

# Arboricultural Assessment & Method Statement

for proposed development at

The Homestead  
18 Heath Hill Road North  
Crowthorne RG45 7BX



On Behalf of: **Mr Chris Candy**

Reference: **MW.21.0809.AIA**

Date Issued: **31 August 2021**

Revision A issued 2022.08.18



## Executive Summary

Trees are a consideration in this planning application. Therefore, this report has been drafted to provide the information required to enable the local planning authority to meet the duty placed upon them by section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).

Included, to accompany the proposals for alterations to the building at The Homestead, 18 Heath Hill Road North, Crowthorne RG45 7BX, are:

- A BS5837:2012 compliant tree survey
- An arboricultural impact assessment
- A tree protection strategy including a method statement and protection plan

No trees are to be removed to facilitate the proposals.

The existing building is to be retained. A comparatively small front extension is to be removed and replaced with a low impact store. The surrounding hard landscape is to be retained, albeit improved and adjusted slightly. In arboricultural terms, the work is largely inconsequential.

The two protected trees at the front of The Homestead can be successfully retained.

**Provided the protection strategy is implemented as outlined in the following method statement, it is my opinion that this application is of low arboricultural impact, and thus acceptable.**

Correct adherence to the tree protection strategy proposed within this report is critical for ensuring the trees are successfully protected through the construction process. Should any of the protection measures prove incompatible with elements of the build program, please call 01730 239492.



## Table of Contents

<b>1. Instructions and Terms of Reference</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Site Description</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Statutory Legislation</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4. Tree Survey-Scope and Methodology</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Existing Tree Stock</i>	6
<i>Tree Removals</i>	6
<i>Tree Surgery</i>	6
<i>Construction Impact</i>	7
<i>Service &amp; Utility Provisions</i>	7
<i>Summary</i>	7
<b>6. Arboricultural Method Statement</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Timing of Operations</i>	9
<i>Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)</i>	9
<i>Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)</i>	9
<i>Protection Barriers</i>	10
<i>Ground Protection</i>	11
<i>Tree Surgery</i>	12
<i>Demolition of Front Extension</i>	13
<i>Construction of Store</i>	13
<i>Installation of Underground Services</i>	13
<i>Hard Surface Removal at Front</i>	15
<i>Fencepost Foundations in RPA</i>	16
<i>Installation of 'No-Dig' Geocell Surface</i>	16
<b>7. Limitations of Use and Copyright.</b>	<b>18</b>

## Appendices

I. Tree Categories Explained	20
II. Protection Plan	21



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# 1. Instructions and Terms of Reference

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- 1.1. In August 2021, I was instructed by Mr Chris Candy to undertake a tree survey and subsequently to produce this report to accompany a planning application for a replacement dwelling on the site known as The Homestead, 18 Heath Hill Road North, Crowthorne RG45 7BX.
- 1.2. This revision (A) has been drafted to include the front store, no-dig surfacing and site specific details of the hoarding and trunk boxing.
- 1.3. Following the recommendations of the British Standard<sup>1</sup>, this report includes the necessary information to enable the local planning authority to meet the duty placed upon them by section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).
- 1.4. It demonstrates that the impact, both direct and indirect, of the proposal, has been assessed and where appropriate, mitigation, compensation and tree protection proposed.
- 1.5. Correct implementation of the tree protection specified within this report is critical for ensuring the retained trees are successfully protected throughout the construction process.
- 1.6. Documents supplied to assist this assessment included:
  - Proposed: The Homestead PROPOSED-Site Plan Proposed 08.04.22.pdf
- 1.7. The assessment considers the impact of the proposal on the constraint presented by trees retained within the site, and those on adjacent land. Such impact can be caused directly through construction damage and indirectly from post-development resentment and pressure to detrimentally prune or remove the trees. The latter is often due to a poor juxtaposition between the proposal and the trees.
- 1.8. The root protection area (RPA) for each tree represents a minimum area in m<sup>2</sup> that should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. This is initially represented by a circle but is fundamentally an area of rooting volume. This is often adjusted to account for constraints to root growth within the site (primarily highways and buildings). Recommendations are provided in the British Standard as to the protection of existing trees during the construction process. This is achieved by ensuring a tree protection strategy is implemented before any demolition or construction on site.

