



Holt Arboriculture

TREE CONSULTANCY

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY A PLANNING APPLICATION

25 Hatch Ride
Crowthorne
Berkshire
RG45 6LF



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1 Introduction

1.1 Brief and Context

- 1.1.1 Alex Needs (the author) is a Chartered Arboriculturist (www.icf.org.uk) and Registered Consultant with the Arboricultural Association (www.trees.org.uk). He holds the Cardiff University Bond Solon Civil and Criminal Expert Witness Certificates and is an Accredited Mediator. He has a degree in Linguistics and holds both the Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture and the Royal Forestry Society Certificate in Arboriculture. He is trained to the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection standard. He has worked in arboriculture for over 20 years and since 2007 has held principal arboricultural roles in both public and private sectors.
- 1.1.2 Holt Arboriculture was instructed to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement, in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*, of the effect of development proposals on trees.

1.2 Report Purpose

- 1.2.1 This arboricultural assessment report provides sufficient information for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consider the effect of the proposed development on local character from a tree perspective. It is fully compliant with the BS5837 advice relating to the planning application stage of the process and it meets national standard planning application validation requirements.
- 1.2.2 The Standard recommends a sequence of activities that starts in the initial feasibility and design phase (RIBA Stage 2 'Concept Design') with a survey to qualify and quantify the trees on site and establish the arboricultural constraints to development (above and below ground) to inform the design in an iterative process, and continues with an assessment of the arboricultural impacts of the final design and measures to mitigate such impacts should they be negative. Detailed technical specifications for mitigation and protection measures are devised in the design phase that follows (RIBA Stage 3 and 4 'Spatial Coordination' and 'Technical Design'), and the sequence ends with the 'Handover' and 'Use' phases (RIBA Stages 6 and 7), with the implementation of those measures once planning permission is granted, guided by Arboricultural Method Statements (RIBA Stage 4 and 5, 'Technical Design' and 'Manufacturing and Construction') and professional guidance where appropriate.
- 1.2.3 This report comprises of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) which reports on the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on trees in terms of both the buildability of the proposals and the long-term impact of the finished scheme, and where necessary presents mitigation for these impacts. And a preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing outline methodologies to demonstrate that, in principle, retained trees can be incorporated into the new landscape.

- 1.2.4 BS 5837:2012 recommends classifying trees into four quality and value categories to determine their relative retentive worth. A summary of the relative retentive worth of the trees on site as recorded during the tree survey and expressed by their categories is given in Table 1. Appendix A explains the BS5837 tree categorisation process.

1.3 Executive Summary

- 1.3.1 Table 1 shows data for the number of trees surveyed, their classification (Tree, Group, Woodland, etc.), and their BS5837 categorisation. Full data for each is presented within the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.

Category	Trees	Groups	Total
A	0	0	0
B	2	0	2
C	0	0	0
U	0	0	0
Total	2	2	2

Table 1: Numbers of Trees/Groups in each Retention Category

- 1.3.2 Table 2 shows trees requiring removal to facilitate the scheme. Trees have been identified for removal where they come into direct conflict with structures, where construction cannot be achieved without their removal, or where their future relationship is considered unsustainable, having regard to their eventual potential size. Where high-quality trees have been found to be in conflict with the proposed design, the decision to remove such trees has been informed by an iterative process, following a review of alternative options.

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
None	None	None	None

Table 2: Trees and groups for removal by BS Category

- 1.3.3 Table 3 shows trees that will be subject to construction within their root protection areas. Special measures are recommended to ensure that these trees are not damaged. These measures are detailed in AMS section of this report and are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
None	T1, T2	None	None

Table 3: Trees and groups for requiring special measures by BS Category

- 1.3.4 Table 4 shows retained trees that will require pruning to facilitate the development and to reduce the likelihood of their being subject to excessive pressure after the completion of the development. These works are detailed in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
None	None	None	None

Table 4: Trees and groups for pruning by BS Category

1.4 The Proposal

- 1.4.1 The proposed scheme is for an additional dormer window and extended porch, with other internal modifications.

1.5 The Survey

- 1.5.1 The survey was undertaken without the benefit of a geo-referenced topographical survey. Trees were plotted onto the Ordnance Survey Master Map. Tree locations were plotted by eye to the best of our ability, however some caution should be exercised over precise locations. Further information is available at Appendix E.

2 Existing Tree Population and Constraints

- 2.1.1 A survey covering trees on site and trees on adjacent land close enough to be affected by the development was undertaken in accordance with the BS5837:2012 recommendations. Trees were measured using a diameter tape and laser clinometer. Where poor access prevented accurate measure, an estimate was made. The full survey results are presented in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A and the above and below ground constraints are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. The survey method and limitations are set out in Appendix E.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development site currently houses a domestic front garden laid partly to block pavements, gravel, and soft landscape with a small retaining wall. Two large oak trees are located to the front of the property (one within the site).

