall is experienced.
- It is understood that any risks associated with these limitations are accepted by the clients.

3.0 Tree Constraints

3.1 Legal Protections

A plan of (TPO) No. 126/01 can be found in the appendices.

A review of the Local Planning Authority's records indicates that the site is affected by **Tree Preservation Order (TPO) No. 126/01**. It should be noted that the property subject to this assessment is known as 63A Hamilton Road; however, within the TPO documentation the property is identified as 65A. Notwithstanding this discrepancy in addressing, the trees identified within TPO 126/01 are considered protected and are therefore subject to the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Accordingly, no works including pruning, felling, topping, lopping, uprooting, or any other activity likely to damage or destroy protected trees may be undertaken without prior written consent from the Local Planning Authority, unless a statutory exemption applies. The presence of TPO-protected trees may impose constraints on the design, construction and implementation of the proposed development, and unauthorised works may result in enforcement action and prosecution.

Trees Within a Conservation Area

63a Hamilton Road is located within a Conservation Area

For trees located within a Conservation Area, the landowner must provide the Local Planning Authority with six weeks' written notice (Section 211 notice) of any intention to carry out works on trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm when measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. This notice period allows the authority to assess the tree's amenity value and, if necessary, to make a Tree Preservation Order. As with TPO trees, it is an offence to carry out works without the required notice or consent. All proposed works should therefore be planned and, where there is any uncertainty, professional arboricultural advice should be sought before proceeding.

A link to the 'Planning Portal' to submit applications for tree works, can be found under 'work to protected trees' here: [Trees - Reading Borough Council](#)

3.2 Soil Analysis

A full laboratory soil assessment has not been carried out. The British Geological Survey (digital geological map) describes the bedrock geology as *"Lambeth Group-Clay, silt and sand. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial, palustrine and shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital, forming deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and deltas of a river in a coastal setting (with periodic inundation from the sea)"*.

The exact soil type at each property can vary. The Lambeth Group may contain clay horizons with medium to high shrink-swell potential. Therefore, volume change due to moisture abstraction by trees cannot be ruled out and should be assessed through site-specific geotechnical investigation.

3.3 The site

The site comprises a residential rear garden approximately 18m in length and 6m in width. The southwestern extent of the garden includes a patio area occupying approximately 2 m of the site, with the remaining area predominantly laid to amenity grass. The site is generally level and maintained as domestic garden space.

Access to the site was gained via a timber gate located along the southern side of the property. The northern and western boundaries are enclosed by approximately 1.8 m high brick walls, while the southeastern boundary is defined by an approximately 1.8m high timber fence.

Adjacent land uses comprise residential gardens to the north-west and south-east. A communal garden associated with neighbouring flats is situated to the north-east.



3.4 Tree Survey

A total of 13 trees were surveyed.

BS5837 Category	Number of Trees
U Trees unsuitable for retention	1
A Trees of high quality	0
B Trees of moderate quality	11
C Trees of low quality	1
Trees and shrubs recommended for removal for development purposes	1

Most of the surveyed trees have been assigned a retention category of B1 in accordance with BS5837:2012. Whilst these trees are generally in good physiological and structural condition and are expected to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, their overall public amenity value has been assessed as low. This is primarily due to their location within the rear garden of a private residential property or on adjoining third-party land, where opportunities for public visibility and wider landscape contribution are limited.

T006 is a third-party, lapsed coppice Hazel with an overextended crown structure resulting from a prolonged period without cyclical coppice management. Significant deadwood is present within both the crown and stool structure, with the tree exhibiting signs of decline associated with its unmanaged condition. Continued lack of management is likely to result in further structural deterioration, progressive decline and eventual senescence.

The tree is considered Category C due to its relatively low individual arboricultural quality and condition, with limited long-term retention potential in its current form. As a third-party tree, it is outside the ownership and maintenance responsibility of the client; any future management or remedial works would therefore be a matter for the tree owner.

Despite their limited public amenity value, the retained trees provide an important contribution to the site's local arboricultural resource. Collectively, they deliver a range of ecosystem services, including habitat provision, carbon sequestration, interception of rainfall, moderation of the local microclimate and enhancement of biodiversity.

3.5 Data tables

U Trees unsuitable for retention
A Trees of high quality
B Trees of moderate quality
C Trees of low quality

A tree category table is available in the appendices.