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<sup>1</sup>BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction



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## 2. Site Description

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- 2.1. The site is former residential care home in an urban location. The main dwelling is accompanied parking for several cars, and private rear gardens.
- 2.2. It is predominantly flat in nature.
- 2.3. The site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference: SU 83798 64070.

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## 3. Statutory Legislation

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- 3.1. According to Bracknell Forest Borough Council's online service<sup>2</sup>, the two frontage trees are protected by tree preservation orders refs: TPO 777 T1 and TPO 55 T2.

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## 4. Tree Survey-Scope and Methodology

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- 4.1. Tree survey data can be found on the appended plan.
- 4.2. The tree survey has been carried out following the recommendations of The British Standard and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged.
- 4.3. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the tree reference plan, which is appended to this report and based on the supplied survey drawing. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 4.4. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars as necessary, following the Visual Tree Assessment<sup>3</sup> (VTA) method.
- 4.5. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- 4.6. Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://bfcgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/>

<sup>3</sup> Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H., 1998. The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis.



- 4.7. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured.
- 4.8. Trunk diameters are measured at 1.5m above ground level, where this is not possible, then Figure C.1 of the British Standard is followed.
- 4.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. For the canopies of groups of trees, the maximum radius for each compass point is measured (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 4.10. All estimated dimensions are noted in the data.

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## 5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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- 5.1. It is proposed to retained the main structure, providing a number of apartments. The layout and location of which can be seen on the appended plan.

### Existing Tree Stock

- 5.2. Two trees are present to the front of the existing building. One pine and one off-site beech tree. Both are protected by tree preservation orders from Bracknell Forest Council.

### Tree Removals

- 5.3. No trees are to be removed to facilitate this proposal.

### Tree Surgery

- 5.4. Work to both trees is proposed and is detailed on the appended plan.
- 5.5. Essentially it comprises simply cutting back the trees to give the building reasonable clearance.
- 5.6. This can be completed within the bounds of the relevant standard<sup>4</sup> and current best practice.



*Fig 1: Proposed pruning to top branch of pine tree #02*

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<sup>4</sup> BS3998:2010 Tree Work



## Construction Impact

5.7. There are three areas of proposed work that fall within RPAs of the two protected trees.

5.8. The first is demolition of the small extension under tree #01. This will be completed in a sensitive manner and provided the method statement is followed will not result in significant detriment to the tree. Once complete, a low impact store is to be built using the original retained base.

5.9. The second comprises changes to the frontage hard landscape around the pine #02. It is proposed to remove the old surfacing and create a new, refreshed landscape, including some soft ground. Again, provided this is carried out sensitively, as per the method statement, this can be successfully implemented without detriment to the tree.



*Fig 2: Small extension under tree #01- for demolition*

5.10. The third is the upgrading of the existing parking area and driveway. This will comprise a new no-dig geocell style surface being laid above the existing surfacing.

## Service & Utility Provisions

5.11. Given that most feeds are presumed to be in place already, it is concluded that there is adequate space to service the site whilst avoiding all RPAs.

## Summary

5.12. Provided the tree protection strategy is implemented as outlined in the following method statement, it is my opinion that this application is of **low** arboricultural impact, and thus acceptable.

5.13. Should the council wish to see more onerous tree protection methods, this can be ensured via an appropriately worded planning condition and should not be the basis for a reason for refusal.



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## 6. Arboricultural Method Statement

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- 6.1. The tree protection on this site is subject to implementation as detailed in the following sections.
- 6.2. The recommendations of the British Standard have been applied where viable. Where deviations from the preferred approach are required, impact on any retained trees is minimised through a combination of supervision from an Arboricultural Clerk of Works and adherence to the associated method statement.
- 6.3. It is imperative that the strategy is followed to avoid not only impact upon the trees, but to adhere to any planning conditions, should consent be granted.
- 6.4. The information within this section must be passed to the site foreman and cascaded to all relevant personnel involved in the project.
- 6.5. Any questions about the content or its implementation should be directed to **Mark Welby on 01730 239492**, before action is taken.
- 6.6. A plan showing the types of tree protection and their locations is appended. It includes the tree survey data, existing site features along with the proposed construction, drainage, changes in level and other factors that could impact trees.
- 6.7. The plan must be read in conjunction with this method statement.



## Timing of Operations

6.8. It is essential that the following phasing is followed if trees are to be effectively protected throughout construction.

