



Arboricultural impact appraisal and method statement

Land east of Westergate, Aldingbourne, West Sussex. PO20 3RD

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Site location and report purpose

Site location



This aerial image is supplied courtesy of Google. The yellow line shows the approximate site boundary and is illustrative only.

Report purpose

This arboricultural impact appraisal 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 BS 5837 advice relating to the planning application stage of the process and it meets national standard planning application validation requirements.

More specifically, the development proposal is for 400 new dwellings, and associated infrastructure on land to the east of Westergate, Aldingbourne PO20 3RD.

This report includes:

- A **Tree protection plan** illustrating tree locations, categories, the location of the proposed development, and the proposed tree protection measures.



Site location and report purpose

- An **Arboricultural impact appraisal** (section 1 of the report) providing an analysis of the tree issues to assist the LPA in assessing the impact on local character.
- An **Arboricultural method statement** (section 2 of the report) describing how retained trees will be protected and managed during the development activity.
- **Appendices** (**Appendix 1** – Background administrative information and data collection; **Appendix 2** – Tree schedule and explanatory notes; and, **Appendix 3** – QR Codes for Site Guidance Notes (SGNs).
- A companion document to supplement the main report titled ***Manual for managing trees on development sites (Version 3.0)***, which provides explanations of how retained trees will be managed on site in the form of SGNs covering the relevant issues.

1 Arboricultural impact assessment

1.1 Table 1: Summary of trees affected and protected by the proposal

From our review of the constraints and the proposed layout, our assessment of the impact on trees, both during and after development, and those that need protection using special precautions, is summarised in Table 1:

	British Standard 5837 Category		
	A (High quality)	B (Moderate quality)	C (Low quality)
Remove	None	G85(part), T88, T90	T6, T7, G8, H40(part), G45, G50(part), G53(part), G64, G65(part), G69(part), G71(part), G77, G78, G79(part), T81, G82, G86, T87, T89, H93, T94, T95
Prune	None	None	None
Protect using special precautions See Notes below	T12, VT24, T41, VT43	T67, T74, T97	None
Post development pressure to fell	None	None	None

T = Tree; H = Hedge; G = Group; VT= Veteran Tree

Note on types of protection: All retained trees will be protected during development by using fencing, and only those requiring special precautions to limit the impact of encroachment are listed in Table 1.

Note on category U trees: Trees categorised as U (T9, T62, T63, T66, and G68) are in such poor condition that they have been assessed as needing removal for management reasons irrespective of any development proposals. Removal of category U trees is a management decision and not caused by this proposal, so should not be considered a direct impact.

1.2 Veteran trees

During the course of my survey I identified three veteran trees (VT21, VT24 and VT43), and have shown the appropriate buffer zones in accordance with the Natural England and Forestry Commission standing advice '**Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions**' which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions#avoid-impacts-reduce-mitigate-impacts-and-compensate-as-a-last-resort>.

1.3 RPA adjustment

Tree T91

BS 5837 (4.6.2 & 4.6.3) makes provision for adjusting the nominal circular RPA, if the total RPA is equivalent to the nominal circular RPA. On this site, we have assessed that this can be reasonably applied to this tree because of its one sided nature, and we have extended the CEZ to accommodate the minor incursions, and appropriate adjustments are illustrated on the tree protection plan.

1 Arboricultural impact assessment

1.4 Insignificant encroachment into RPAs

Trees T14, T15, and T41

There is minor encroachment into the nominal circular RPAs for these trees. However, BS 5837 (5.3.1) does allow for encroachment, if any new structures and surfacing is low impact, and if it can be demonstrated that any lost area can be compensated for elsewhere. In this situation, the encroachment is on the outer extent of the RPAs, and relatively small compared to the area that will be left undisturbed, and provision has been made to compensate for this elsewhere near the trees. In our experience, healthy trees can tolerate such minor incursions into their RPAs without any significant adverse impacts on health, and our view is that this will be the case for these trees.

1.5 The impact of tree removals on local character

Trees T6, T7, H40(part), G45, G50(part), G53(part), G64, G65(part), G69(part), G71(part), G77(part), G78, G79(part), T81, G82, G86, T87, T89, H93, T94, and T95

These are all low-quality trees with very little potential to contribute to local character because of their poor condition and small size. They are insignificant in the wider setting, and their loss will have no detrimental impact on local character.