Data Tables

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Comments	Condition	Recommendations
T001	Yew (<i>Taxus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 250 Spread (m): 5N, 3E, 2S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(NE) Life Stage: Mature	Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species. Canopy clearance of 2m at access point to rear of property.	B1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Canopy clearance of 2m at access point to rear of property allowing adequate clearance for construction movements.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low	Retain
T002	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 170 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(N) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species.	B1	Radius: 2.0m. Area: 13 sq m.	NA	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low	Remove – RPA in direct conflict with footprint of proposed structure.
T003	Southern beech (<i>Nothofagus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Spread (m): 6.5N, 6E, 6S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Lowest Branch (m): 4(NE) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species.	B1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	TPO 126/01 T58 Third party tree	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T004	Swedish whitebeam (<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 340 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W	Dead tree	U	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	TPO 126/01 T59 Third party tree	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition:	Retain as standing dead wood

		Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Dead Rem. Contrib.: <10					Poor Public Amenity Value: Low	
T005	Swedish whitebeam (<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 380 Spread (m): 4.5N, 3.5E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species.	B1	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.	TPO 126/01 T60 Third party tree Southeastern aspect of canopy overhangs property by approximately 1 m at a height of at least 6m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T006	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	50 stems, avg.(mm): 50 Spread (m): 6.5N, 7E, 5S, 5W Lowest Branch (m): 0.5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Lapsed coppice, exhibiting an overextended crown structure resulting from a prolonged period without cyclical management. Contains significant dead wood within the crown and stool structure. Continued lack of management is likely to result in progressive decline, increasing structural failure potential and a gradual progression towards senescence and eventual mortality.	C1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	TPO 126/01 T63 Third party tree. Multi-stemmed hazel coppice structure prevented precise stem count; stem quantity and mean stem diameter estimated in accordance with BS5837:2012. Southeastern aspect, Lower canopy overhangs the property by 3m lowest height of 1.4m. Mid canopy overhangs the property by approximately 4m at 3m in height.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Reduce the lower canopy back to the site boundary, making appropriate pruning cuts at viable growth points. Mid canopy - Crown lift secondary branches to the height of approximately 1.5-2m above the finished height/roof of the outbuilding, back to suitable growth points
T007	Prunus (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 440 Spread (m): 6N, 6.5E,	Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species.	B1	Radius: 5.3m.	TPO 126/01 T61 Third party tree	Physiological Condition: Good	Retain

		4.5S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(SW) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years			Area: 88 sq m.		Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	
T008	Prunus (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 380 Spread (m): 3N, 3.5E, 3S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Lower limbs from approximately 3. M to 8. M. Showing signs of significant dieback probably due to overcrowding of canopies.	B1	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.	TPO 126/01 T62 Third party tree	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T009	Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 560 Spread (m): 9N, 7.5E, 4S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 2(NE) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species.	B1	Radius: 6.7m. Area: 141 sq m.	TPO 126/01 T64 Third party tree	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good	Retain
T011	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam(mm): 220 Spread (m): 2N, 0E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 3(N) Life Stage: Mature	Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species.	B1	Radius: 2.6m. Area: 21 sq m.	Third party tree Over hangs property on southern aspect by approximately 2m at height of 2m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low	Retain

		Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years						
T012	Cedar (<i>Cedrus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 480 Spread (m): 3N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 3 NW aspect Lowest Branch (m): 4(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species.	B1	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Third party tree Canopy over hangs property by approximately 1-2m at least 5m in height.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low	Retain
T013	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 480 Spread (m): 5N, 7E, 7S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	DBH estimated due to ivy covered stem. Typical form structure and vitality for tree of age and species.	B1	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Third party tree	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low	Retain

3.6 Definitions of terms

Tree Identification Individual trees are identified with the prefix ‘T’. Groups of trees forming cohesive features, whether aerodynamic (shelter), visual (screening) or cultural (parkland), are identified with the prefix ‘G’. Hedgerows and woodlands are referenced as ‘H’ and ‘W’ respectively.	Age Classification Trees are categorised by age class as follows: • Young (Y): First quarter of life expectancy • Semi-mature (SM): Second quarter • Early Mature (EM): Third quarter • Mature (M): Fourth quarter • Over Mature (OM): Exceeding typical life expectancy • Veteran (V): Exhibiting recognised veteran characteristics
Species Species are recorded by both their common and Latin names within the schedule contained in Appendix C. Within the main body of the report, species are referred to by their common names.	Physiological and Structural Condition The physiological and structural condition of each tree, group, hedgerow and woodland is assessed from ground level. Structural condition is described as Good, Fair or Poor, and physiological condition as Good, Fair, Poor, Moribund or Dead. Where relevant, observations are made regarding form, taper, forking habit, storm damage, decay, fungal fruiting bodies, pests and other defects. Where access is restricted, condition assessments are based on visible external indicators.
Height Tree heights are estimated on site and recorded in metres. All measurements are approximate.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) The Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) is expressed in years and reflects species characteristics alongside the observed physiological and structural condition. Trees with longer anticipated contributions are generally of greater significance in informing development layout and retention decisions.
Stem Diameter Stem diameter for single-stemmed trees is measured at 1.5 metres above ground level and recorded in millimetres. For multi-stemmed trees, each principal stem is measured separately. Where stems fork or exhibit swelling, measurements are taken at the narrowest point below the irregularity. Where access to the trunk is restricted, stem diameter is estimated they are identified within the survey schedule.	Category Grading Each tree has been assigned a category grading in accordance with BS5837:2012, reflecting its overall arboricultural value. Further details of the categorisation methodology are provided in the appendices of this report.
Crown Spread Radial crown spread is measured in metres to the nearest 0.5 metre (rounded up) and recorded for the four cardinal points where access permits. Where access is restricted, measurements are estimated and identified in the survey schedule. The canopy spreads shown on the accompanying plans reflect site measurements.	Preliminary Management Recommendations Any management recommendations provided are advisory and do not constitute a detailed specification for works. Where tree works are recommended, they should be undertaken by a suitably qualified arboricultural contractor in accordance with recognised best practice, including BS3998:2010 – Tree Work: Recommendations. In some cases, further investigation may be recommended to determine the extent or significance of observed defects, or to confirm the assigned category grading. Where management works are advised, an indicative timeframe for implementation is provided.
First Significant Branch and Canopy Height The height and direction of the first significant branch are recorded, together with the average canopy height above ground level.	

