

Trees and Construction

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

Site: Church Lane, Three Mile Cross, Reading, RG7 1HB

Ref: 261661 / A2_AIA_Rev.A



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- July 2026 -

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Revision	Description	Date
/	/	/

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** This advice has been prepared in respect of the tree related planning considerations at Church Lane, Three Mile Cross, Reading, RG7 1HB (hereafter; site).

As the proposal relates to development works at site, the advice herein is produced in accordance with the British Standard 5837 : 2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (hereafter; BS5837).

- 1.2 **BS5837:** The scope of BS5837 is to provide guidance on how trees and other vegetation can be integrated into construction and development design schemes. The overall aim is to ensure the protection of amenity by trees which are appropriate for retention.

- 1.3 **Scope of this advice:** This advice has been produced in accordance with BS5837 and is secondary to arboricultural guidance as a 'Tree Survey Assessment' ref: 261661/A1 (hereafter; tree report). The tree report was provided to the client, intended to demonstrate the realistic arboricultural constraints and assist with the design process.

This advice is further to the tree report. Hence, the objective is to assess and provide recommendations regarding the proposal's potential impact on trees and vice versa.

- 1.4 Following instruction the consultant surveyed the site on the 16th July 2026 where a site walkover and BS5837 tree survey were carried out; all trees on site and around the application boundary were surveyed from ground level and plotted as either an individual or a tree group.

- 1.5 This advice is subject to caveat at Appendix I, outlines relevant terms and definitions at Appendix II and constitutes the findings of the preliminary site assessment and associated arboricultural recommendations.

- 1.6 The survey data and site observations use the supplied topographical survey to illustrate the surveyed trees in plan format as a 'Tree Constraints Plan' (hereafter; TCP).

The TCP was supplied with arboricultural advice and has an overlay of the proposed scheme to enable review. The TCP informs this assessment and is used as a base layer for the appended 'Tree Protection Plan' (hereafter; TPP); the TCP, tree survey data table and TPP are at Appendix III.

2. SITE INFORMATION & TREE ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 The site currently comprises a level land with direct frontage onto Church Lane. The front section is largely open and surfaced with compacted gravel and temporary buildings.
- 2.2 **Proposal:** It is understood that a proposed scheme involves the construction of a storage unit at site. This is confirmed as per the client's proposed site plan as illustrated on the TCP.
- 2.3 The site requires consideration from an arboricultural perspective due to the presence of trees on and around the site; these trees are deemed to be within impacting distance of the potential construction area.
- 2.4 The trees -
- 2.4.1 The tree survey and assessment resulted in the BS5837 quality/retention categories of 'A - high', 'B - moderate' and 'C - low' being attributed to trees/tree groups being attributed to trees/tree groups.
- 2.4.2 The BS5837 tree survey is a means of objective assessment and reflects the trees' condition, quality contribution, remaining life expectancy and spatial considerations (stem, crown and roots). On this basis and in order to consider the trees' accurate constraints, the survey data has the crown extents for north, east, south and west, the stem diameter measurement, and the calculated root protection areas (hereafter; RPAs). Hereafter, the trees are therefore reviewed and considered on their own merits and in line with the guidance of BS5837.

3. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 The following information, as with the prior contents of this report, should be read with the appended tree data table and tree constraints plan (261661/TCP/01).

NOTE: This information as s.3 for the '*tree survey assessment*' is included as an objective and general overview of the trees and consideration for retention and protection. It is included herein for reference and context and is supplemented with a review of the scheme as the AIA (section 4) and the AMS 'considerations' (section 5).

3.2 General Considerations for Tree Retention / Removal

- 3.2.1 There are smaller scale trees and those with defects or limitations on the current amenity contribution or useful remaining life expectancy, these are categorised as 'C - low'.

These 'C' category trees should not constrain nor significantly guide a scheme, although protection may be preferable to retain landscape function and maturity. For any proposed tree removals, mitigation tree planting is recommended as part of a landscape scheme and can suitably replace and enhance the initial loss of canopy cover.

- 3.2.2 The moderate quality 'B' category trees are noted as such due to their fair future potential and good current amenity contribution. These should be retained and protected where possible as part of the site's development.

Whilst the retention and protection of 'B' category trees is recommended, the removal of some may also be mitigated. Subject to supplementary details for tree selection as part of a well delivered landscape scheme, proposals of this nature may then be accepted by the council. However, this will require higher grade larger nursery planting stock than that to mitigate the removal of 'C' category trees.

- 3.2.3 The more notable trees, based on the individual prominence, lack of significant defects, current contribution and/or future potential, are categorised as 'A - high'. It is recommended that these trees be retained, protected and be clear of the proposal.

3.3 Tree Protection

- 3.3.1 The design and layout of the site is to incorporate the essential components of retained trees (crown and rooting area) and provide a suitable level of clearance to allow for their long term safe retention, i.e. RPA protection and crown clearance as well as for any new tree(s) being planted.