1	Tree surgery
2	Installation of protection barriers (site hoarding), trunk boxing (pine #02) & ground protection (retention of existing paths)
3	Demolition phase
3.1	Supervised demolition of front extension (retention of slab base)
4	Excavation for any groundworks & service trenches
5	Construction phase
5.1	Construction of store
5.2	Installation of no-dig geocell surfacing
6	Removal of barriers after all external construction work has been completed
7	Soft landscaping (if required)

*Table 1: Timing of Operations*

6.9. Should any of the protection measures prove incompatible with elements of the build program, please call 01730 239492 to discuss options.

## Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)

6.10. Where works have the potential to impact retained trees, supervision may be specified within the method statement.

6.11. This is typically the project arboriculturist, who will document the process and provide an auditable record of the operation.

6.12. See subsections for requirements.

## Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

6.13. The CEZ is a root sensitive area where construction activities are to be excluded. The default method of doing so is through the installation of tree protection barriers. If construction access is required in the CEZ then ground protection can be used to facilitate this.

6.14. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

6.15. Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:



- No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision;
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools);
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings;
- No vehicular access (unless ground protection is installed);
- No fire lighting.

6.15. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

6.16. Variation from the above may be specified in the following sections of this method statement.

This is only acceptable where detailed and will typically be subject to supervision by the ACoW.

## Protection Barriers

6.17. Site hoarding is to act as protection barriers on this project. They are already installed. See image below.



*Image 1: Site hoarding*



6.18. The stem of pine #02 has been boxed with plywood and has protective mulch applied around its base. See the following image.



*Image 2: Stem box for pine #02*

6.19. The barriers will be retained for the duration of all external works.

## Ground Protection

6.20. As shown on the appended tree protection plan, the existing external path will be retained to act as pedestrian ground protection for the off site beech #01.

6.22. If required, additional protection can be used. Track-boards can be sourced from Trakmats Europe Ltd, 0845 6435388, [www.trakmatseurope.com](http://www.trakmatseurope.com), or [groundguards.com](http://groundguards.com)

6.23. There is to be no excavation within ground protection area whatsoever. This includes installation of services and associated utilities, without prior approval.



## Tree Surgery

6.24. Tree surgery work is listed in the schedule on the appended plan.

6.25. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS3998<sup>5</sup> industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the council.

6.26. The statutory protection<sup>6 7</sup> will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.

6.27. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.

6.28. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

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<sup>5</sup> BS3998:2010- *Recommendations for Tree Work*. London: British Standards Institute

<sup>6</sup> *Wildlife and Countryside Act*. (1981) London: HMSO.

<sup>7</sup> *Countryside and Rights of Way Act*. (2000) London: HMSO.



## Demolition of Front Extension

6.29. All barriers and/or ground protection to be installed as per approved Tree Protection Plan prior to commencement on site.

6.30. Sensitive demolition must only occur under supervision from the project arboriculturist

6.31. Stages of demolition within tree protection areas:

1. No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area or soft ground;
2. Buildings to be folded in on themselves, or pulled away from trees;
3. Removal debris by hand or with plant machinery not located on any exposed rooting area;
4. Floor to be broken up with hand-held breaker and pieces removed by hand. Slab floor can be lifted carefully by machinery if appropriate;
5. Underlying ground levels to be retained. No excavation to occur;
6. Any exposed roots and surrounding newly exposed areas to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil, from elsewhere on site, or imported topsoil to BS3882 . Soil may be placed in area by plant but must be spread by hand;
7. Tree protection barriers to be erected in final position to protect any newly exposed soft ground (as advised by supervising arborist).

## Construction of Store

6.32. The store to the front of the building will be a lightweight structure that is founded upon the retained base of the pre-existing extension. If necessary, this will be upgraded using a geocell as per the drive and parking areas.

6.33. No foundations will be installed that require excavation into the underlying ground.

## Installation of Underground Services

6.47. Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage severs any roots present and can change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care must be taken in the routing and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus must be routed outside RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts. Inspection chambers should be sited outside the RPA.