4.0 Recommended Tree Works and Tree Protection Plan.

Tree constraints and protection plans are available in the appendices.

Note: No topographical survey drawing was made available for the purposes of this assessment. Accordingly, the accompanying tree protection recommendations have been prepared using the supplied block plan, with tree positions, canopy spreads and associated Root Protection Areas (RPAs) plotted as accurately as reasonably practicable based on-site observations and the information available at the time of survey. All recommendations relating to tree protection, RPAs and construction constraints are therefore based upon this plan information and should be read in that context.

All works will be undertaken in strict accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement and in line with BS3998:2010 – Tree work: Recommendations.

4.1 Tree Removals

T002 – The footprint of the proposed development encroaches into the tree's Root Protection Area. While retention is technically achievable with screw-pile foundations, the proximity of the proposed structure would result in restricted access for future tree maintenance and will constrain the tree's reasonable long-term management. For this reason, the tree is recommended for removal.

To mitigate the loss of the tree required to facilitate the proposed development, it is recommended that a tree is planted to the front garden of the current dwelling (Planting plan showing the location of replacement tree can be found in the appendices)

A replacement tree should comprise small to medium-sized ornamental species that provides year-round interest without becoming dominant or creating future management conflicts.

The introduction of flowering and fruiting native or near-native ornamental species will provide a valuable source of nectar, pollen and berries for birds, pollinating insects and other wildlife throughout the year.

Suitable species include *Amelanchier lamarckii* (Juneberry), valued for its spring blossom, edible berries and outstanding autumn colour; *Malus* 'Evereste' (Crab Apple), providing abundant spring flowers followed by persistent ornamental fruit; *Sorbus* 'Joseph Rock', offering white flowers, yellow berries and excellent autumn colour; and *Acer griseum* (Paperbark Maple), renowned for its striking cinnamon-coloured bark and vibrant autumn foliage.

4.2 Tree Works

T006 - Hazel: The existing canopy extends approximately 3 to 4m over the proposed site. To facilitate construction of the proposed structure, the lower canopy will require

reduction by approximately 3m back to the site boundary, with the mid-canopy crown lifted to provide sufficient clearance from the proposed structure.

Hazel is generally considered tolerant of appropriately specified pruning and is therefore expected to respond satisfactorily to the proposed works. All pruning shall be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 and the approved Arboricultural Method Statement.

4.3 Ground Screws

T005, T006, T012 – RPAs overlap footprint of proposed construction. To mitigate this ground screws will be used for the foundations. Structural engineering plans of the system to be used can be found in the appendices.

Given that the ground screws are located within the RPAs of protected trees Arboricultural supervision will be required to oversee their installation.

Ground screws are to be installed to a depth of 4 to 6m.

Note: *The Geotechnical Engineer (JP Mann Consulting LTD) advises that based on estimated loading they would expect pile depths to be in the range of 4 to 6m. The installation is based on achieving the required torque. Therefore, during construction, the piling contractor will stop installation of individual piles once torque capacity is reached regardless of anticipated depth.*

The use of a ground screw foundation system avoids the need for conventional continuous foundations, thereby minimising disturbance to existing soil profiles and retained tree roots. The structure will be elevated to provide a minimum 100mm clearance beneath the floor, maintaining air circulation and allowing natural water infiltration where the footprint overlaps Root Protection Areas.

Should significant woody roots be encountered during the installation of the ground screws, the position of individual screws can be adjusted slightly to avoid root severance while maintaining the structural integrity of the foundation system. Minor positional amendments can be undertaken where necessary.

The installation of the ground-screws shall be undertaken with the methodology set out in the approved Method Statement.

4.4 Drainage Trench and Soakaway

A service trench is proposed to house the foul water and connect the proposed dwelling to the main drain. The trench alignment has been designed to remain outside the Root Protection Areas of retained trees. The installation of the trench shall be undertaken in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement.