- 3.3.2 Depending on the level of tree retention/removal, the protection methods for the retained trees is likely to vary. However, it is likely that a combination of construction restrictions be used with protective barrier fencing (to protect RPAs).

The process of site operations will be an important aspect to confirm by way of a construction layout plan, i.e. showing storage areas, parking, delivery area, access routes etc., all outside of RPAs or with a provision for ground protection. As a basis for tree protection the following points will need to be considered:

- Removal of all agreed trees and any agreed pruning works prior to works commencing by a suitably qualified arboricultural contractor;
- Induction of construction personnel regarding the exclusion of works (including access and storage) from the retained trees' RPAs;
- Secure temporary barrier fencing around the site to exclude the retained tree's crowns and RPAs from the working site;
- The storage of materials clear of all retained trees and conditions to ensure no contamination/run-off into soils in proximity to trees or on higher ground; and
- For the removal of existing structures and/or hard surfaces from RPAs the works to be undertaken separate to construction, manually and sensitively.

3.4 General Overview

- 3.4.1 The considerations for trees which are to be retained as part of the proposal need to be addressed in order to ensure their protection. This is to account for the potential impact on retained trees and their growing environment from the proposed development and vice versa (these follow).

Tree Works

Any trees which are to be removed should be well indicated to ensure that the retained trees are suitably protected. Hence, all trees which are to be removed are to be marked by a suitably qualified person [spraying the stems with a cross] prior to tree works.

Tree Crowns

Consideration is required for both existing and newly planted trees whereby the proposed construction should take account of trees reaching their full growth potential. It is always prudent to provide adequate clearance from a tree's current crown for future growth, i.e. to allow a tree adequate space to reach maturity without conflicts with new structures.

Root Protection Areas (RPA)

As a minimum it would be suitable to consider the outer extents of retained trees' RPAs as construction exclusion zones and be protected.

As above, it is *sometimes* possible to undertake construction activities within the rooting areas of retained trees which requires greater attention to tree protection, foundation designs, phasing of works etc. If it is proposed to undertake works within these areas, more specific advice should be sought from a qualified arboriculturalist with a view to assessing the feasibility of said proposal and forming a suitable method statement.

Demolition/Excavation Works

Any removal of existing built structures (including stairways, small outbuildings, retaining walls etc.) or hard surfacing will need to be undertaken with great care where this occurs within or near to the anticipated rooting areas of retained trees.

Said works should adhere to the RPA restrictions, be undertaken manually with hand held non mechanical tools and ensure that existing ground levels are retained.

Hard Landscape Works

As with previously mentioned arboricultural restrictions to demolition/construction, the proposed works should avoid retained trees' RPAs. However, where ground works are proposed within RPAs, construction methods [for hard surfacing, walls etc.] should retain the existing ground levels, be undertaken sensitively and using a no dig design.

Conversion of soft surfaced areas within RPAs to hard surfaced walkways, parking areas etc., will need to utilise a no-dig product to ensure no negative impact on the tree roots and/or growing conditions.

- 3.4.2 For any proportion of tree removal, new tree planting is to be integrated into a landscape scheme. The new trees should be of a suitable volume, species, scale, in suitably prepared planting locations with adequate space for future growth and development and enhance the site's long term amenity contribution.
- 3.4.3 Further to the above information, the proposed scheme (see; TCP) is reviewed hereafter at s.4 as an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (hereafter; AIA).

4. SCHEME / IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 For the purpose of this assessment, the proposed site plan is used as a basis for consideration. This takes account of anticipated tree removals, tree protection options and potential alterations to account for arboricultural features; as per s.1.6 and s.2.2 herein, the TCP shows the '*proposed site plan*' as an overlay for review.
- 4.2 The proposed new storage unit encroaches the crowns of the 'B' category trees T2 and T3. These can simply be pruned by lateral branch reduction to provide suitable crown clearance for construction access i.e., 1.5 - 2.0m crown clearance from proposed building footprint.
- 4.3 For T1, the crown is clear of the proposed storage building, and the proposed storage building is within the circular Root Protection Area (RPA). However, there is an existing slab in place which will be used for the proposed storage building, hence, the building will be constructed without any new excavations within the RPA of T1.
- 4.4 Following the above considerations for trees, the trees are clear of the active construction area. However, the installation of temporary tree protection will be required to ensure no impact on trees from access, vehicles and material storage.
- 4.5 Further to the above, the following tree works are required prior to site works.

TREE WORK SUMMARY

NUMBER	TREE REMOVALS / PRUNING WORKS	
T2 and T3	Prune	Lateral branch reduction to provide 2m crown clearance to the proposed footprint.
Retained trees		Protection by placement of fixed Heras panels around the crown/RPA extents, to have no access during construction.

- 4.6 Further to the above review and in consideration for the tree removals and need to protect retained trees, the following section contains said details as an Arboricultural Method Statement (Application Stage).

