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BS5837:2012 TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: 2 The Conifers, Crowthorne, RG45 6TG

Dated: 14th April 2025

Our reference: GHA/DS/1602468:25

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Location: 2 The Conifers, Crowthorne, RG45 6TG
Our reference: GHA/DS/1602468:25
Client: T Cooksey
Dated: 14th April 2025
Prepared by: Glen Harding MICFor, MSc (Forestry), MA ArborA
Date of Inspection: 8th April 2025

Instructions

Issued by – T Cooksey

TERMS OF REFERENCE – GHA Trees were instructed to survey the subject trees within and adjacent to 2 The Conifers, Crowthorne, in order to assess their general condition and to provide a planning integration statement for the indicative proposed development that safeguards the long term wellbeing of the retained trees in a sustainable manner.

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Executive Summary

The proposal for the site is to construct a new extension to the rear of the house to replace an existing conservatory which will also be removed. The proposed scheme does not require the removal of any trees; therefore, the landscape character of the site will be unaffected by the proposal. The proposal requires a new structure to be installed within the root protection areas of nearby trees; however, mitigations are proposed to ensure these structures will not adversely affect these trees. The retained trees require protection in accordance with industry best practice and BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations, in order to ensure their longevity.

Documents Supplied

The client supplied the following documents:

- Existing layout plans
- Proposed layout plans

Scope of Survey

- 1.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.
- 1.2 The planning status of the subject property was not investigated in detail.
- 1.3 A qualified Arboriculturist undertook the report and site visit and the contents of this report are based on this. Whilst reference may be made to built structure or soils, these are only opinions and confirmation should be obtained from a qualified expert as required.
- 1.4 Trees in third party ownership were surveyed from within the subject property, therefore a detailed assessment was not possible and some (if not all) measurements were estimated. Where the stem location of a third party tree has been estimated, this is noted on the plan.
- 1.5 Dense vegetation or climbers (such as ivy) also prohibited full inspections for some trees; this is noted where applicable.
- 1.6 No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.
- 1.7 The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breleor (The body language of tree, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994)
- 1.8 The survey was undertaken in accord with British Standard 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.
- 1.9 The client's attention is drawn to the responsibilities under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

Survey Method

- 2.1 The survey was conducted from ground level with the aid of binoculars if needed.
- 2.2 No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.
- 2.3 No soil samples were taken.

- 2.4 The height of each subject tree was estimated using a clinometer and recorded to the nearest half metre.
- 2.5 The stem diameter for each tree was measured in line with the requirements set out in BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.
- 2.6 The crown spreads were measured with an electronic distometer and recorded to the nearest half metre. Where the crown radius was notably different in any direction this has been noted on the Plan (appendix A) and within the tree table (Appendix B). The crowns of those trees that are proposed for removal, or trees where the crown spread is deemed insignificant in relation to the proposed development are not always shown on the appended plan; however their stem locations are marked for reference.
- 2.7 The Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree is included in the tree table, both as an area, and as the radius of a circle.
- 2.8 The crown clearance was measured using a clinometer and recorded to the nearest half metre. Where it is significantly lower in one direction, this is noted within the tree table at appendix B.
- 2.9 All of the trees that were inspected during the site visit are detailed on the plan at Appendix A; this plan was produced in colour and **MUST** only be scanned or reproduced in colour. The trees on this plan are categorised and shown in the following format:

COLOUR CODING AND RATING OF TREES:

Category A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Colour = light green crown outline on plan.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Colour = mid blue crown outline on plan.

Category C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 to 20 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Colour = uncoloured crown outline on plan.

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. Colour = red crown outline on plan.

All references to tree rating are made in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations’, Table 1.

The Site

- 3.1 The site is located on The Conifers, a residential road located to the north of Crowthorne.
- 3.2 A good tree cover is present on the site itself as well as adjacent sites, with many semi-mature and mature trees of both native and exotic origin characterising the local area.
- 3.3 Access to the property is currently gained via a driveway to the front of the site.

The Subject Trees

- 4.1 The details of the subject trees are set out in the Schedule at Appendix B.
- 4.2 Of the thirteen individual trees and groups of trees surveyed, nine have been assessed as BS category B, with the remaining trees being assessed as BS 5837 category U.

Category B	9 trees / groups
Category C	4 trees

The Proposal

- 5.1 The proposal for the site is to construct a new extension to the rear of the house to replace an existing conservatory which will also be removed.
- 5.2 The proposed location of the above structures can be seen on the appended plan.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

PROPOSED TREE REMOVAL / RETENTION:

- 6.1 The proposed site layout and all of its associated structures allows for the healthy retention of all of the trees on the site itself, and within nearby adjacent sites; therefore, the arboricultural landscape character of the site will be retained.

TREE PRUNING TO ACCOMMODATE THE PROPOSAL OR ACCESS TO THE SITE

- 6.2 The implementation of the proposal does not lead to the requirement to prune any of the retained trees.