The soakaway and corresponding trenches to divert water runoff have also been designed to remain outside of the RPAs of retained trees. Their installation shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved Method Statement.

4.5 Services

The proposed electrical and water supply infrastructure is to be mounted entirely above ground against the face of the existing brick wall (situated on the Northwest of the property), with no excavation or below-ground works required. As such, the installation is not anticipated to result in any root disturbance.

4.6 Construction of steps

Poured concrete steps, measuring approximately 2.76 m × 0.9 m, will be installed to provide access to the proposed development. The steps are located outside the Root Protection Areas of retained trees and will therefore not result in direct encroachment into protected rooting areas.

The concrete will be poured over an impermeable membrane to prevent the migration or leaching of cementitious material into the underlying soil and to minimise any potential adverse effects on tree roots. Construction will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements and controls set out within this Arboricultural Method Statement.

4.7 Tree Protection

The installation of protective fencing is not considered practical due to the small, enclosed and constrained nature of the domestic rear garden.

Temporary ground protection shall be installed as specified by the Tree Protection Plan (to the specification outlined in the Method Statement) over any sections of Root Protection Area that may be subject to pedestrian access or the movement of lightweight construction equipment. In line with the approved protection plan.

4.8 Ongoing Maintenance

Canopies from some adjacent trees currently overhang the proposed structure it is recommended that gutter guards are installed to mitigate any blockages that may occur by falling debris from trees.

5.0 Arboricultural Method Statement.

This method statement has been prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. It sets out the measures required to protect retained trees and their Root Protection Areas (RPAs) during the proposed development.

Tree Protection

All retained trees and RPAs will be protected in accordance with the approved Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

Ground Protection

Before any construction activity or material delivery takes place within areas identified on the Tree Protection Plan, temporary ground protection shall be installed to prevent soil compaction.

Ground protection shall comprise proprietary interlocking ground protection mats, scaffold boards laid over a compressible layer, or an equivalent load-distribution system suitable for the anticipated loading.

Protective ground matting shall be installed within the footprint indicated on this plan.

Prior to the commencement of construction works, the installed tree protection measures shall be inspected by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant to confirm that they have been installed in accordance with the approved Tree Protection Plan. No construction works shall commence within the protected areas until the tree protection measures have been inspected and confirmed as satisfactory.

Ground protection shall remain in place for the duration of the works and shall only be removed once all construction activities have been completed.

No storage of plant, materials, excavated spoil, fuels, chemicals, cement, washout or waste shall take place within any areas protected by ground matting.

Pre-commencement Arboricultural Works – T006

Prior to the commencement of construction works, the specified pruning works to **T006 (Hazel)** shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboricultural contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010 – Tree work: Recommendations and the approved Arboricultural Method Statement.

- Lower canopy (to approximately 3m in height): Reduce the lower canopy back to the site boundary, making appropriate pruning cuts at suitable viable growth points.

- Mid-canopy: Crown lift the secondary branches to provide approximately 1.5–2.0m clearance above the finished height of the proposed outbuilding, removing or shortening branches back to suitable viable growth points as appropriate.

All pruning shall be undertaken in accordance with good arboricultural practice, avoiding unnecessary removal of live growth, indiscriminate branch shortening or “stub cuts”. Final pruning points shall be determined on site by the arboricultural contractor to ensure that cuts are made at suitable locations and that the tree retains an appropriate crown structure.

Site access

The contractor's site compound, welfare facilities, plant parking and materials storage area shall be located on the existing hardstanding comprising the driveway, to the Southwest of the plot as shown on the Tree Protection Plan.

No storage of materials, plant, spoil, fuels or chemicals shall take place outside these designated areas.

No materials, fuels, washout or excavated spoil to be stored within the adjacent soft landscape areas to the compound.

Site access for personnel, plant and the delivery of materials shall be via the existing access path along the southern boundary of the site.

Installation of Ground Screws

Ground screw installation will be completed under Arboricultural Supervision.

Ground screws located within or adjacent to retained RPAs shall be installed using a low-impact methodology.

Ground matting shall be removed locally at the edge of the Root Protection Areas of **T005**, **T006** and **T012** for the installation of the approved ground screws. Ground protection shall be reinstated immediately following completion of the installation works.

Prior to installation of each screw, the proposed location shall be marked out and investigated by an experienced installer using a suitable metal bar or similar hand tool. The tool shall be inserted/probed progressively into the ground to identify the presence and approximate location of woody roots within the immediate installation zone.

Where a woody root 25mm or greater in diameter is encountered, the proposed screw location shall be relocated to the nearest practicable position that avoids the root, whilst maintaining the required structural support for the proposed structure. Roots shall not be severed, crushed or otherwise damaged to facilitate installation.

Once a suitable location has been confirmed, the installer shall form the pilot hole using the specified installation method, taking care to avoid identified roots. The ground screw shall then be installed to the required depth of approximately 4 to 6m.