5. METHOD STATEMENT (Application Stage)

5.1 Arboricultural Construction Restrictions

- 5.1.1 The following restrictions are considered relevant for tree protection purposes which are illustrated on the appended Tree Protection Plan:
- a) Tree works; are to be completed prior to any site works: additional tree works (or leaning against or attaching of objects to a tree) are not permitted unless agreed in writing by the council.
 - b) Protective Barrier Fencing (hereafter; PBF); is to be installed around the retained trees and to be supplemented with ground protection for exposed RPA sections outside of PBF, prior to the site works commencing.
 - c) Construction Exclusion Zone (hereafter; CEZ); following the installation of PBF the fenced off section is to act as a CEZ and be supplemented with ground protection for RPA sections outside of fenced off areas as the CEZ.
 - d) Material Handling; no chemicals / materials are to be transported / stored / used / mixed within exposed grounds on site; all chemical / cement storage, transport or 9 will be pre-prepared with impermeable liner and detail within a Construction Management Plan.
 - e) Site Management; no fires are to be lit and no machinery, plant or vehicles are to be washed down within 10m of a tree's canopy, within a RPA / CEZ, and the RPA / CEZ may not be breached, i.e. no mechanical digging or scraping is permitted within a RPA / CEZ.
 - f) Sensitive Landscape; only following construction completion can the PBF be removed and any remaining soft landscape works be undertaken (ground levels to be retained within RPAs and works undertaken manually with non-mechanical hand tools).

5.2 Arboricultural Site Monitoring / Supervision

- 5.2.1 The site should be checked by a qualified arboriculturist throughout the construction processes to ensure the tree protection measures are adhered to, thus -
- (a) pre-commencement to inspect installed tree protection;
 - (b) prior to removal of site hoarding after construction completion to sign off the site for correct tree protection and planting.

5.3 Protective Barrier Fencing (PBF) Specification

5.3.1 Barrier fencing is to be installed (and signed off by way of arboricultural supervision) following the completion of the tree works. It is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan and is to remain in situ for the entire duration of preparation/construction processes unless otherwise agreed in writing by the council.

5.3.2 The barrier fencing is to consist of a series of Heras panels secured in place by driven scaffold posts or a scaffold frame to ensure that the fencing lines are well braced to resist impact, and site hoarding around the application boundary to prevent access to the RPA/CEZ areas around the approved works.

5.4 Underground utilities

5.4.1 Any new underground utilities are to be installed as per a dedicated plan and be clear of RPA by design. Otherwise, and if RPAs cannot be avoided, the following restrictions are recommended for underground utilities within RPAs:

- Any necessary excavations to be undertaken sensitively using either a no-dig method (e.g. Air-Spade) and/or under arboricultural supervision;
- Any exposed roots shall be packed with a clean damp sand (not builders sand) and wrapped in hessian sacking to protect them;
- Small roots which are identified (those less than 25mm diameter) may be carefully pruned back with a clean sharp tree saw; and
- Larger roots which are identified (those greater than 25mm in diameter) are to be retained and protected as they may be necessary for a tree's health and stability.

5.5 Ground Protection

5.5.1 In this instance the ground within RPAs is to be protected by PBF, retained hard surfaces, to be supplemented with ground protection for any exposed RPA sections outside of PBF.

5.5.2 For the RPA extents outside the proposed footprint and outside the PBF, if hard surfaces are not retained, then it is necessary to install temporary ground protection, i.e. for exposed areas/soils within RPAs.

Specifically, the ground is to be protected from impact for pedestrian/vehicular access. The ground protection is to be appropriate for the intensity of the pedestrian or vehicular movements thus -

- For pedestrians, the ground protection is to be *"a single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile, or supported by scaffold"*; and

- For wheeled or tracked movements within an exposed RPA, the ground protection is to *"be designed by an engineer to accommodate the likely loading"*.

5.6 Ground Works within RPAs

5.6.1 No direct RPA incursion is anticipated.

5.6.2 Any excavations within a RPA or designated CEZ (the area enclosed by PBF) must:

- Only be undertaken when the construction works are completed; and
- Use sensitive excavation techniques to protect the tree roots and their existing growing conditions.

5.7 Landscape Detail

5.7.1 The finer details of the site landscaping proposals are to be illustrated on a landscape plan. This is to include the exact proposals for hard and soft landscaping together with the details for any new trees' planting locations, species and stock selection, installation and maintenance; this is to be undertaken by the appointed landscape architect who will have the full support of the arboricultural consultant where required.

5.8 Report Handling

5.8.1 This report is released to the client and architect to be distributed at their discretion and the consultant is available for queries relating to this report and/or trees.

5.8.2 The proposed scheme is reviewed in respect of the arboricultural constraints and is considered to be achievable in line with the BS5837 guidance. The recommendations herein may be approved by the council as a means of authorised tree protection.

5.8.3 This AMS and the TPP may be approved by the council in support of the application; all site personnel will have access to a copy and the tree work and protection details are to be inspected as per s.5.2 for *'Arboricultural Monitoring / Supervision'*.

This concludes our advice.