6.48. Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed routeing must be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases, trenchless insertion methods should be used: Microtunnelling, Surface-launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming or Impact moling (see BS5837:2012 Table 3), with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the RPA. Provided that roots can be retained and protected, excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs. If this is case, the following methodology must be followed:

6.49. Stages for installing services:

1. Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
2. Remove just enough tree protection fencing to allow access to area and facilitate trenching.
3. Remove any surface vegetation or existing hard surfaces using hand tools.
4. Using and air-pick excavate the trench, keeping to minimum dimensions required.
5. Roots occurring in clumps of 25 mm diameter and over are encountered they will be retained and kept damp by covering with hessian (re-wetted as required). If required, these should be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist; as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability.
6. Feed in services.
7. Backfill trench with 200-300mm depth of excavated soil, or a mixture of excavated and imported topsoil to BS3882: 2015, firming down with heels.
8. Repeat step 7 until trench is filled.
9. Re-erect tree protection fencing as per approved plan.

6.50. The method of excavation above, for trenching within RPAs, is using air excavation. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage and can be run off a typical site compressor. I can provide details of contractors supplying air excavation services if required.

6.51. Alternatively, trenchless technology, such as thrust boring can be used in some instances and is particularly effective as it can pass directly under the tree, at a depth which is likely to avoid almost all impact on roots of the subject tree. As no access/thrust pits will be located within the RPAs of the subject trees, the need for arboricultural supervision is limited.



6.52. Reference can be made to NJUG Vol 4<sup>8</sup> for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the project arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority tree officer.

### Hard Surface Removal at Front

6.53. No hard surface removal within RPAs will occur without arboricultural supervision.

6.54. Stages for hard surface removal within tree protection areas:

- 1) No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area
- 2) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 3) Plant machinery to run only on existing hard surfaces with consent from arboriculturist
- 4) Plant may be used to carefully peel up existing tarmac and concrete
- 5) Other surfaces are to be removed by hand (paving etc.)
- 6) Where any sub base is not likely to contain roots and only on approval from project arboriculturist, it may also be carefully removed.
- 7) If new hard surfacing is to be installed, sub-base must be retained.
- 8) Lay replacement surfacing on exposed sub-base as required.
- 9) Else, underlying ground levels to be retained. No excavation to occur
- 10) Any exposed roots and surrounding newly exposed areas to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil, from elsewhere on site, or imported topsoil to BS3882<sup>9</sup> Soil may be placed in area by plant but must be spread by hand.
- 11) Tree protection fencing to be erected in final position as shown on plan

6.3. If the area around the retained trees is to be left following the removal of the existing hard surface, then the area MUST be fenced off immediately the hard surface removal work has been completed (to the satisfaction of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works).

6.4. If for whatever reason there is a delay before the area is left exposed prior to awaiting a new surface, then a temporary surface must be implemented or the area fenced off.

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<sup>8</sup> National Joint Utilities Group. (2010). Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines For The Planning, Installation And Maintenance Of Utility Apparatus In Proximity To Trees (Issue 2) - Operatives Handbook. NJUG.

<sup>9</sup> BS3882:2015- *Specification for topsoil and requirements for use*. London: British Standards Institute.



## Fencepost Foundations in RPA

### 6.53. Stages for installing posts:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

1. Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
2. Remove TPF to allow access to area.
3. Dig postholes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
4. Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly.
5. Line hole with non-porous lining, for example, durable polyethene bag.
6. Insert post and fill post-hole with concrete to just below ground level.
7. Trim polyethene to ground level and fill with clean topsoil.