If a root not identified during the initial investigation is encountered during pilot-hole formation or screw installation, works at that location shall cease and the screw shall be repositioned to avoid the root.

Foul Water Trench and Soakaway

The Foul Water trench, Soakaway and associated drainage trenches shall be clearly marked on site prior to excavation.

Ground matting shall be removed locally at the edge of the Root Protection Areas of **T001**, for excavation. Ground protection shall be reinstated immediately following completion of the installation works.

The trenches shall be constructed using conventional excavation methods.

Should roots be encountered during excavation, works shall proceed with due care to minimise damage to the rooting environment.

Where roots less than 25mm in diameter are unavoidably affected, they may be pruned cleanly using sharp secateurs or handsaws.

Roots exceeding 25mm in diameter shall be retained wherever practicable and the trench alignment shall be locally adjusted to avoid severance.

If significant woody or structural roots are encountered that cannot be avoided, excavation shall cease immediately.

Roots to be wrapped in damp hessian and the project Arboriculturist shall be notified to inspect the roots and provide further recommendations before works continue.

The excavation shall remain open for the minimum period necessary.

No excavated spoil shall be stored within the RPAs of retained trees.

The soakaway shall be installed in accordance with the drainage engineer's specification. Where a geotextile or similar membrane is required, it shall be suitable for the proposed drainage application and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

The membrane shall be contained entirely outside the RPA and shall not require excavation or disturbance within the RPA.

Installation of Concrete Steps

The proposed poured concrete steps will provide access to the development and will have an approximate footprint of 2.76 m × 0.9 m. The works are located outside the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

Construction will comprise the installation of an Impermeable polyethylene/DPM membrane, followed by approximately 100 mm of permeable compacted aggregate, providing a base for the concrete.

The impermeable membrane will be installed over the prepared ground to provide separation between the existing soil and the aggregate sub-base.

No excavation or reduction of existing ground levels shall take place within the RPA of any retained tree. Construction materials, plant, equipment and concrete shall be confined to the designated working area and shall not be stored or mixed within the RPA of retained trees.

Mixing of wet materials

All wet-trade materials shall be mixed only within a designated mixing station located outside of RPAs.

The designated mixing area shall comprise:

- proprietary mortar bath or mixing tray
- impermeable drip tray
- heavy-duty polythene sheet beneath
- raised lip / bunded edge containment
- minimum spill containment area of approximately 1m x 1m

Material Storage

No storage of materials, demolition arisings, plant, equipment, spoil, fuel, chemicals, or other potentially contaminating substances shall occur within any Root Protection Area.

All designated storage, mixing, and refuelling areas shall be located outside RPAs and clearly communicated to all contractors prior to commencement of works.

Materials shall be delivered on a just-in-time basis where practicable in order to minimise onsite storage requirements.

Fuel, oils, paints, adhesives, and other liquid substances shall be retained within sealed containers when not in immediate use and stored outside RPAs at all times in accordance with the approved Tree Protection Plan

Spill Response Measures

A spill response kit shall be always kept on site.

This shall include:

- absorbent granules
- absorbent pads
- heavy-duty waste bags
- shovel / scraper

In the event of accidental spillage, the material shall be immediately contained, absorbed, and removed from site.

The supervising arboriculturist shall be informed where any significant spill occurs within the RPA.