Caveat

Any and all information supplied to Indigo Surveys Ltd by/on behalf of the client is assumed to be accurate unless otherwise informed. | This advice is limited to the observations made on the date of inspection as detailed herein and any deletion, editing or alteration will result in the advice being null and void in its entirety. | This advice in its entirety may be deemed null and void if remedial works are undertaken on any area of the site, on or after the date of the survey. | No liability is assumed by the author or by Indigo Surveys Ltd for any misuse, misinterpretation or misrepresentation of this advice. | This advice is not valid in adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to 'force majeure' or unpredictable events. | No responsibility is assumed either by the author of this advice or by Indigo Surveys Ltd for any legal matters that may arise as a consequence. | Neither the author nor Indigo Surveys Ltd will be required to attend court or give testimony as part of this agreement. | The responsibility for any works undertaken on the basis of the recommendations of this advice does not form part of this agreement.

Appendix II

Terms and Definitions

“Arboriculturist” - person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

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

“Topographical survey” - an accurately measured land survey undertaken to show all relevant existing site features. *A method of carrying out topographical surveys is given in RICS specification* Surveys of land buildings and utility services at scales of 1:500 and larger.

“BS5837 Tree survey” - should be undertaken by an arboriculturist to record information about the trees on or adjacent to a site. The results of the tree survey, including material constraints arising from existing trees that merit retention, should be used (along with any other relevant baseline data) to inform feasibility studies and design options. For this reason, the tree survey should be completed and made available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for development.

“Tree categorisation method” - trees should be categorised in accordance with the BS5837 cascade chart by an arboriculturist. This is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

“Root protection area (RPA)” - layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority, shown as an arboricultural constraint in m². The radius is calculated using the BS5837 calculation method. An arboriculturist may change the shape of an RPA but not reduce its area.

“Arboricultural implications assessment” - a study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

“Arboricultural method statement” - methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.

“Tree protection plan” - a scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalised proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

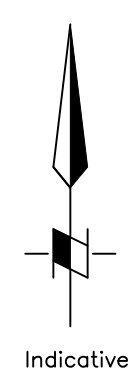
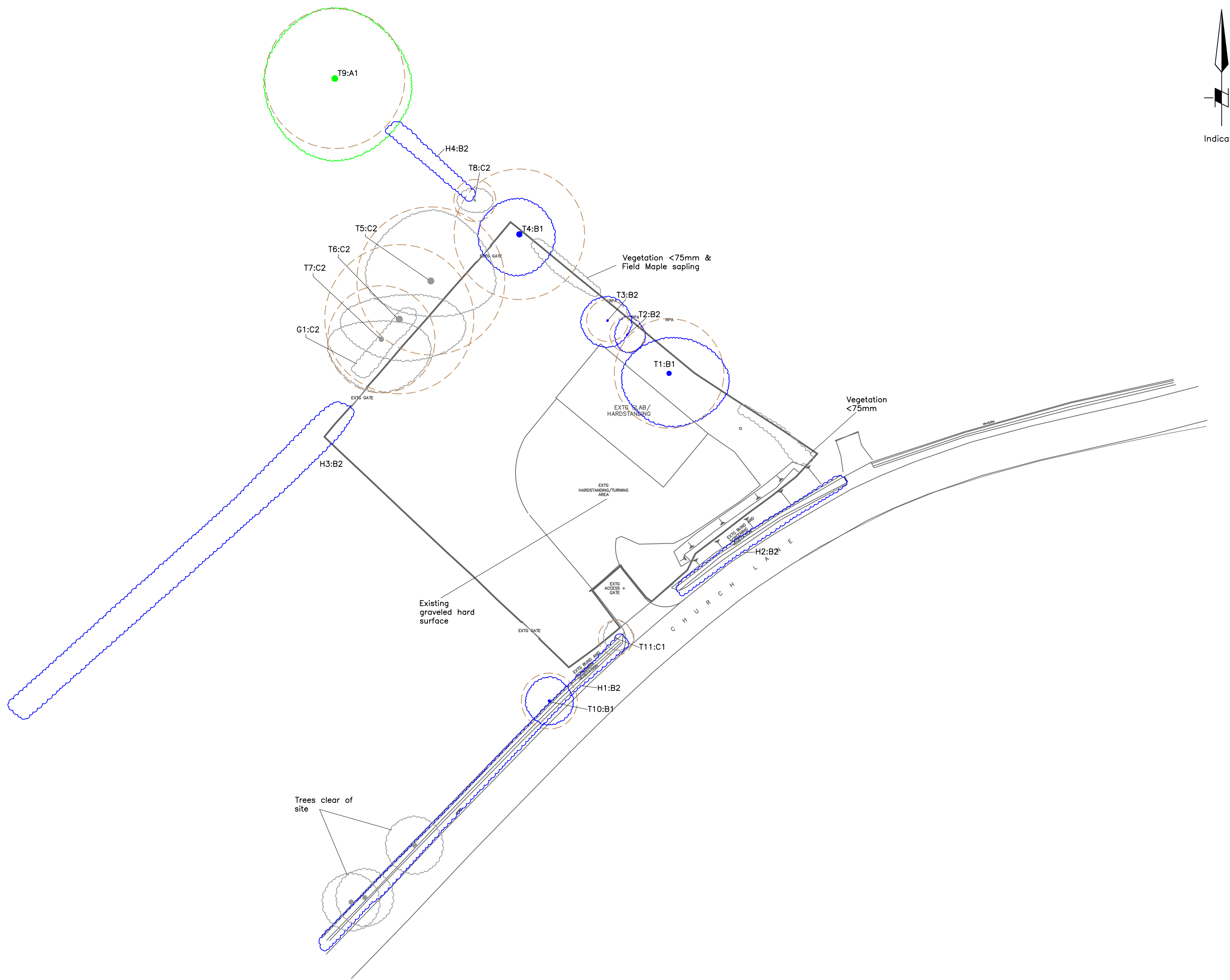
Appendix III