2.2 Constraints Table

Constraint	Details	Impact
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	Wokingham	
LPA Canopy Cover Calculation requirements	Not known	None
Tree Equity Score https://uk.treeequityscore.org/	Canopy calc. 28% Tree Equity score = 100	None
Tree Preservation Orders https://emaps.elmbridge.gov.uk/	T1 Oak (TPO ref. TPO-0284-1985)	Works to trees not directly required to facilitate development will require consideration by the LPA.
Conservation Areas https://emaps.elmbridge.gov.uk/	None	None
Forestry Act (1967)	No felling required.	None
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) https://magic.defra.gov.uk/	None	None
Ancient Tree Inventory https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/	None	None
Obvious veteran trees	None	None
Sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) https://magic.defra.gov.uk/	None	None
Legal covenants and outstanding planning conditions	Not known	Further permission may need to be sought in additions to the planning permission.

British Geological Survey Bedrock: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/	Windlesham Formation - Sand, silt and clay.	If site specific investigations confirm shrinkable clay then foundations should be designed with reference to the National House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2 Building near trees or similar guidance.
British Geological Survey Superficial Deposits: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/	None recorded.	If site specific investigations confirm shrinkable clay then foundations should be designed with reference to the National House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2 Building near trees or similar guidance.

Table 5: Site specific constraints (checked at time of writing)

2.3 Statutory tree protection

2.3.1 Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), Conservation Areas, ancient woodland designations, ancient or veteran trees, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest can all constrain a site. Details of site-specific constraints are listed below in Table 5.

2.3.2 TPOs cannot always be reliably interpreted from the documentation to identify which trees are protected, especially as time passes and site conditions change from when they were originally made. It is common for TPO plans to be inaccurate and schedules often become out of date as trees die or are removed. Frequently, trees deteriorate and, although they may be technically protected by the TPO, are in such poor condition or causing such unreasonable inconvenience that their suitability for retention becomes questionable. In a planning context, if poor trees are assessed as unsuitable for retention, then it would be inappropriate to show them as a material constraint in development planning. For these reasons, although TPOs do need to be considered, they do not form the primary basis for tree categorisation. Poor quality trees assessed as not worthy of retention will be shown as such, irrespective of whether they are protected or not. Similarly, good quality trees that are not protected will still be shown as material constraints. The same rationale will be applied to Conservation Areas.

2.3.3 As TPO status can change, no felling or pruning of trees should be carried out until these statutory constraints have again been confirmed in writing by the appropriate authority immediately prior to the works.

2.4 Canopy coverage and Tree Equity

2.4.1 A Tree Equity Score is a nationwide, neighbourhood-level score ranging from 0 to 100 that highlights inequitable access to trees. The score is calculated based on tree canopy cover, climate, health and socioeconomic data. The lower the score, the greater priority for tree planting. Details of site-specific score is listed below in Table 5.

2.5 Soil assessment

- 2.5.1 BS5837:2012 advises that soil properties should be considered as part of a tree survey report. This is necessary because trees can cause damage to structures founded on soils that shrink and swell with changes in moisture content (principally clays). Such movement is exacerbated by the influence of trees and therefore if a shrinkable soil is suspected foundations should be designed to extend below the likely zone of seasonal moisture change. Details of site-specific soil surveys are listed below in Table 5.

3 Arboricultural Impact of the Proposals

3.1 Tree removal and retention

- 3.1.1 No tree removal will be required to enable the proposed development.

3.2 Facilitative tree pruning works

- 3.2.1 No tree pruning works will be required to enable the proposed development.

3.3 Works within RPAs

- 3.3.1 Works within the RPAs of trees **T1** and **T2** are required to facilitate the development. I have considered the likely impact in these areas on the trees and have concluded that it is minimal and can be managed through a construction methodology. The overall incursion is 2.78m² which equates to an incursion of 1.1% of **T1** and 0.7% of **T2**. However, as the new porch area will incorporate the old porch foundations, and is within the hard landscape drive, the impact is likely to be less than if this were an incursion into undisturbed soft landscape.

- 3.3.2 Measures to protect the trees and to minimise disturbance are detailed below in the Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.4 Impact on the landscape and public visual amenity

- 3.4.1 If the recommendations within this report are followed, there will be no significant impact on either tree health or the value they offer to the local and wider landscape.

3.5 Tree juxtaposition and sustainable relationships

- 3.5.1 The design team has considered the location of trees in relation to the property with the project arboriculturist. The design has considered sunlight/daylight issues, leaf/litter drop, and potential occupier apprehension. As such the scheme has been carefully considered with fenestration, room layout, and light availability in mind.

4 Arboricultural Method Statement

- 4.1.1 The level of detail within this report is dependent on the information available at the time of writing. At the planning application design stage this may be minimal, in which case this document will set out a series of parameters for construction activity and outline methodologies to demonstrate that, in principal, trees can be retained within the landscape. However, at the pre-construction, technical or specialist design stage this document will include input from other professions (eg. structural engineers, architects, landscape architects, transport planning consultants) and offer a greater degree of specific detail. BS5837 suggests planning applications may be accompanied by a 'heads of terms' AMS, as additional information. A detailed AMS being suggested as appropriate only for reserved matters applications or planning conditions discharge.