- 6.3 There is no part of the new structure which will have tree canopies (from trees to be retained) overhanging it and the building works can progress safely without the need for any facilitation pruning.

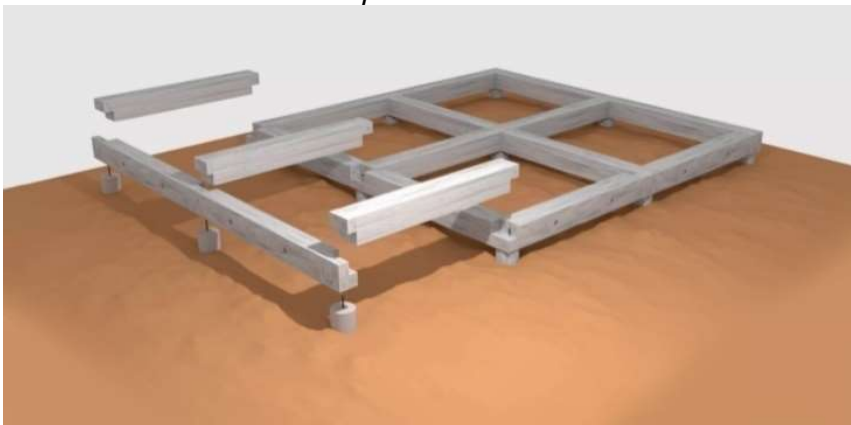
ASSESSMENT OF RETAINED TREES ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

- 6.4 Section 4.6.3 of BS 5837: 2012 states that the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree should be assessed by an arboriculturalist considering the likely morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions.
- 6.5 The assessed RPAs (excluding the RPAs of U category trees and those trees which are proposed for removal) can be seen on the appended plan where some have amended to take account of the existing structures.

ASSESSED IMPACT ON RPAS BY PROPOSED STRUCTURES & PROPOSED MITIGATIONS

- 6.6 Where the proposed extension encroaches into the RPAs of T5 and T6, a specialist foundation will be required to ensure the ground levels remain unaltered near to these trees. The use of systems employing mini piles in conjunction with ground beams will be used and is now widely accepted. Localised piles or pads will be positioned (following trial digs) to ensure that any significant roots (over 25mm) that are present in the area where the new building will sit can be retained and protected to coexist with the new structure.

Below: foundation example



- 6.7 In order to arrive at a suitable foundation design (which minimises root disturbance within the RPAs of nearby retained trees), site specific and specialist advice regarding footings should be sought from an Engineer, in close discussion with the projects Arboriculturalist.
- 6.8 The proposed new structure is situated outside of the assessed RPAs of all of the other trees; therefore, these trees pose no below ground constraints on the new structure or vice versa.

ACCESS TO THE NEW DEVELOPMENT

- 6.9 The existing driveway and parking areas will be retained and there are no plans to upgrade or extend these areas as part of the proposed site works.

HARD LANDSCAPING IN RPAS

- 6.10 Patios: Where sections of any new patio are within the RPAs of retained trees, a no-dig construction will be necessary, to ensure that all existing ground levels are retained in their current form, as well as ensuring that satisfactory moisture and oxygen can be obtained from the underlying soil by any tree roots in this area.

INSTALLATION OF SERVICES

- 6.11 The full details of existing and proposed new services have not been made available at the time of writing.
- 6.12 New services must be routed to avoid all RPAs of retained trees on site and within nearby sites. From an assessment of the subject site, undertaken in conjunction with the project architect, there is no reason to assume this isn't possible. Inspection chambers must also be sited outside the RPAs of any nearby trees.

Post Development Pressure

FUTURE TREE AND STRUCTURE RELATIONSHIPS

- 7.1 The retained trees are at a satisfactory distance from the proposed new building outline and highly unlikely to give rise to any inconvenience.
- 7.2 Regular inspections of the retained trees by a suitably qualified Arboriculturalist and subsequent remedial works will ensure that the trees are maintained in a suitable manner, to exist in harmony with the new structures and its occupants for many years to come.

Tree Protection Measures and Preliminary Method Statement for Development Works

8.1 TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

It is essential for the future health of the trees to be retained on site, that all development activity is undertaken outside the root protection zone of these trees. The position of the fence **MUST** be marked out with biodegradable marker paint on site and agreed with appropriate representatives from the LPA and contractor. The fencing **MUST** be erected **prior** to any works in the vicinity of the trees and removed only when all development activity is complete. The protective fencing **MUST** be as that shown in BS 5837 (see Appendix C). The herras panels **MUST** be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers which **MUST** be installed so they can only be removed from the inside of the fence. The panels **MUST** supported by stabilizer struts, which **MUST** be installed on the inside and secured to the ground using pins or appropriate weights.

The Fence must be marked with a clear sign reading:

"Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access"

8.2 GROUND PROTECTION – LIGHTWEIGHT ACCESS ONLY

Where any additional ground protection is required, these areas **MUST** be covered with a permeable membrane, with 150mm layer of compressible woodchip overlaying it; an 18mm marine ply boards will then be secured on top of the woodchip to allow a 1.5tonne mini-digger to access the area without causing major compaction or soil erosion.