Fires

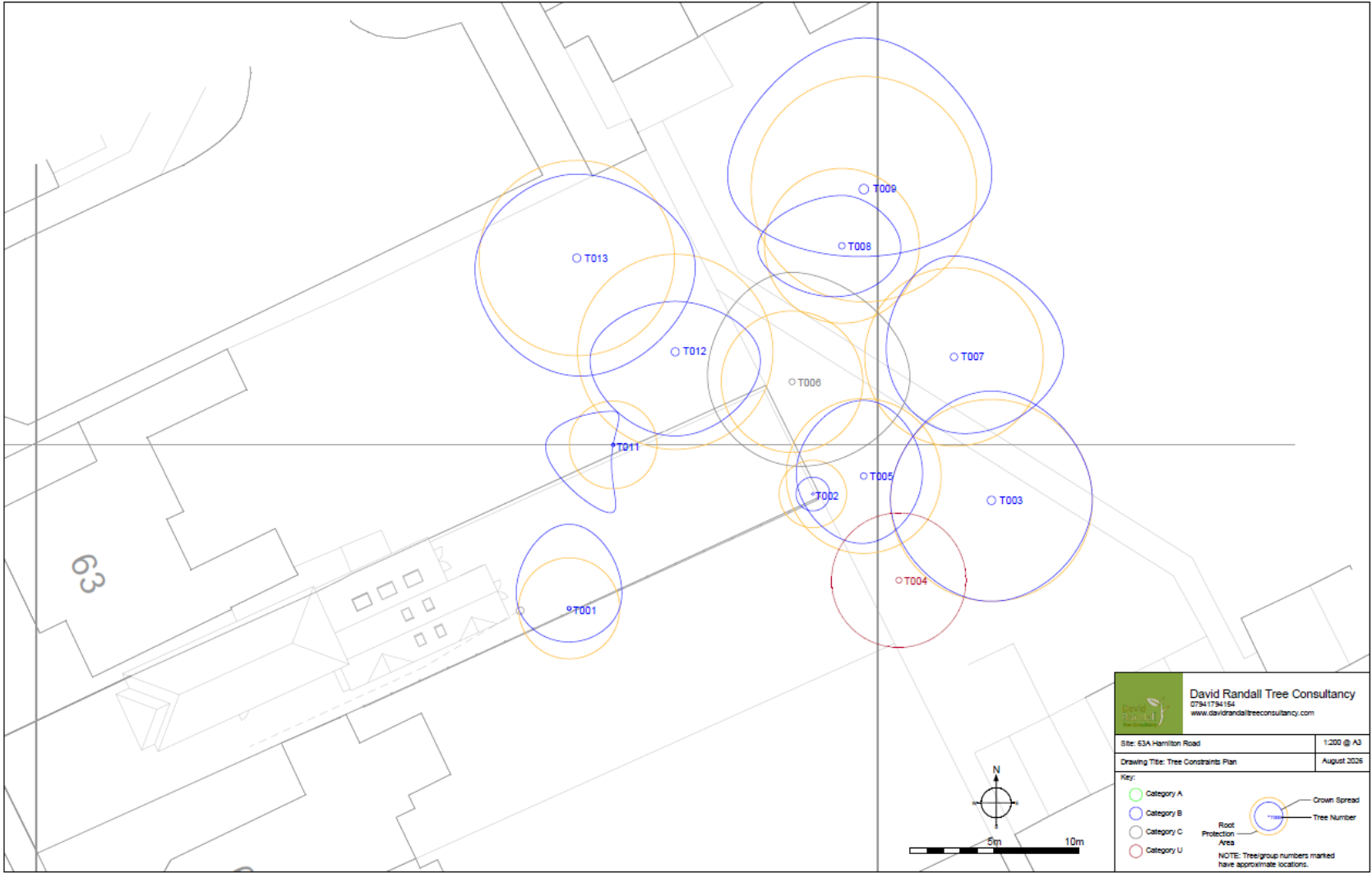
No fires will be lit on site, and burning of waste materials is strictly prohibited to avoid heat damage to trees or roots.

Site Supervision and Compliance

All contractors will be briefed on tree protection measures prior to commencing works. Tree protection measures must not be removed, altered, or breached without written approval from the LPA.

6.0 Appendices

6.1 Tree Constraints Plan



The proposed electrical and water supply infrastructure is to be mounted entirely above ground against the face of the existing brick wall, with no excavation or below-ground works required. As such, the installation is not anticipated to result in any root disturbance.

New Inspection Chamber

Existing Inspection Chamber

3 cubic metre soakaway excavated and back-filled with hardcore, min. 5m away from any building

Treatment retained (brickwork)

Existing site boundary treatment retained (timber fence)

Compound

Water Supply

Electric Supply

Temporary Ground Protection

New Foul Water Drainage

New Surface Water Drainage

Crown Spread

Tree Number

Root Protection Area

Proposed Tree for Removal (colour matches category)