4.2 Tree Protection

4.2.1 *Root Protection Areas and Construction Exclusion Zones*

- 4.2.2 Retained trees will be protected during development by establishing a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around their Root Protection Areas (RPAs). RPAs are a layout design tool, indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil to maintain the tree's viability. RPAs should be treated as a precautionary area within which activities such as ground compaction, excavation, the storing of materials, ground level changes and other construction activity are likely to cause damage to trees and should therefore be excluded. This CEZ can be achieved by the erection of barriers at the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. Tree protection barriers must be installed before any demolition or construction works start, and should remain in place until all construction activity has been completed.
- 4.2.3 The type of barriers should match the level of activity around the retained trees. Where a high level of construction activity is expected, fencing must be braced to be robust to vehicular impact and to prevent it from being easily repositioned; a specification similar to drawing 3 in BS 5837:2012 will be suitable (reproduced at Appendix D). In areas away from the main construction activity and vehicle movement, it may be appropriate to install a lower specification fencing, such as chestnut pale or plastic netlon supported by road pins. Unless stated within this report and indicated on the Tree Protection Plan, braced heras fencing is to be used throughout this site.
- 4.2.4 All protection fencing should carry identifying signs that state its purpose and forbid its removal until all demolition and construction work is complete.
- 4.2.5 The contractor's site huts may, where appropriate, be incorporated into the protective fencing line. If this is to be the case, then their locations must be agreed in advance with the project arboriculturist and a details agreed as to how the huts are to be placed and supported without compacting the soil within the RPA of any retained tree. Provision must be taken to prevent exhaust fumes or hot air from generators or kitchen facilities from damaging foliage within crowns of retained trees.

4.2.6 **Temporary ground protection**

4.2.7 Where it is necessary to temporarily breach the CEZ around **T1** and **T2** to facilitate the development to allow construction access, vehicle parking, storage, and mixing of materials, the roots and soil structure within the RPAs of these trees will be protected by installing ground protection. For pedestrian access ground protection shall comprise of single thickness scaffold boards or a marine grade ply, laid on a compressible layer such as woodchip, laid on a geotextile membrane. The boards should be fixed together to avoid movement. For vehicular or tracked machinery access ground protection shall comprise of a steel road plates, steel trackway, pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs, or a temporary access road constructed with a 3D cellular confinement system above the existing ground level, with a no fines angular aggregate infill.

4.2.8 **Pollution protection**

4.2.9 Impermeable bunding will be used where concrete is mixed or harmful chemicals stored on temporary ground protection. This could comprise impermeable plastic sheeting under wooden boards, to prevent tears, surrounded by a raised lip. The locations of the ground protection are shown hatched on the Tree Protection Plan.

4.2.10 The general performance specification for ground protection is as follows:

- The Ground Protection will ensure that tree roots are not physically damaged.
- The Ground Protection will ensure that soil within the tree root environment is not compacted.
- The Ground Protection will reduce the possibility for spilled materials / substances to seep into the soil.
- The Ground Protection will be designed to prevent anaerobic conditions building up under the Ground Protection and will allow sufficient gaseous exchange and water penetration to the covered root environment.
- The Ground Protection will only be removed once all works associated with the construction have been completed.
- The installation and removal of Ground Protection will not damage trees.

4.3 Special Technical Measures and Outline Methodologies

4.3.1 Conflicts between retained trees and aspects of the proposed development that cannot be dealt with by exclusion zones, tree protection or tree work can be mitigated by the use of special technical measures. General recommendations for these measures are presented in the sections that follow based on the information about the proposed development that is currently available. The specific details must be carefully planned once detailed construction information is available to avoid tree damage

4.3.2 *Construction within the RPA – Non-trench Foundations*

4.3.3 The footprint of the extended patio will encroach marginally into the RPAs of **T1** and **T2**. Due to the very minor incursion and existing structures and hard landscape, I consider that a typical trench foundation would be suitable in this instance. However, excavation will be undertaken sensitively through the use of hand tools only, to prevent unnecessary damage to roots.

4.3.4 Excavation of trenches within the RPA will conform to the following criteria:

- Where roots are exposed, they will either be pruned to a clean face using disinfected sharp secateurs or pruning saw, or, if they are to be pushed aside and re-covered, kept damp and out of direct sunlight whilst exposed, as directed by the Arboricultural Consultant.
- All operations will be supervised and signed off by the Arboricultural Consultant.
- A site monitoring report with photographic record will be prepared and forwarded to the client.

4.4 Additional Precautions

4.4.1 *Arboricultural supervision and monitoring*

4.4.2 Where operations require construction within RPAs arboricultural supervision will be employed to minimize any damage to retained trees. A photographic record will be taken, and a supervision/monitoring report completed and passed to the client. Further regular arboricultural monitoring will be scheduled throughout the demolition and construction phases to document tree protection measures and tree health.