Trees G85(part), T88, and T90

Most of the significant boundary tree cover is being retained, and none of the lost trees are prominent in the wider setting. Their loss will be noticeable in the immediate vicinity after the development is completed, but the comprehensive new landscaping proposals will rapidly mitigate those losses, and limit the impact on local character to the short term. There will be no adverse impact to local character in the wider setting in the long term.

1.6 The impact of tree pruning on local character

Other than pruning for normal maintenance, no trees will be pruned because of this development and so there will be no impact on local character for that reason.

1.7 The impact of works in precautionary areas

Our assessment of the impact of encroachment into RPAs that will be managed by special precautions, is as follows:

Trees T12, VT24, T41, VT43, T67, T74 and T97

There will be encroachment into the RPAs of these trees in the form of new no-dig surfacing for wither pedestrian surfacing, or new parking. We have carefully reviewed the levels in these areas and it would be feasible to install custom designed no-dig specification surfacing without causing any significant disturbance to the RPA. From our previous experience at installing such surfacing (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/case-studies/SurfacingNearTrees.pdf), we are confident that this can be implemented without any long term detrimental impact on tree health, with the detail to be agreed as part of a planning condition. This surfacing solution is within the advice set out in BS 5837 (8.6) and would be appropriate in this situation. In summary, if the guidance set out in SGN 7 *Excavating in RPAs* and SGN 9 *Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs* is observed, we believe that the proposed works can be implemented without any long-term detrimental impact on tree health, and therefore local character. All new surfacing must be installed before any construction access to prevent damage to the RPA from the construction activity.

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1.8 Post development considerations

This is an outline application and the layout is indicative, and will be subject to detailed design at reserved matters stage. Any inappropriate relationships which could lead to issues of shading or future pressure will be carefully considered throughout the design process.

1.9 New tree planting to enhance local character

New tree planting is feasible as a means of supplementing retained trees and enhancing local character, which could include heavy-standard or semi-mature specimens. The final selection of species, size, and location would be matters to be agreed with the LPA through a planning condition. All new trees will be specified and planted in accordance with the recommendations in BS 8545 (2014) *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations*. Our preliminary assessment is that there is sufficient space for new trees to be planted in locations where they will have the potential to reach a significant height without excessive inconvenience and be sustainable into the long term, significantly improving the potential of the site to contribute to local character.

1.10 Unanticipated upgrading of existing services or installation of new services

Retained trees may be adversely affected by the installation of new services and / or the upgrading of existing services if that work encroaches into their RPAs. However, it is often difficult to know the detail of service locations until the construction is in progress, and sometimes encroachment into RPAs is unavoidable. Where possible, the default approach must be to use any existing service runs and keep all new services outside RPAs. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, or new services must be installed in RPAs, great care must be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation will be the preferred option, but if that is not feasible, any excavation must be carried out by hand according to the guidelines in SGN 11 *Installing services in RPAs*.

1.11 Summary of impact on local character

Most of the significant boundary tree cover is being retained, and none of the lost trees are prominent in the wider setting. Their loss will be noticeable in the immediate vicinity after the development is completed, but the comprehensive new landscaping proposals will rapidly mitigate those losses and limit the impact on local character to the short term.

There is space for tree planting and a landscaping scheme will be feasible in response to an appropriate condition. The construction activity has the potential to adversely affect retained trees if proper protective measures are not taken. However, if adequate precautions to protect the retained trees are specified and implemented through the arboricultural method statement included in this report, the development proposal will have no detrimental impact on the contribution of trees to local character.

For these reasons, we conclude that the proposed development would not cause an unacceptable or adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area from a tree perspective.

2 Arboricultural method statement

2.1 Site Guidance Notes (SGNs)

This section of the report identifies which trees on this site will be protected and managed, and by what means. This site-specific summary is supplemented by more detailed explanations and descriptions of specific operations set out in the accompanying *Manual for managing trees on development sites*. That document is a compilation of 12 individual SGNs addressing the following tree protection and management issues that regularly arise in the construction phase of development:

- SGN 1 *Monitoring tree protection* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-1-Monitoring-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 2 *Fencing protected trees* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-2-Fencing-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 3 *Ground protection* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-3-Ground-Protection-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 4 *Pollution control* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-4-Pollution-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 5 *Site cranes & piling rigs* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-5-Cranes-Rigs-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 6 *Height restrictions* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-6-Height-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 7 *Excavating in RPAs* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-7-Excavation-in-RPAs-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 8 *Removing surfacing and structures in RPAs* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-8-Removing-Surfaces-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 9 *Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-9-Installing-Surfacing-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 10 *Installing structures in RPAs* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-10-Structures-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 11 *Installing services in RPAs* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-11-Services-V3.pdf>)
- SGN 12 *Landscaping in RPAs* (<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/assets/Uploads/SGN-12-Landscaping-V3.pdf>)

NOTE: Each individual SGN can be downloaded by using the links above and the QR Code links in Appendix 3.