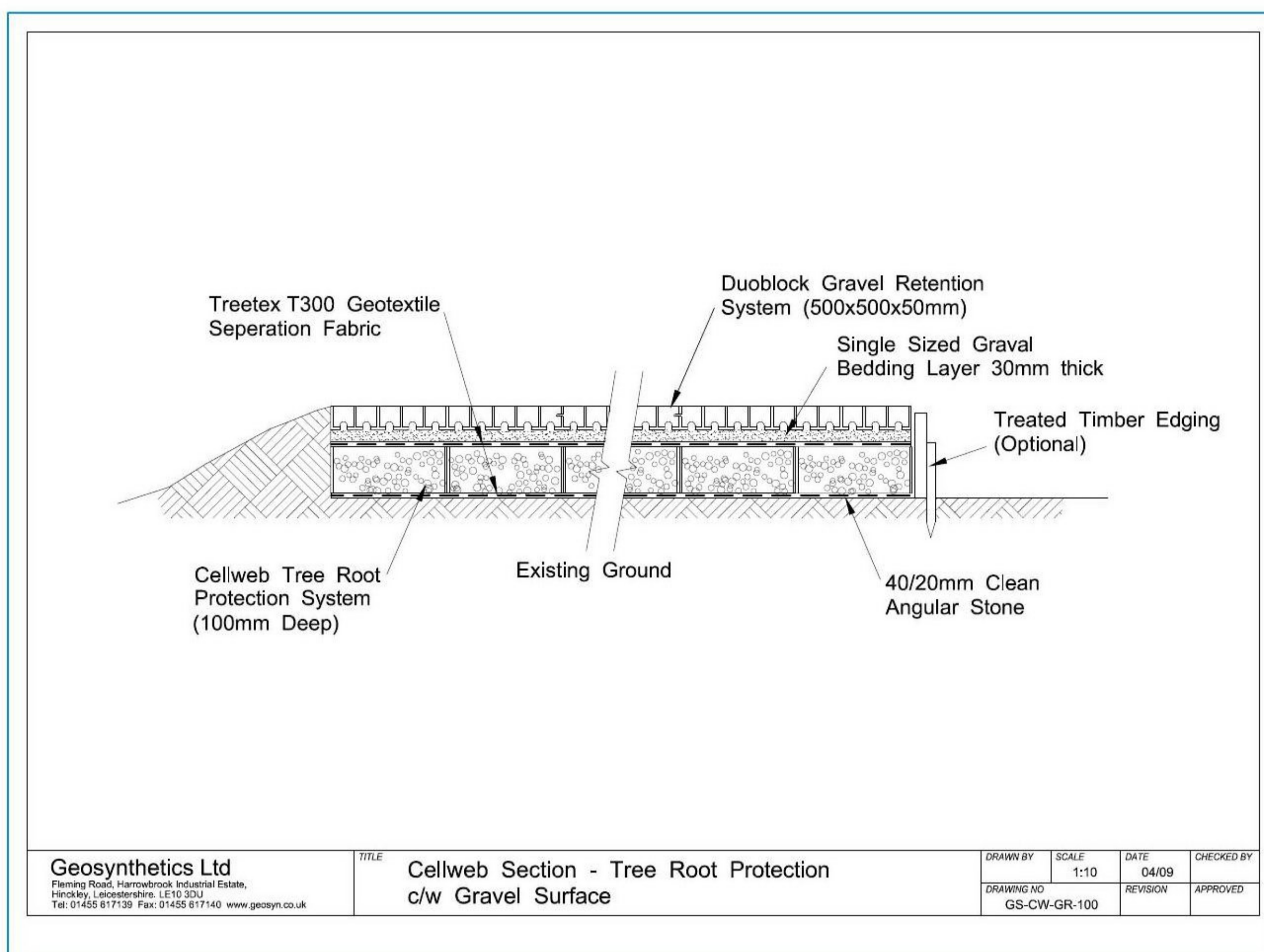
## Installation of 'No-Dig' Geocell Surface

6.54. To ensure that tree roots, within the ground under this proposed surface, continue to survive during and after construction a geocell/cellular confinement system (CCS) is proposed. The following is a guide to installation, not an engineering specification. It is critical that an engineer design this surface to ensure long-term durability.

### 6.27. Stages for Installation of the cellular confinement surface:

1. Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting, a 'toolbox' talk before starting work and provide supervision throughout the process;
2. Install a non-woven geotextile (such as Root-tex 30) directly over existing surfacing.
3. Lay the cellular system over the geotextile, which is secured open under tension during the infill process with steel staples or wooden pegs;
4. Install kerbs and edgings directly on top of existing soil grade level. For light structures, a treated peg and board may be acceptable. For more substantial structures, railway sleepers,





**Geocell Example Specification- 100mm depth with gravel fill**

haunched concrete with road pins, drilled kerbstones, gabions or cast in situ kerbs will be appropriate;

5. Fill the cellular system ensuring any machinery works only on already filled areas. Typical infill consists of no fines angular granular material 20-40mm, which will remain uncompacted;
6. If required, cover with a non-woven geotextile (Root-tex 30 or similar).
7. Install porous wearing surface.

6.28. Any variation to the above specification must meet the following design criteria for low-invasive surfaces to provide the conditions for continued tree survival and growth:

- Maintain oxygen diffusion through new surface to rooting area (5-12% by volume )
- Maintain sufficient passage of water to the rooting area (12-40% by volume )
- Avoid compaction by maintaining a soil structure sufficient to sustain root growth (soil bulk density below 1.4g/cc ).