4.4.3 *Utilities and services*

4.4.4 Information on the location of utility and service runs for the proposed development was not available at time of writing, however it is anticipated they will utilise existing infrastructure. Where routing utility runs within RPAs is unavoidable, all work should comply with The National Joint Utilities Volume 4 and advice should be sought from a professional Arboricultural Consultant.

4.4.5 *Soft Landscaping*

4.4.6 The Arboricultural Consultant should review any landscape operations that involve any work within the RPAs of retained trees and input additional site-specific methodology where necessary.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 A BS5837:2012 survey of two trees has been carried out. This report demonstrates that the proposal has been fully considered in accordance with Arboricultural and Planning best practice.
- 5.1.2 Both trees are considered to be category B and of moderate value.
- 5.1.3 The proposed development includes minor excavation for foundations within the RPAs of two trees. The trees will be protected during development and methods for ensuring their protection have been described.
- 5.1.4 It is considered that the proposed development will pose no threat to trees to be retained and will have no significant impact on the public visual amenity offered by the trees to the local or wider area.

Appendix A

Tree Schedule

Ref.	Species	Measurements	RPA	Condition	General Observations	Work Recs.	Retention Category
T001	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 740 Spread (m): 7N, 2.5E, 6.5S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 8.9m. Area: 249 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Trees exhibiting die back in the crown with significant areas of deadwood. Previously reduced but allowed to grow out beyond these reduction points. Limited epic comic growth along major scaffold limbs. However lower crown is developing on trunk at approximately 2-3m. Asymmetrical crown shape due to adjacent tree.	Remove Deadwood over 25mm throughout crown. Tree is in a period of decline with low vitality and is likely to decline further. A sensitive crown reduction could be considered as part of a separate application to reduce the height of the tree where branches are clearly in decline to minimise the further requirement for repeated deadwood removal over coming years. The tree appears to be developing a lower healthier crown through the establishment of epicormic growth. This younger growth should be protected during the reduction and deadwood removal works as this is effectively the future branch structure of the tree. To remove the declining upper crown will require reduction to approximately 14m height through the removal of 3-4m branch length. Reduction of lateral branches should be minimal and focussed on the mid to upper crown to maintain a flowing crown outline. Works beyond the removal of deadwood, will need separate permission form the Council.	B

Ref.	Species	Measurements	RPA	Condition	General Observations	Work Recs.	Retention Category
T002	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 950 Spread (m): 5.5N, 5.5E, 5.5S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 11.4m. Area: 408 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Previously heavily reduced, and managed as a Pollard with new young growth of around two to three meters. In adjacent garden, unable to access trunk. Dimensions are approximate.		B

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

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

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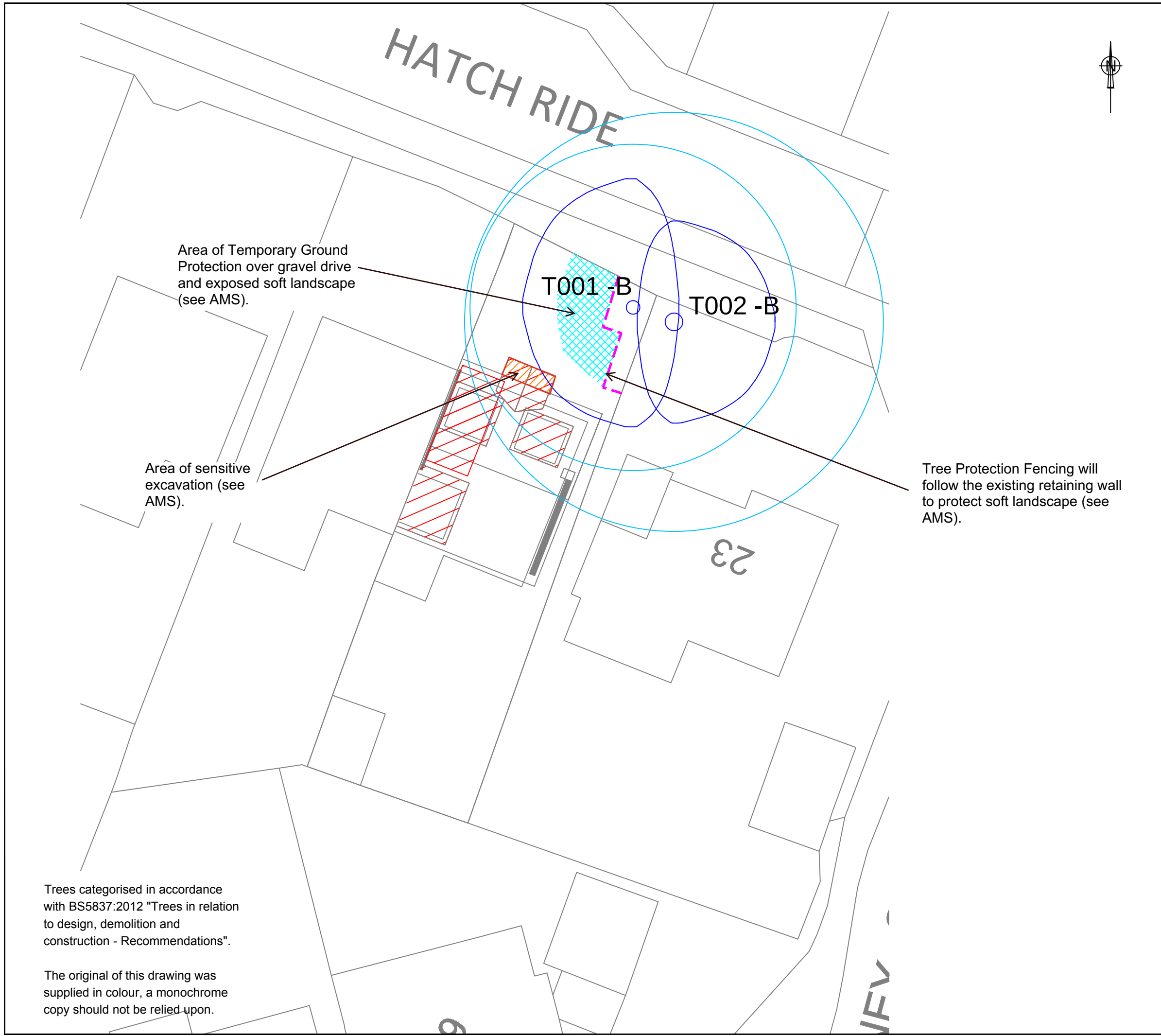
BRITISH STANDARD