2.2 Identification of areas to be protected

The tree protection plan shows the areas where protective measures are necessary. The fencing location is shown by the heavy black dashed lines, with the construction exclusion zone behind as the lighter black diagonal hatch.

2.3 Arboricultural supervision

An arboricultural consultant will be appointed to advise on the tree management for the site and to attend:

- a pre-commencement meeting before any work starts;
- regular supervision visits to oversee the agreed tree protection, as agreed at the pre-commencement meeting; and

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- further supervision visits, as necessary, to oversee any unexpected works that could affect trees.

The detail of how the arboricultural supervision will be carried out is explained in SGN 1 *Monitoring tree protection* in the accompanying Manual.

2.4 Table 2: Summary of the site operations requiring arboricultural input

For this site, arboricultural input will be needed for the following operations:

Brief operation summary	Trees affected	Location of detailed explanations
Pre-commencement meeting: Meeting on site with all parties to agree protective measures, as described in SGN 1. <u>Will be carried out before any significant site works begin.</u>	All retained trees	SGN 1 <i>Monitoring tree protection</i>
Tree felling and pruning: Contractor will carry out agreed works as described in Appendix 2. <u>Will be completed before any significant site works begin.</u>	As set out in Table 1	Appendix 2
Installing fencing: Agreed tree protection measures will be installed and checked, as described in SGN 2. <u>Will be completed before any significant site works begin.</u>	All retained trees	Tree protection plan, SGN 2 <i>Fencing protected trees</i>
Pollution control near retained trees: Any pollution control measures identified during risk assessment will be installed as described in SGN 4. <u>Will be completed before any potential pollutants arrive on site.</u>	All retained trees	SGN 4 <i>Pollution control</i>
Operation of site cranes and piling rigs: Provision will be made to prevent site cranes and piling rigs damaging trees, as described in SGN 5.	All retained trees	SGN 5 <i>Site cranes & piling rigs</i>
Installing height restrictions: Provision will be made to prevent damage to low branches by high vehicles, as described in SGN 6. <u>Will be installed before high vehicles arrive on site.</u>	All retained trees	SGN 6 <i>Height restrictions</i>
Regular arboricultural supervision: Provision will be made to carry out and record agreed arboricultural supervision, as described in SGN 1.	All retained trees	SGN 1 <i>Monitoring tree protection</i>
Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs: These operations will be carried out as described in the SGN 9.	All retained trees	SGN 9 <i>Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs</i>
Installing structures in RPAs: These operations will be carried out as described in SGN 10.	All retained trees	SGN 10 <i>Installing structures in RPAs</i>
Installing services in RPAs: These operations will be carried out as described in SGN 11.	All retained trees	SGN 11 <i>Installing services in RPAs</i>
Landscaping in RPAs: These operations will be carried out as described in SGN 12.	All retained trees	SGN 12 <i>Landscaping in RPAs</i>

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Brief operation summary	Trees affected	Location of detailed explanations
Removing tree protection: <u>Protection can only be removed when there is no risk of damage to retained trees, as described in SGN 1.</u>	All retained trees	SGN 1 <i>Monitoring tree protection</i>

The operations summarised in this table, and supplemented by the more detailed explanations set out in the SGNs and the rest of this document, form the arboricultural method statement for this site. The Site Manager will ensure that its details and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents will be available on site. All personnel who could have an impact on trees will be briefed on the specific tree protection requirements as part of the site induction procedures. This requirement will be written into the site management documentation.

If unanticipated issues arise on site requiring work approved by the LPA, but not referenced in the above explanations, for example the unexpected need to install services in RPAs, or landscaping in RPAs, further guidance on how to manage them can be found in the accompanying Manual.