Data Table:	As appended (BS5837 Tree Survey Key & Table)
Tree Constraints Plan:	As appended (261661/TCP/01) As appended (261661/TCP/01_Proposed scheme)
Tree Protection Plan:	As appended (261661/TPP/01)

TREE SURVEY IN ACCORDANCE WITH BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012 'TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS'																	
CLIENT: Carney Construction Ltd								PROJECT REF: 261661				SITE: Church Lane, Three Mile Cross, Reading, RG7 1HB					
CONTACT: /								SURVEY DATE: 16 July 2026				ARB CONSULTANT: Kacper Nowakowski TechArborA					
TREE REF. #	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT (in m)	CANOPY (in m) - S - E - W				N	STEM (in mm)	RPA (in m)	CLEARANCE (in m)	1st BRANCH (in m)	VITALITY	LIFE EXPEC.	NOTES	BS CAT.	MANAGEMENT
T1	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	M	14	6	9	10	8	780	9.4	4	1.5 N	Fair	20 - 40	Crown die-back, vast epicomic shoots wound on stem 2.5 m from boundary fence, damage on lateral branches, some damage on stem, partially occluded existing hard surface over rooting area / gravel area	B	1	Remove deadwood and monitor trees' condition
T2	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	EM	7	3	3	3	2	250	3.0	4	2.5 S	Fair	20 - 40	Gravelled area and hard surface over rooting area, multiple stem crowns, some tip dieback, 2 m away from boundary fence, damage at ground level on the south side of stem partially occluded, Oak mildew on leaves	B	2	
T3	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	EM	8	4	4.5	4	4.5	300	3.6	2.5	2.5 W	Normal	20 - 40	Growing in existing graveled surface with hard surface area, 2 m away from boundary fence, minor deadwood in crown	B	2	
T4	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	M	14	6	7	6	7	930	11.2	3	2 W	Fair	20 - 40	Growing near boundary line, base flare very close/touching boundary fence, wooden beams attached to stem via screws, metal wire around stem, some minor crown tip dieback, minor deadwood in crown, previous damage to stem partially occluded, major deadwood	B	1	
T5	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	M	26	12	6	11	11	1060	12.7	5	5E	Fair	10 - 20	Large flaring base, multiple-stemmed crown, exposed damage to buttress roots, cavity at ground level in buttress root, cavity 1m+ deep, stem bulging reaction wood, evidence of nails inside stem, crown dieback and major deadwood in crown, forming a collective canopy with T6	C	2	Consider Picus Sonic Tomograph to map decay confirm if trees can be safely retained, If retained, monitor trees' condition
T6	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	M	26	4	7	11	10	1070	12.8	4	5 E	Fair	10 -20	Forming a collective canopy with T5 and T7, damage to exposed buttress root, rooting flares parshley occluded, cavities forming in base, dysfunctional cambial wound on south side reaction would present round evidence, brown rot noted, major deadwood in crown, crown dieback	C	2	Consider Picus Sonic Tomograph to map decay confirm if trees can be safely retained, If retained, monitor trees' condition