BS 5837:2012

Extract from British Standard BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations

Appendix B

Tree Protection Plan



REV DATE DESCRIPTION

LEGEND
KEY

-  Category U
-  Category A
Trees of high quality
-  Category B
Trees of moderate quality
-  Category C
Trees of low quality
-  RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012
-  Location of Protective Fencing
-  Temporary ground protection
-  Sensitive construction area

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

25 Hatch Ride
Crowthorne RG45 6LF

TITLE

250228-1.0-25HR-TPP-AN

CLIENT

Marian Tackney

DATE

25/02/25

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations".

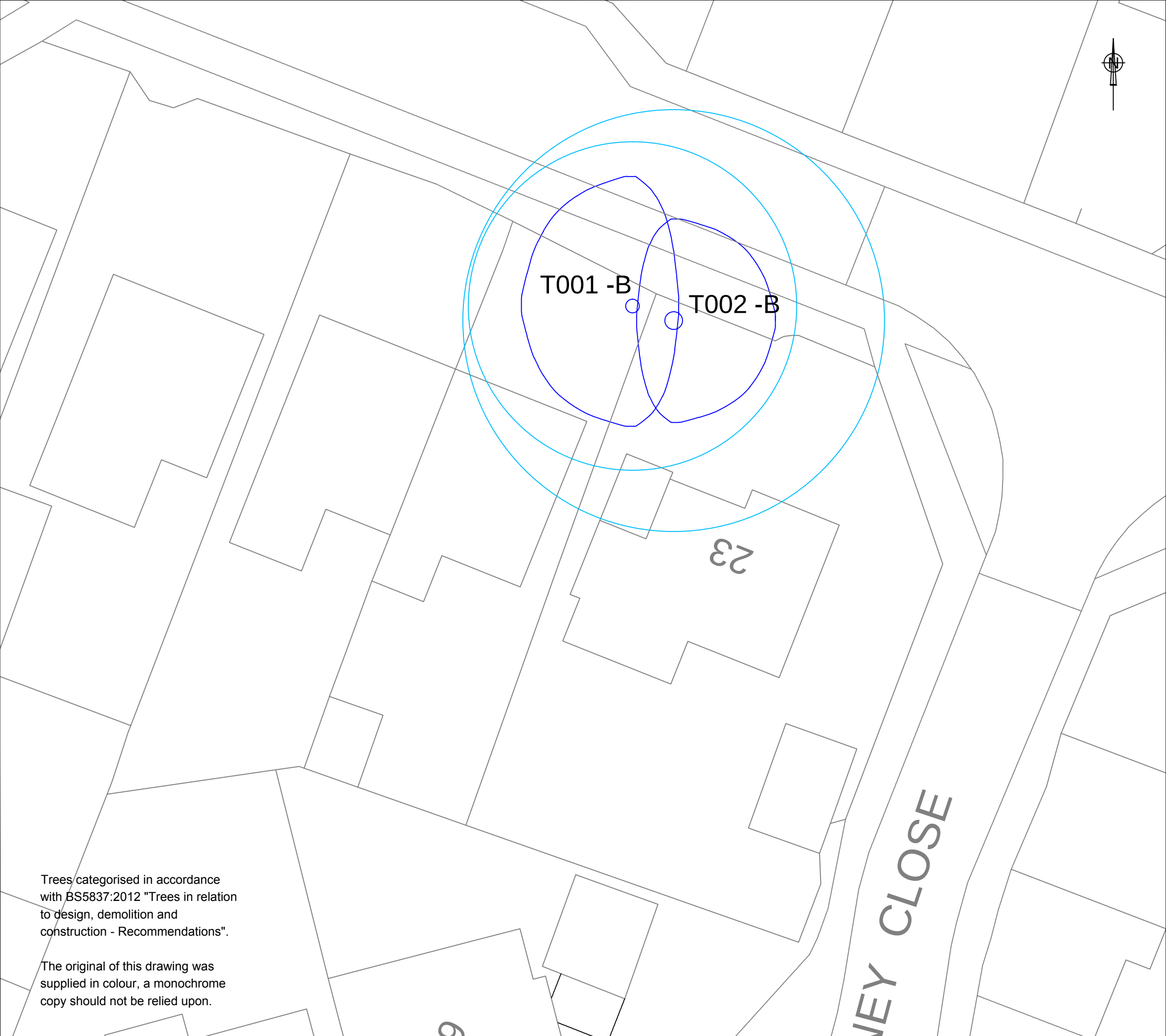
The original of this drawing was supplied in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.