Category A

Category B

Category C

Category U

Site: 63A Hamilton Road

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan

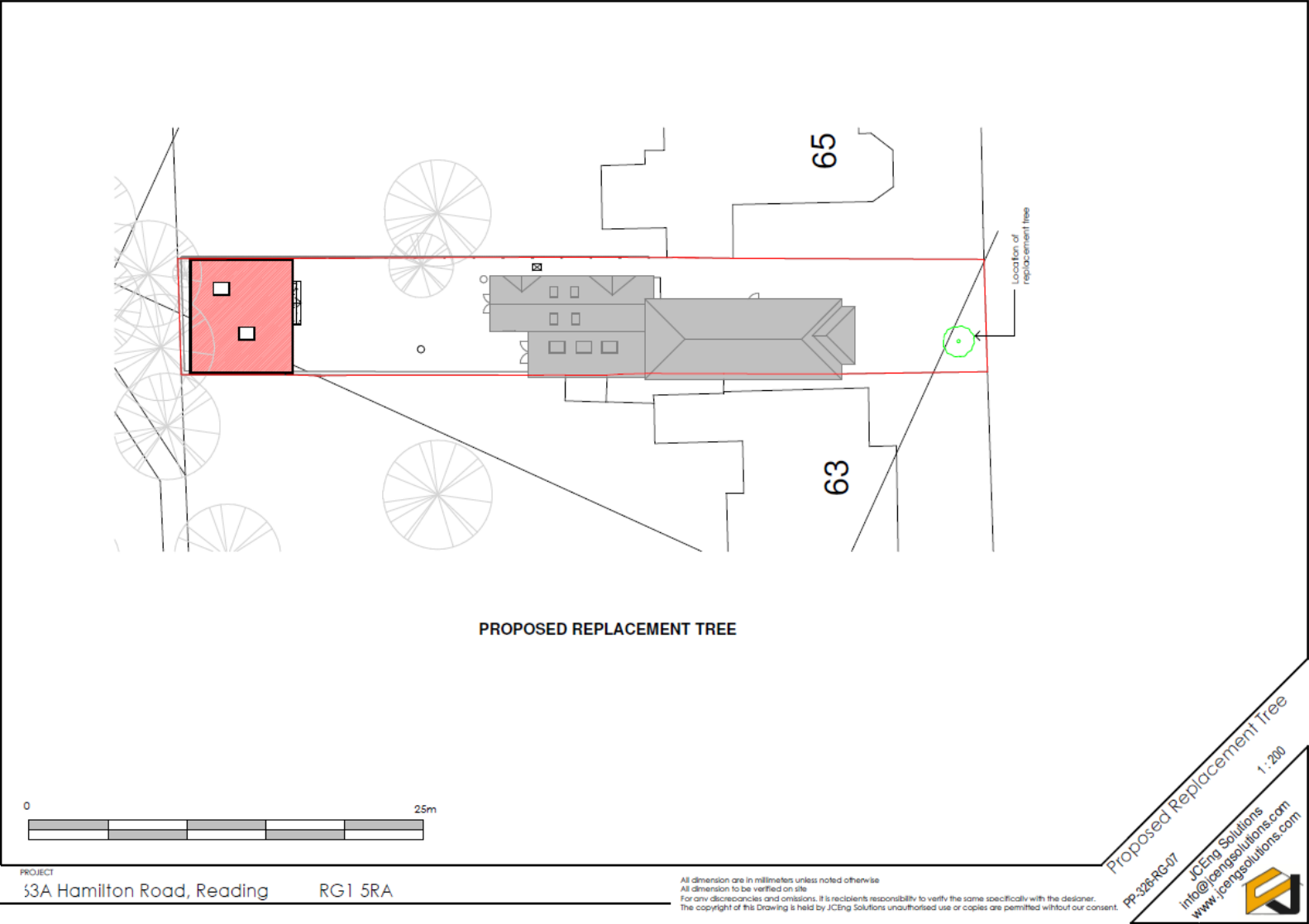
David Randall Tree Consultancy
07941734184
www.davidrandalltreeconsultancy.com

1:200 @ A3

August 2023

NOTE: Treegroup numbers marked have approximate locations.