T7	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	M	12	3	9	8	9	770	9.2	4	4 S	Fair	10 - 20	Disfunction cambium, stem damage to buttress roots and exposed flaring roots. Wire pegs attached to stem via nails, evidence of decay fungus in between buttress roots, minor tip dieback, asymmetrical crown growth influenced by T6. deadwood in crown	C	2	Consider Picus Sonic Tomograph to map decay confirm if trees can be safely retained. If retained, monitor trees' condition
T8	Field Maple; Acer, Aceraceae	M	5	2	2	3	3	300	3.6	1.5	1 s	Normal	10- 20	Grown in field, long cavity on stem, multiple-stemmed crown, wound partially occluded, visible compartmentalisation, previous tear out, minor deadwood, unable to access bass due to vast vegetation	C	2	
T9	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	M	24	12	14	13	12	1000*	12.0	3	3 S	Normal	40 +	Large specimen, multiple-stemmed, crown minor deadwood, openly grown in field, northside visible soil excavation, large buttressing roots, 2 meters away from boundary fence	A	1	
T10	Oak; Quercus, Fagaceae	EM	8	4	4	4	4	400*	4.8	4	2 S	Normal	20 - 40	Multiple-stemmed, crown minor tip dieback view obscured by fence, unable to access stem	B	1	
T11	Field Maple; Acer, Aceraceae	M	4	3	2	3	2	250*	3.0	2	2 N	Normal	20 - 40	Growing in a mismanaged hedgerow, view obscured by fence, unable to able to access base	C	1	
G1	Hawthorn; Crataegus, Rosaceae	M	3	/	/	/	/	80 - 120	1.4	/	/	Poor	<10	lapsed planting purpose, die back in the former hedge group	C	2	
H1	Hawthorn, Bramble	M	3	/	/	/	/	120	1.4	/	/	Normal	20 - 40	Front of site hedge, occasional sapling, sparse in places	B	2	
H2	Hawthorn; Crataegus, Rosaceae	M	3	/	/	/	/	120	1.4	/	/	Normal	20 - 40	Front of site hedge, occasional sapling / tree, sparse in places	B	2	
H3	Hawthorn; Crataegus, Rosaceae	M	3	/	/	/	/	120	1.4	/	/	Normal	20 - 40	Boundary hedge dividing fields, occacioal sapling	B	2	
H4	Hawthorn; Crataegus, Rosaceae	M	3	/	/	/	/	120	1.4	/	/	Normal	21 - 40	Boundary hedge dividing fields, occacioal sapling	B	3	

TREE SURVEY 'KEY' - BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012 'TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS'		
TPO/CA	-	On client request: presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) / site location within a Conservation Area (CA) & date checked;
TREE REF. #	-	Tree reference number: tag or plan number (T - individual tree, G - group of trees/shrubs, H - hedge);
SPECIES	-	Genus, species and/or common name;
AGE	-	Age classification (NP - new planting, Y - young, EM - Early-Mature, SM - semi mature, M - mature, LM - late mature, OM - over mature);
HEIGHT (in m)	-	Approximate height of tree in metres;
CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W	-	Approximate branch spread in metres of the four principal compass points;
STEM (in mm)	-	Stem diameter in millimetres: measured in accordance with s.4.6 of BS5837;
RPA (in m)	-	Circle radius of the Root Protection Area: calculated using the stem diameter (single/multiple stem variant, as outlined within BS5837);
CLEARANCE (in m)	-	Crown clearance in metres above the adjacent ground level;
IST BRANCH (in m)	-	Clearance in metres to first significant branch and direction of growth (where relevant);
VITALITY	-	Physiological condition typically gauged from canopy cover and annual extension growth (good, fair, poor, dead);
ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION	-	Approximate number of years a tree will continue to contribute without the need for oppressive arboricultural intervention, categorised in years as <10, 10-20, 20-40 and >40;
NOTES	-	Structural and physiological condition observations;
BS CAT.	-	BS5837 tree quality assessment category: resulting from structural/physiological condition and remaining contribution (approximate useful life expectancy); Standard retention category U : in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years; Standard retention category A : high quality and value, in such a condition as to be able to make substantial contribution of 40+ years; Standard retention category B : moderate quality and value, in such a condition as to make a significant contribution of 20+ years; Standard retention category C : low quality and value, currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established 10+ years; Standard retention sub-category, mainly due to: 1 - Arboricultural values, 2 - Landscape values, 3 - Cultural values, including conservation;
MANAGEMENT	-	Preliminary management recommendations (as appropriate);
' * '	-	Within the survey schedule denotes an estimate



KEY

Tree Crown Spread

Root Protection Area (RPA)

T1 Tree No.

Tree Condition Category

ABCU

The surveyed trees are illustrated on this Constraints Plan which is prepared in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK'D	DATE
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CLIENT