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Appendix C

Tree Constraints Plan



REV DATE DESCRIPTION

LEGEND
KEY

-  Category U
-  Category A
Trees of high quality
-  Category B
Trees of moderate quality
-  Category C
Trees of low quality
-  RPA using formula in
accordance with BS5837:2012

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

25 Hatch Ride
Crowthorne RG45 6LF

TITLE

250228-1.0-25HR-TCP-AN

CLIENT

Marian Tackney

DATE

25/02/25

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

Trees categorised in accordance
with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation
to design, demolition and
construction - Recommendations".

The original of this drawing was
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Appendix D

Examples of Tree Protection

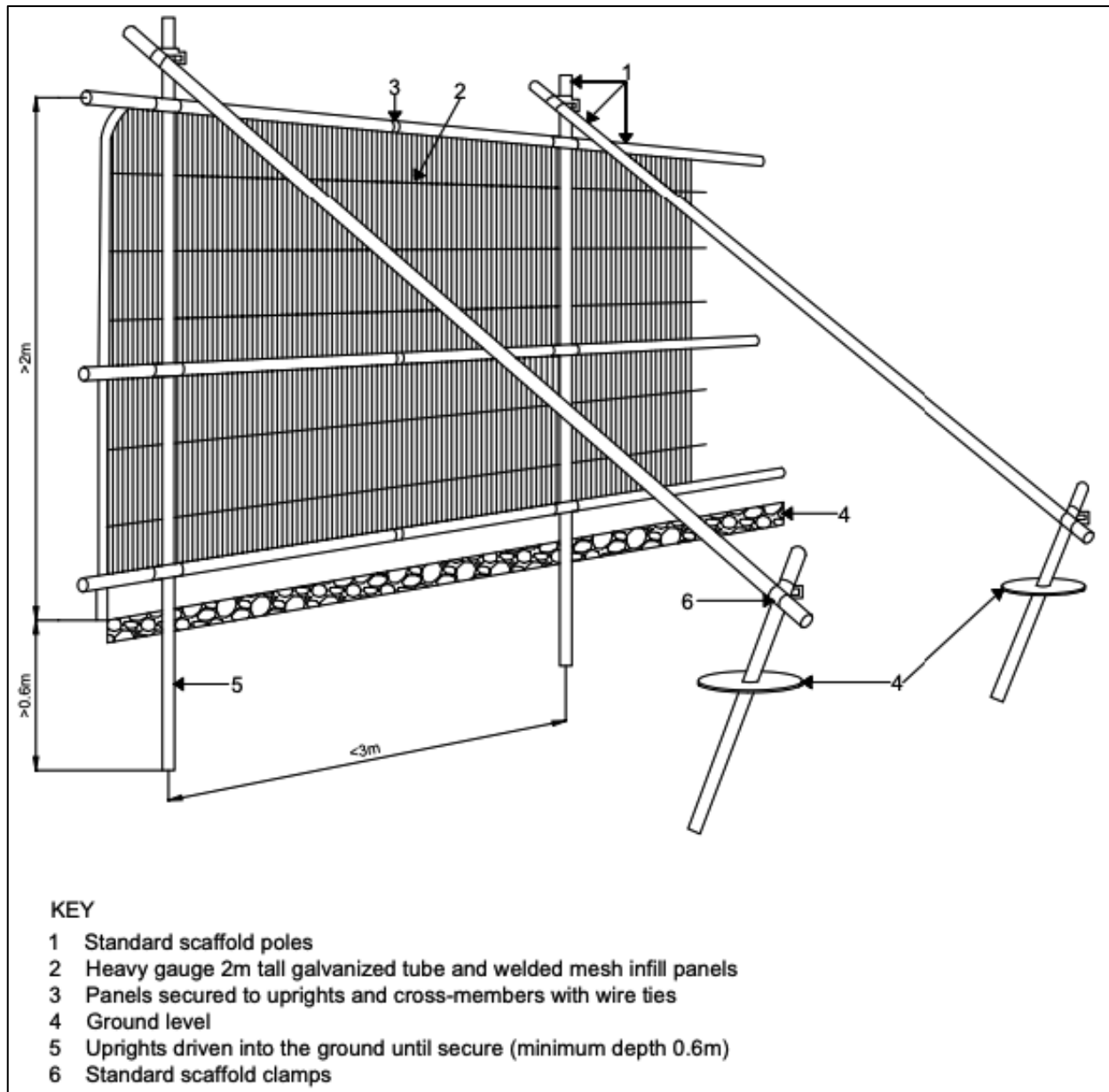


Image 1: BS5837: 2012 - Figure 2 – Tree Protective Barrier

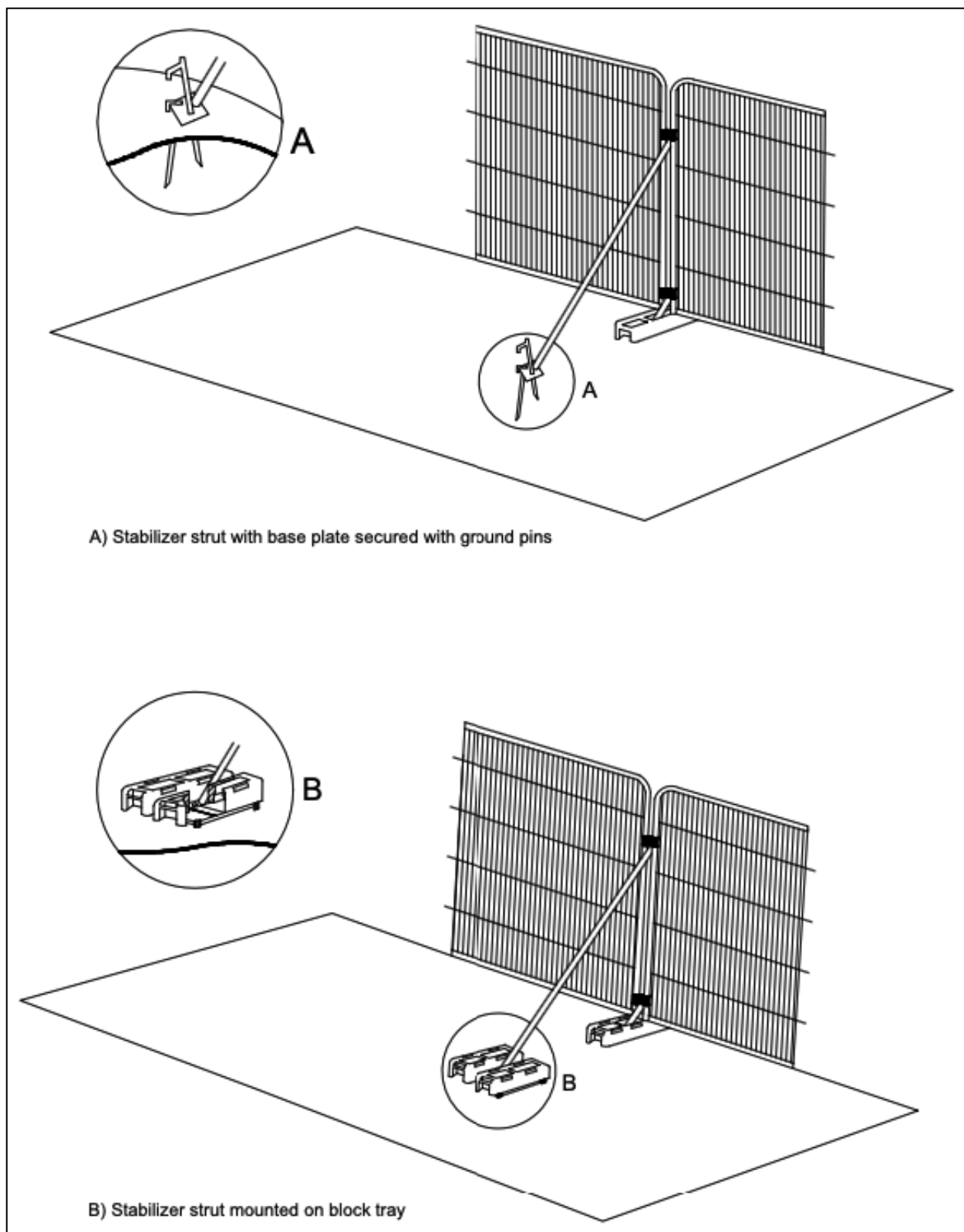


Image 2: BS5837: 2012 - Figure 3 – Tree Protective Barrier



Image 3: Examples of trunk protection.