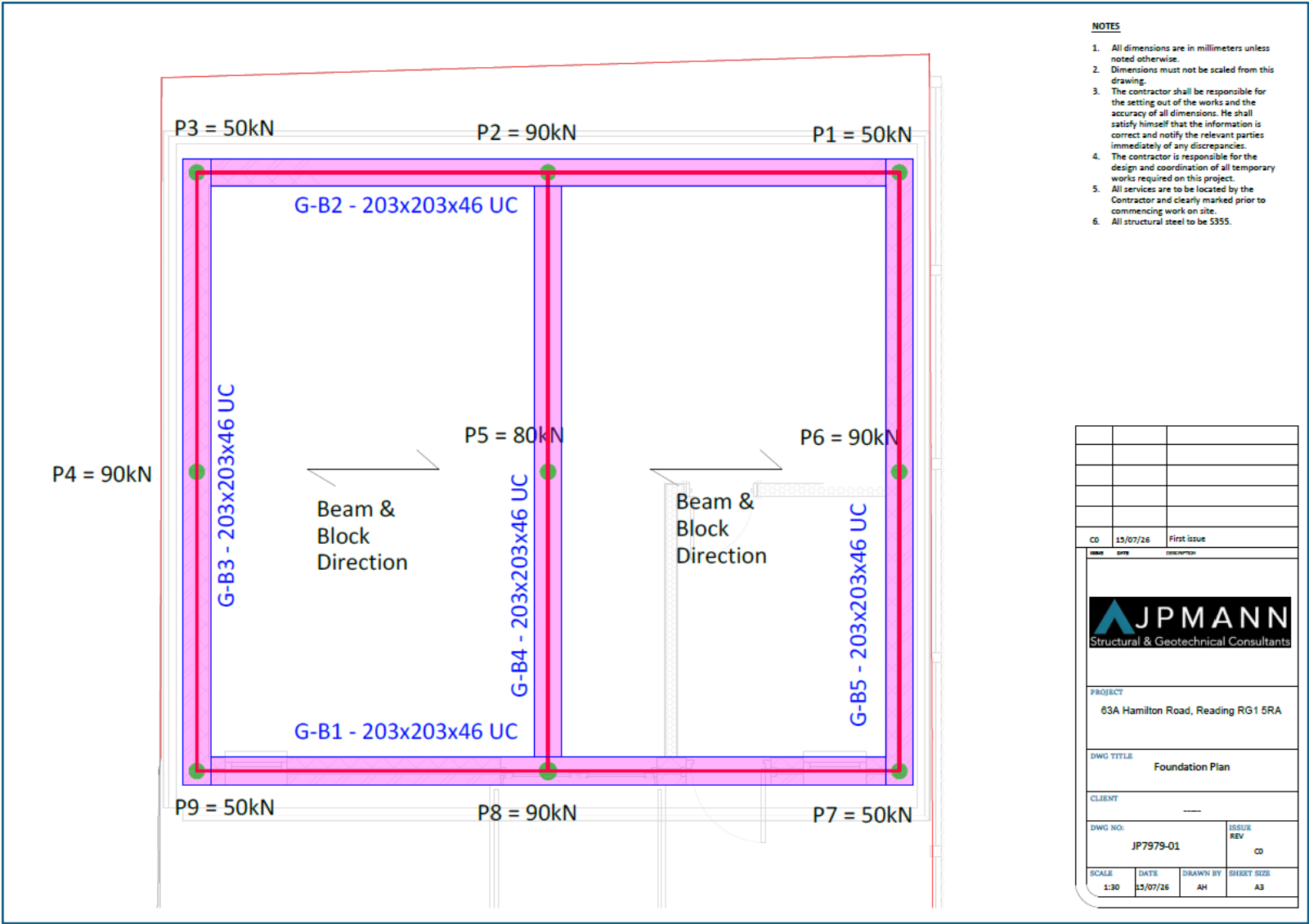
6.3 Planting Plan



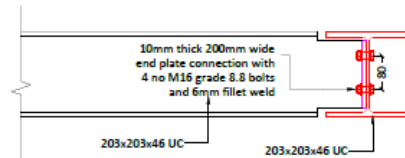
6.4 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality (Table 1 BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction)

Category and definition	Criteria (Including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, Irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, Immediate, and Irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

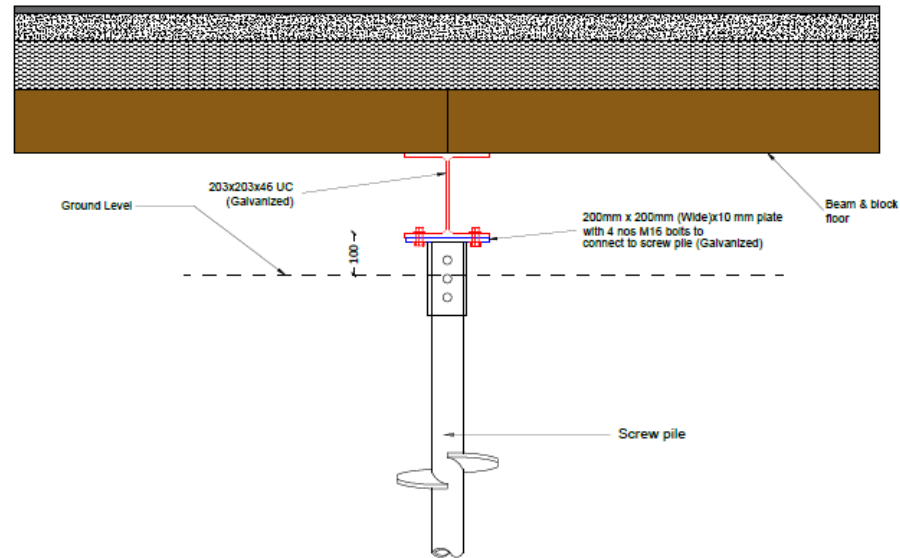
6.5 Screw Pile Design



Note: The build up dimensions are only indicative.



Typical Connection of similar sized beams
scale 1:10



Typical Connection beam and pile
scale 1:10

NOTES

1. All dimensions are in millimeters unless noted otherwise.
2. Dimensions must not be scaled from this drawing.
3. The contractor shall be responsible for the setting out of the works and the accuracy of all dimensions. He shall satisfy himself that the information is correct and notify the relevant parties immediately of any discrepancies.
4. The contractor is responsible for the design and coordination of all temporary works required on this project.
5. All services are to be located by the Contractor and clearly marked prior to commencing work on site.
6. All structural steel to be S355.

CO	15/07/26	First issue
NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION
		
PROJECT		
63A Hamilton Road, Reading RG1 5RA		
DWG TITLE		
Section details		
CLIENT		

DWG NO:		ISSUE REV
JP7979-02		CO
SCALE	DATE	DRAWN BY
1:10	15/07/26	AH
SHEET SIZE		A3

6.6 Tree Constraints – TPO 126/01