Carney Construction Ltd

PROJECT

261661
Church Lane, Three Mile Cross
Reading, RG7 1HB

TITLE

Tree Constraints Plan

DWN	DATE	CHK'D	DATE	APP'D	DATE	SCALE
RCK	18/07/2026	TB	18/07/2026			1:500

Indigo
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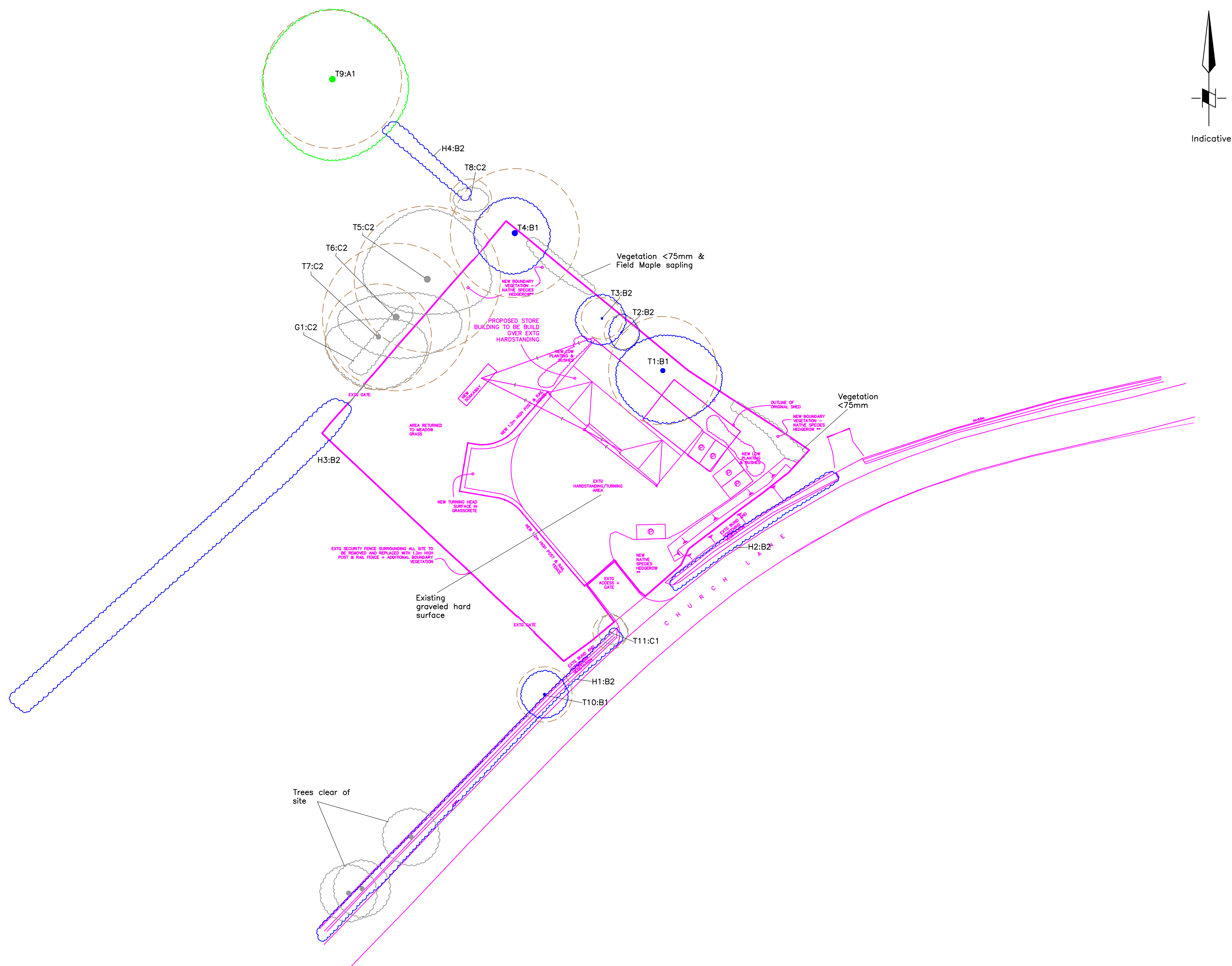
Drawing Number

261661/TCP/01

A2

REV.

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KEY

-  Tree Crown Spread
-  Root Protection Area (RPA)
-  Tree Stem
- T1 Tree No.

Tree Condition Category

-  A
-  B
-  C
-  U

The surveyed trees are illustrated on this Constraints Plan which is prepared in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'

/	Proposed scheme overlay for review	TB	AT	28/07/26
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK'D	DATE

PROJECT
261661
Church Lane, Three Mile Cross
Reading, RG7 1HB

DWN	DATE	CHK'D	DATE	APP'D	DATE	SCALE 1:500
RCK	18/07/2026	TB	18/07/2026			

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DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

Common causes of Tree Death

(Source: Arboricultural Information Exchange website, 2005)

Damage to major limbs must be avoided. Sudden removal of limbs can cause severe damage to the tree.

Parking of heavy vehicles and cars must not be allowed near the root area. Compaction and oil contamination result.

Felling of trees must be done in the wrong direction. Running the chainsaw causes debris and root damage.

Lowering ground levels causes severe damage.

Raising ground levels even for only a few weeks and by only several centimetres can suffocate roots, causing severe damage.

Trunking too close to root area causes instability and root damage.

Spilling of diesel oil, oil, petrol, etc. causes severe damage.

Storage of materials with root area causes compaction and root damage.

Attachment of signs, fences, cables and wires to a tree causes severe damage and provides decay.

Protective fencing must be erected at the recommended distance.