Image 4: Taken from Green Grid Systems Trunk Protecta information.

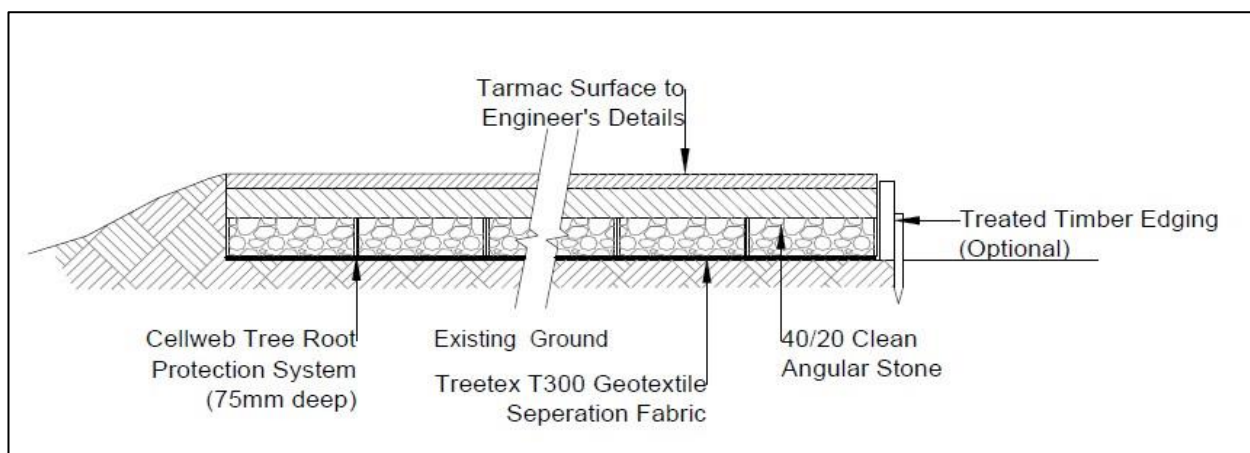


Image 5: Indicative 'no-dig' tarmac hard surfacing cross section using a cellular confinement system.

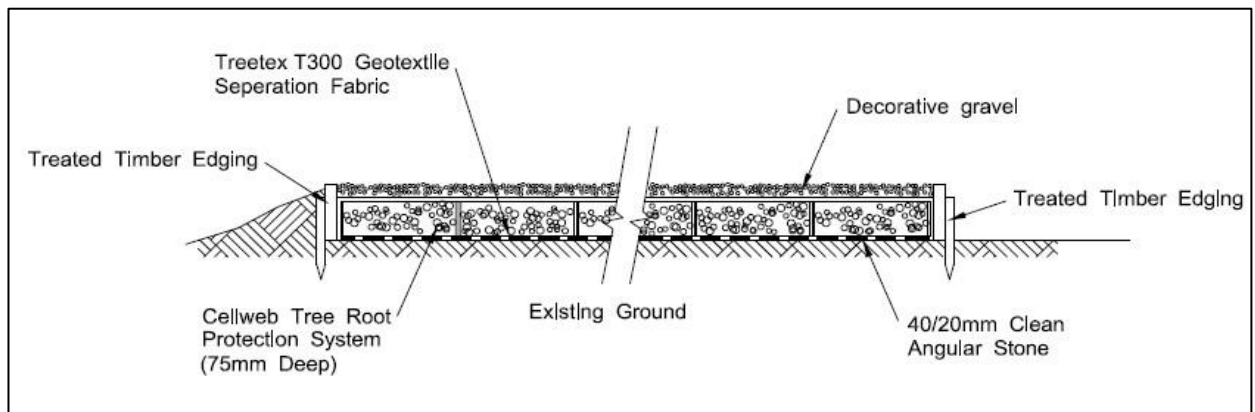


Image 6: Indicative 'no-dig' gravel hard surfacing cross section using a cellular confinement system.

Appendix E

Tree Survey Limitations

- The assessment of the trees was for the purposes relevant to planning and development and was made on the basis that they will be biennially inspected in the future to identify any changes in size and condition and review the original constraints and categorisations. For these reasons, the tree assessment advice only remains valid for two years from the date that the trees were last inspected.
- This survey is not a tree safety inspection. It is carried out in order to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the recommendations (see Appendix A - Tree Schedule). A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees would need to consider site use together with tree hazards.
- All observations were of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level. No invasive or other detailed internal decay detection devices were used in assessing trunk condition.
- The conclusions relate to conditions found at the time of survey. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have a bearing on the planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events, or other site works) will require a re-assessment of the trees and the site.
- Each tree, hedge, and group was inspected and the numbering scheme is indicated on the plans. Where important trees were found on site that were not included on the provided plan, their approximate positions and canopy extents are indicated on the plan.
- Offsite trees within influencing distance of the site (typically those located within a distance of up to 12 times their stem diameter away from the site) were included in the survey.
- The data collection is fully compliant with the advice in subsection 4.4.2 of BS 5837.