Above: ground protection make-up

8.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW BUILDING ON A “RAFT STYLE” FOUNDATION WITH ASSOCIATED PILES / PADS

- Before the actual installation of the new structure starts, all RPAs that may be affected will be covered with temporary ground protection.
- Gaps in the ground protection should be left where it is expected to install the pile or dig holes.
- Pile location should be hand dug to depth of 750mm to establish significant root structures.
- If there are any roots over 25mm in diameter that could be damaged the pile location will be moved to avoid disturbing the root.
- Once the piles have been installed, the supporting beams for the must be raised above the ground level between the piles and no further excavation carried out.
- The beams between the piles will be precast or cast on site using a biodegradable void former. The slab will be cast between the beams using a biodegradable void former such as Clayboard or similar approved. The ground protection must remain in place until work is complete and there is no risk to the RPAs.

8.4 INCOMING SERVICES, DRAINAGE AND SOAKAWAYS

New services **MUST** be routed to avoid all RPAs of retained trees on site and within nearby sites. From an assessment of the subject site, undertaken in conjunction with the project architect, there is no reason to assume this isn't possible. Inspection chambers **MUST** be sited outside the RPA.

8.5 ON SITE SUPERVISION

Regular site supervision is essential to ensure all potentially damaging activities near to trees are properly supervised. A pre start site meeting **MUST** occur to ensure all parties are aware of their responsibilities relating to tree protection on site; this **MUST** include a site induction for key personnel.

8.6 OTHER TREE PROTECTION PRECAUTIONS

- **NO** fires lit on site within 20 metres of any tree to be retained.
- **NO** fuels, oils or substances with will be damaging to the tree shall be spilled or poured on site.
- **NO** storage of any materials within the root protections zone.

8.7 DISMANTLING PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

Protective barriers must only be completely removed when all machinery, and equipment has left site.

Conclusion

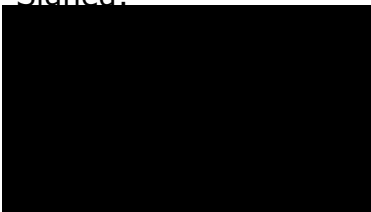
- 9.1 In conclusion, the principal arboricultural features within the site can be retained and adequately protected during development activities.
- 9.2 Subject to precautionary measures as detailed above, the proposal will not be injurious to trees to be retained.

Recommendations

- 10.1 Site supervision – An individual e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:
- a. Be present on the site the majority of the time.
 - b. Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities.
 - c. Have the authority to stop any work that is, or has the potential to cause harm to any tree.
 - d. Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
 - e. Make immediate contact with the local authority and / or retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.
- 10.2 It is recommended, that to ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees, that details are passed by the architect or agent to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.

10th April 2025

Signed:



Glen Harding MICFor, MSc (Forestry), MArborA
For and on behalf of GHA Trees

Appendix A
TREE PLAN
(see separate PDF)

Appendix B

TREE TABLE

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments / Recommendations
T1	Oak	16	510	1	6.12	9	9	6	4	M	5 north	20-40	B1	No significant / notable defects observed during inspection.
T2	Scots pine	24	520	1	6.24	2	3	2	2	M	12 north	20-40	B1 and B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T3	Holly	6	141	2	1.70	2	2	2	2	M	0	10-20	C1	Small tree of limited value in the wider landscape.
T4	Silver birch	11	240	1	2.88	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	M	4 north	10-20	C1	Suppressed tree of poor form.
T5	Scots pine	24	420	1	5.04	1.5	3	3	2	M	4 north	20-40	B1 and B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T6	Scots pine	23	320	1	3.84	2	0	2	2	M	7 north	20-40	B1 and B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T7	Oak	7	200	1	2.40	4.5	3	3	5	M	2 north	10-20	C1	Suppressed tree of poor form.
T8	Scots pine	26	490	1	5.88	2	2	1	3	M	10	20-40	B1 and B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments / Recommendations
T9	Scots pine	23	550	1	6.60	3	1	3	4	M	10 east	20-40	B1 and B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T10	Scots pine	26	550	1	6.60	2	4	2	2	M	6 east	20-40	B1 and B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T11	Scots pine	26	670	1	8.04	2	2	2.5	4	M	6 east	20-40	B1 and B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
G12	Oak	14 to 17	330	1	3.96	5	5	5	2	M	3 east	20-40	B1	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T13	Cypress	6	141	2	1.70	1	1	1	1	M	1	10-10	C1	Small tree of limited value in the wider landscape.

KEY :

Tree No: (T= individual tree, G= group of trees, W= woodland)
Age class: Young (Y), Middle aged (MA), Mature (M), Over mature (OM),
Veteran (V)

Height (Ht): Measured in metres +/- 1m

Appendix C
TREE FENCING DETAIL

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