Protective Barrier Fencing – Example Design

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

1 Standard scaffold poles

2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels

3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties

4 Ground level

5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)

6 Standard scaffold clamps

1 Standard scaffold poles

2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels

3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties

4 Ground level

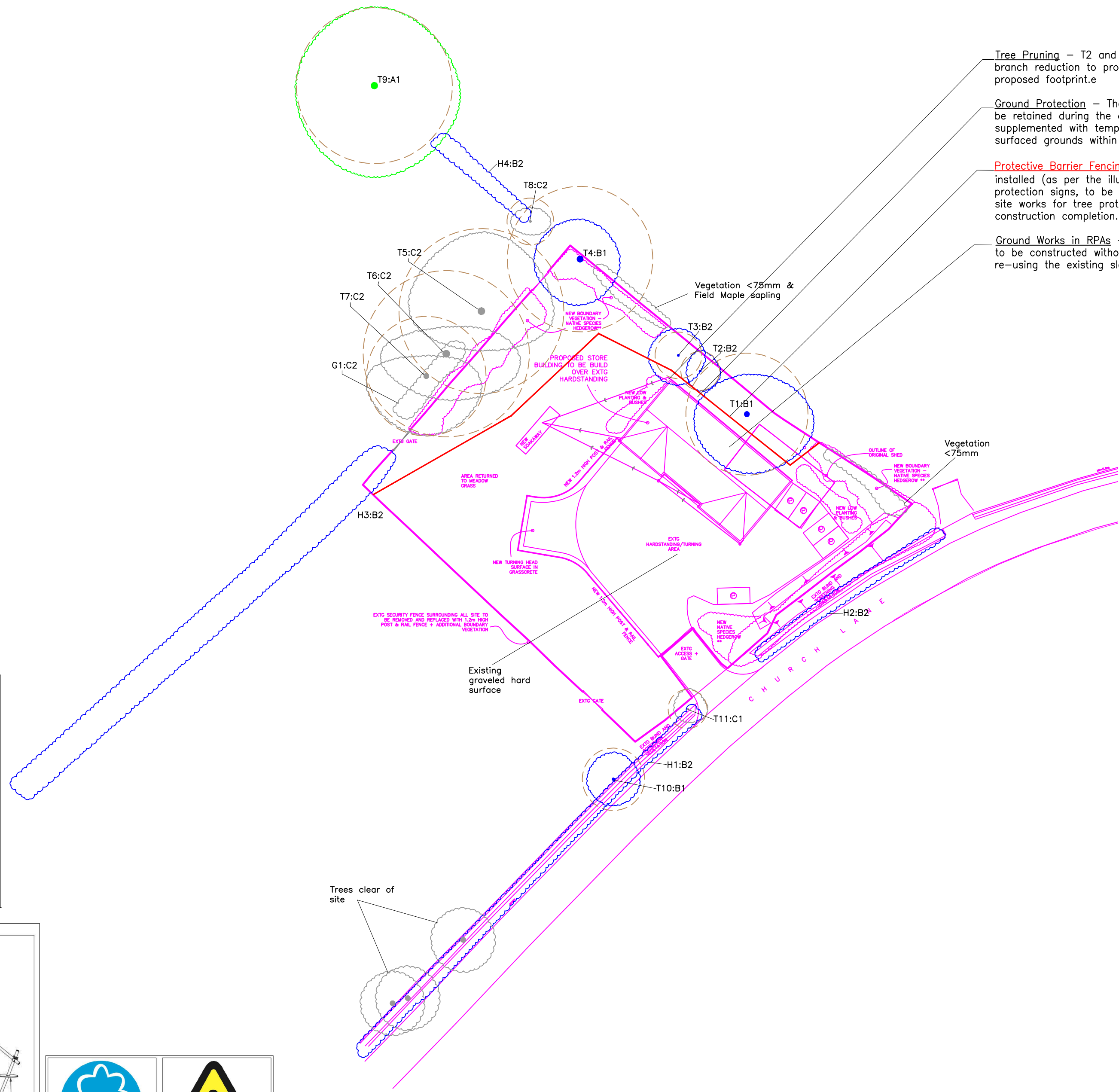
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)

6 Standard scaffold clamps

PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.

TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 TREES INCLUDED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER. CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.



Tree Pruning – T2 and T3 to be pruned by lateral branch reduction to provide 1.5m crown clearance to the proposed footprint.

Ground Protection – The existing hard surfaces are to be retained during the construction stage, to be supplemented with temporary ground protection for soft surfaced grounds within RPAs outside of PBF.

Protective Barrier Fencing (PBF) – Heras panels to be installed (as per the illustration on this plan) with tree protection signs, to be fixed in place for the duration of site works for tree protection and to remain until construction completion.

Ground Works in RPAs – the proposed storage building to be constructed without any new excavations and re-using the existing slab foundation.

KEY

- Tree Crown Spread
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Tree Stem
- T1 Tree No.
- Tree Condition Category
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - U

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/	Uses TCP as base layer	TB	AT	28/07/26
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK'D	DATE

CLIENT

Carney Construction Ltd

PROJECT

261661

Church Lane, Three Mile Cross

Reading, RG7 1HB

TITLE

Tree Protection Plan

DWN	DATE	CHK'D	DATE	APP'D	DATE	SCALE
RCK	18/07/2026	TB	18/07/2026			1:500

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Drawing Number

261661/TPP/01

A2

REV.

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