6.29. Site analysis of the soil type and its structural characteristics will be required prior to determining the specific depth of products to be adopted for example, footpaths normally



require a depth of 75mm and, 100mm to 200mm depths are used for residential driveways, while greater depths may be required for the passage of heavier traffic such as for construction access and delivery vehicles.

6.30. If ground levels are to be raised more than 150mm this should be achieved by the use of a granular material, which does not inhibit vertical gaseous diffusion. For example, no-fines gravel, washed aggregate, structural soil (min. 20% sand content) or cobbles.

6.31. See <https://www.corelp.co.uk/core-tree-root-protection/> and <https://www.geosyn.co.uk/product/cellweb-tree-root-protection> for more information.

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Appendices

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I.

## Tree Categories Explained

BS5837:2012 Table 1 -Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
<b>Trees unsuitable for retention</b> (see Note)			
<p><b>Category U</b></p> <p>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</p>	<p>*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)</p> <p>*Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</p> <p>*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</p> <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>		
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>	<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>
<b>Trees to be considered for retention</b>			
<p><b>Category A</b></p> <p><b>Trees of high quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	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)
<p><b>Category B</b></p> <p><b>Trees of moderate quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	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
<p><b>Category C</b></p> <p><b>Trees of low quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</p>	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



II.

Protection Plan

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**BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule**

Ref	Species	Common Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Canopy NESW	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Observations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Date Surveyed	BS Cat
01	Fagus sylvatica	Common Beech	21m	600mm; 400mm; 400mm	7 N 7 E 7 S 7 W	2m	Mature	Good overall Physiological and Structural condition. Off-site and inaccessible - dimensions estimated.	40 Years	12/8/2021	A1
02	Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	16m	700mm	3 N 3 E 7 S 6 W	2.5m	Mature	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Historical lost leader. Top now somewhat malformed. Growing in constrained hard surface.	20 Years	12/8/2021	B1

Survey by Mark Welby DipArb(RFS), TechCert(ArborA), FArborA  
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant  
www.mwelby.com

# denotes estimated dimension. Typically due to the tree being inaccessible.  
Where dimensions are not listed please refer to the plan graphics for an indicative representation (typically for groups).

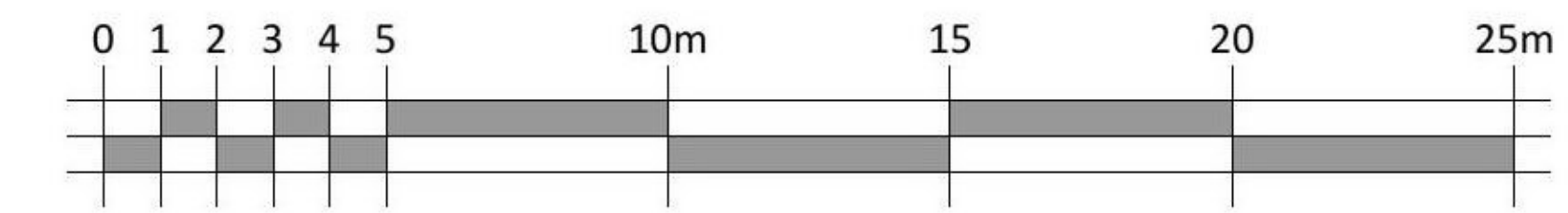
**TPOs**

**Trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order**

Ref	Common Name	Category
01	Common Beech	A1
02	Scots Pine	B1

**Retained Trees and Tree Work Schedule**

Ref	Species	Common Name	Tree Work	Category
01	Fagus sylvatica	Common Beech	Cut back over site to give new spread of no less than 5m. Lift crown to give 5m clearance over road and 2m from dwelling.	A1
02	Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	Reduce southern top branch as per photo in report. Cut back to give building 2m clearance. Lift crown to give 4m clearance.	B1



**Notes:**

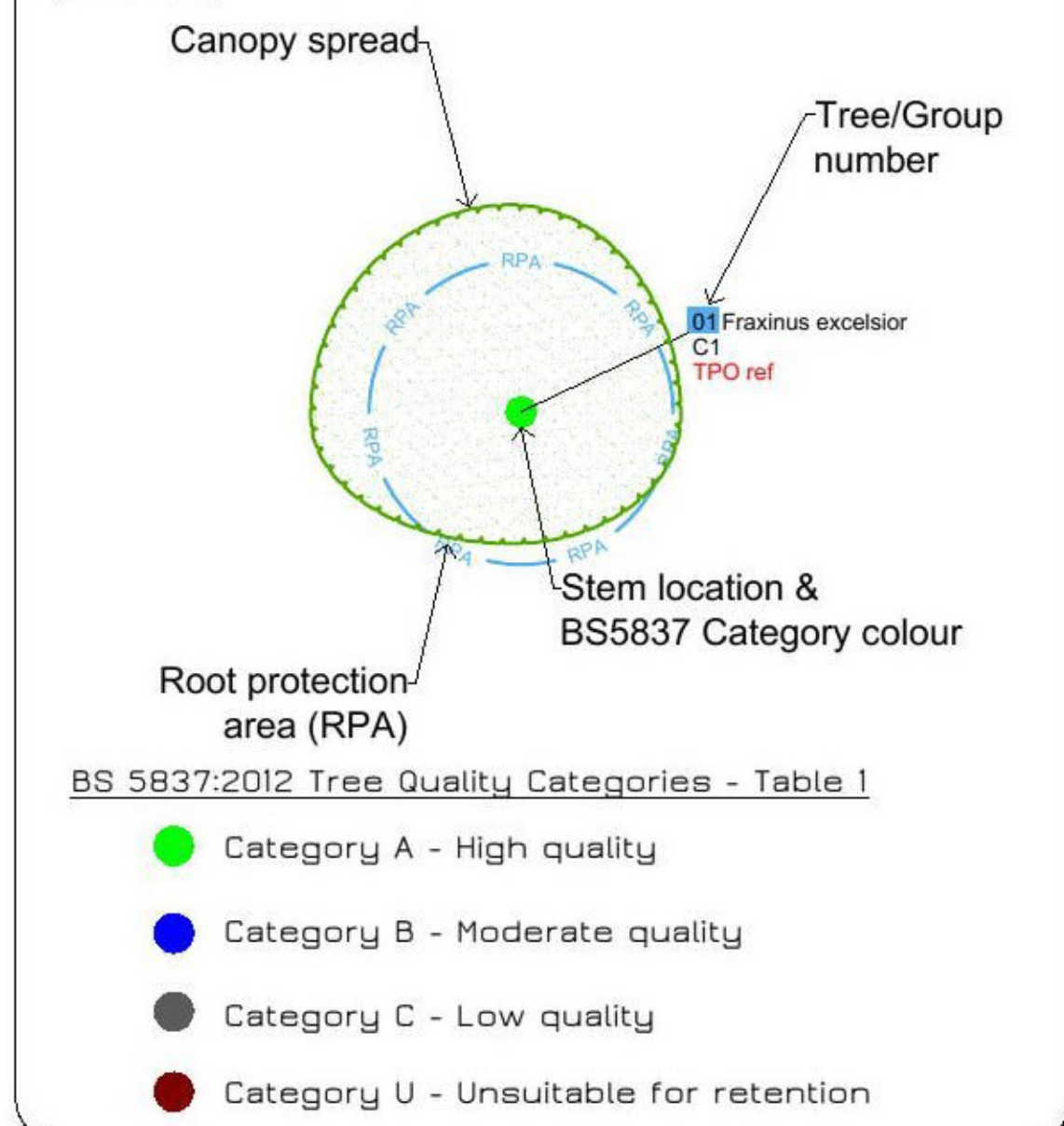
Base plan/site survey reference:  
The Homestead Proposed  
08.04.22.dwg

Statutory Tree Protection  
Tree Protection Orders present on  
trees #01 & 02

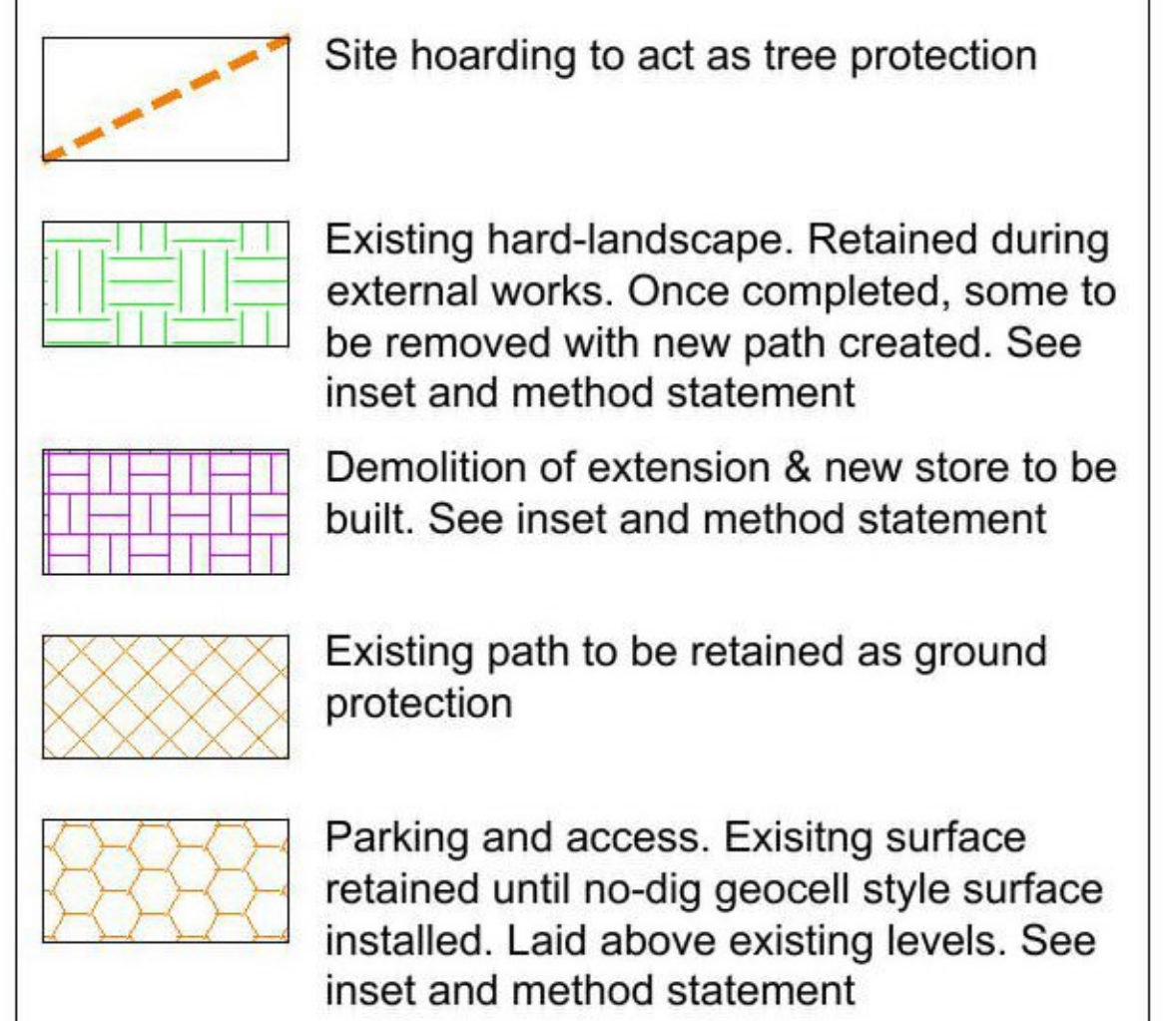
Conservation Area: NO

Felling licence: Garden areas are  
exempt.

**Key**

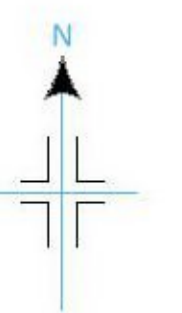


**Key**



This plan has been drafted in colour. A monochrome version must not be relied upon

Date	Notes	Rev
18.08.2022	Updated for condition 9	1 A



**Tree Protection**

**The Homestead**  
18 Heath Hill Road North  
Crowthorne, RG45 7BX

Date: 31/08/2021 Scale: 1:250 @A2

DWG Ref: MW.21.0809.TPP.RevA

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**Construction Exclusion Zone**

It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

- Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:
- No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
  - No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision;
  - No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
  - No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools);
  - No storage of plant or materials;
  - No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings;
  - No vehicular access;
  - No fire lighting.

- In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:
- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
  - No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

All weather signs shall be erected at reasonable intervals on the barriers. See example inset