2.5 Construction method statement (heads of terms summary)

A construction method statement is a description of how operations that may affect trees will be carried out to minimise any adverse impact on them. The details of how the site will be managed are construction and contractual matters that can only be finalised once the post-consent detailed planning begins. For that reason, at this stage in the planning process, as explained in clause 5.5.6 of BS 5837, it is normally sufficient to list a heads of terms summary of the issues requiring more detailed consideration once consent is issued. On this site, those issues are likely to include:

1. Preparation of a written site management protocol for dealing with tree issues, to be incorporated into formal site management procedures, and to specifically include induction training for all operatives related to tree protection.
2. The order of work on site, including site clearance, the installation of protective measures, the phasing of successive work locations, the installation of new structures/surfacing, the removal of tree protection, and any necessary reinstatement.
3. Erection and maintenance of tree protection measures.
4. Who will be responsible for protecting the trees on site.
5. Detailed proposals for inspecting and supervising the tree protection.
6. How accidents and emergencies involving trees will be managed, including accidental damage to roots and their treatment.
7. Details of facilitation pruning and access into site. What size vehicles will be used under canopies and will large machinery be lifted over trees.
8. The parking arrangements for workers and visitors.
9. A schedule of emergency contact numbers relating to trees.
10. Areas for loading and unloading of materials and storage of materials and plant.
11. Where site facilities will be located and when will they be installed.
12. How machinery and equipment (such as excavators, cranes and their loads, concrete pumps and piling rigs) will enter, move on, work on, and leave the site.
13. Pollution control to specifically consider chemical storage and wheel washing facilities in relation to trees.
14. Recycling and storage of waste in relation to trees.
15. Details of earthworks, grading and mounding and removal of spoil, including any planned lowering or raising of ground levels.



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16. Precise services locations, including the method of excavation when near trees.
17. Crane location and zones of movement.
18. Details and precise cross-sections where no-dig surfacing is to be installed.
19. How and when any temporary surfacing will be laid and removed.
20. How post-construction impacts through compaction to soil near trees will be ameliorated.

Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

A1.1 Table 3: Background administrative information

	Background administrative information
Report date & reference	21 st September 2023; 16285-AA-CA
Tree protection plan reference	16285-2
Instructing client	CALA Homes (South Home Counties) Limited
Instructions	Visit the site, assess the relevant trees, prepare a schedule of their details, describe the impact of the proposal on those trees and identify the tree protection issues in an arboricultural method statement with a tree protection plan.
Provided documents	• Topographical survey, drawing reference 16-0102a, received by email on 8th April 2020 • Layout drawing reference CALA230719 OSKL-01 P4 received by email on 6th September 2023 • Link Road drawing reference LAW-WSP-ZZ-ZZ-C-DR-00001-P05, received by email on 6th September 2023
Report author and credentials	Chris Alder is a Chartered Forester (www.charteredforesters.org), and a Fellow and Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association (www.trees.org.uk), and is fully qualified to undertake the assessments in this report (https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/who-we-are/).
Report limitations	This report does not consider ecological or archaeological issues, or any other matter beyond the assessment of the trees.
Technical references	In preparing the analysis in this report, we considered the guidance and advice in the following technical references: • Climate Change Act (2008) www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents • Town and Country Planning Act 1990 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents • National Planning Policy Framework, published by the MHCLG www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2 • BS 5837 (2012) <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations</i>, https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail?pid=000000000030213642 • BS 8545 (2014) <i>Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations</i>, https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail?pid=000000000030219672 • BS 3998 (2010) <i>Tree work – Recommendations</i>, BSI https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail?pid=000000000030089960 • <i>Trees in the Townscape: A Guide for Decision Makers</i>, published by the Trees & Design Action Group http://www.tdag.org.uk/ • <i>Trees in Hard Landscapes: A Guide for Delivery</i>, published by the Trees & Design Action Group www.tdag.org.uk/ • National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: <i>Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees</i> http://streetworks.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/V4-Trees-Issue-2-16-11-2007.pdf
BS 5837 compliance	This report is BS 5837 compliant. <i>BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations</i> is 10 years old. Since its publication, there have been

Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

	Background administrative information
	significant advancements in technology and thinking, informed by a decade of practical experience of putting principles into practice. In the document Foreword, it states: “Any user claiming compliance with this British Standard is expected to be able to justify any course of action that deviates from its recommendations”. This statement provides the opportunity for practitioners to claim compliance while moving best practice forward in the context of emerging technology, ideas, and experience. Although much of the BS 5837 content remains relevant and useful for managing trees in a planning context, there are now several aspects that are dated, and it is no longer appropriate to rigidly apply them to current planning submissions. Barrell Tree Consultancy (BTC) specialises in managing trees on development sites and retains a complete paper archive of every project it has carried out since starting business in 1980, with a digital data base listing those from 2004. In the decade since BS 5837 was published (April 2012), interrogation of the BTC archive confirms that we have been involved in a total of 3,884 projects, of which we estimate that about 3,845 were development related, and it is that depth of experience that informs the following statements on BS 5837 compliance. All BTC reports are prepared to be BS 5837 compliant and, although explanations are not explicitly required to claim compliance, the justifications for any deviations from its recommendations are set out below, referenced by the BS clause number: 1. 4.3 – soil assessment: All BTC consultants have basic training relating to soil assessment and regularly deal with soil issues during their daily work, but none are soil specialists and BTC has no specialist investigation equipment for carrying out the type of soil assessment listed in this BS clause. In a modern development context, it is not for arboricultural consultants to demand or carry out professional soil investigations, and BTC does not do that. However, we will review soil information provided from appropriate specialists, if available, and incorporate that into our assessments. 2. 4.4.2.1 – tagging trees: In some instances, it is not appropriate to tag trees, e.g., sensitive species, trees that are easily identified without a tag, inadequate access, project confidentiality, client instructions to the contrary, etc, and so although there will be a presumption to tag trees where feasible and appropriate, that may not be possible or necessary in every instance. 3. 4.4.2.5 e) – branch spread: BTC only work from provided topographical surveys and where the branch spreads are shown correctly on those surveys, there is not normally any practical need to regurgitate that information in a schedule. Additionally, in closely spaced groups or in treacherous terrain, it is sometimes not safe or realistically possible to collect this data for every tree. For these reasons, BTC normally only collects crown spread data to the four cardinal points where the provided topographical survey is assessed as unreliable, or where a full canopy cover assessment is requested, and it is both safe and practically feasible to do so. 4. 4.4.2.5 f) – branch and canopy height: In the absence of any definition of ‘canopy’ or ‘significant’ relating to branches in the <i>Terms and</i>

Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

	Background administrative information
	<i>definitions</i> clause, and the lack of any practical guidance for reliably assessing these characteristics, BTC has adopted the following default position. We will only identify the height and orientation of branches where they have the potential to be damaged by vehicular access, i.e., below a height of 6 m, or where their removal would be beyond what the tree could tolerate during normal maintenance management, i.e., the branch removal would significantly adversely affect the health of the tree and potentially compromise its current safe useful life expectancy. 5. 4.4.2.5 g) – life stage: BS 5387 offers examples, but no definitions of what those examples mean. In the absence of a specific BS 5837 recommendation, BTC has reviewed the concept of maturity in a planning context, taking maturity to be a simplistic indication of a tree’s ability to cope with change and its potential for further growth. For the purposes of development site advice, BTC conceptualises useful life-stage descriptions as; young indicating a potential to significantly increase in size and a high ability to cope with change; maturing indicating some potential to increase in size and a medium ability to cope with change; and, mature indicating little potential to increase in size and low ability to cope with change. 6. 4.4.2.5 i) – estimated remaining contribution: BTC accepts the category recommendations in Table 1 on the remaining contribution in the context of category, i.e., greater than 40 years for A trees, greater than 20 years for B trees, at least 10 years for C trees, and less than 10 years for U trees, and so this is also not listed separately in the schedule. 7. 4.5.4 – subcategories: BTC adopts a presumption that all trees are subcategory 1 (Mainly arboricultural qualities) unless noted to the contrary, and so for conciseness and to avoid complication, the subcategory is not listed in the schedule unless it is 2 or 3. 8. Table 2 and 4.4.2 – colour coding: The colours included in this table take no account of the inability of some people to distinguish between red and green, which is not helpful to people suffering with this form of colour blindness. To address this discriminatory failing with the BS approach, BTC has adopted a more intuitively obvious regime of green and blue colours, which can be easily distinguished by colour-blind people, with the best category A and B trees (High and moderate quality) being green, and the lower category C and U trees (Low quality and unsuitable for retention) as blue. The differentiation between the two categories in each colour is provided by symbols rather than using different colours. This is clearly shown on the plan key, so there can be no doubt about what category a tree is, which is an intuitive approach to avoiding discrimination of colour-blind people. In any event, the tree category is now included next to each number, so there can be no question about the category and BS 5837 compliance. 9. 5.2.1 – RPAs: This clause recommends that the RPAs for category A, B, and C trees are shown as the existing constraints on the plans used in the “<i>concept and design</i>”, i.e., the tree constraints plan. However, the BS

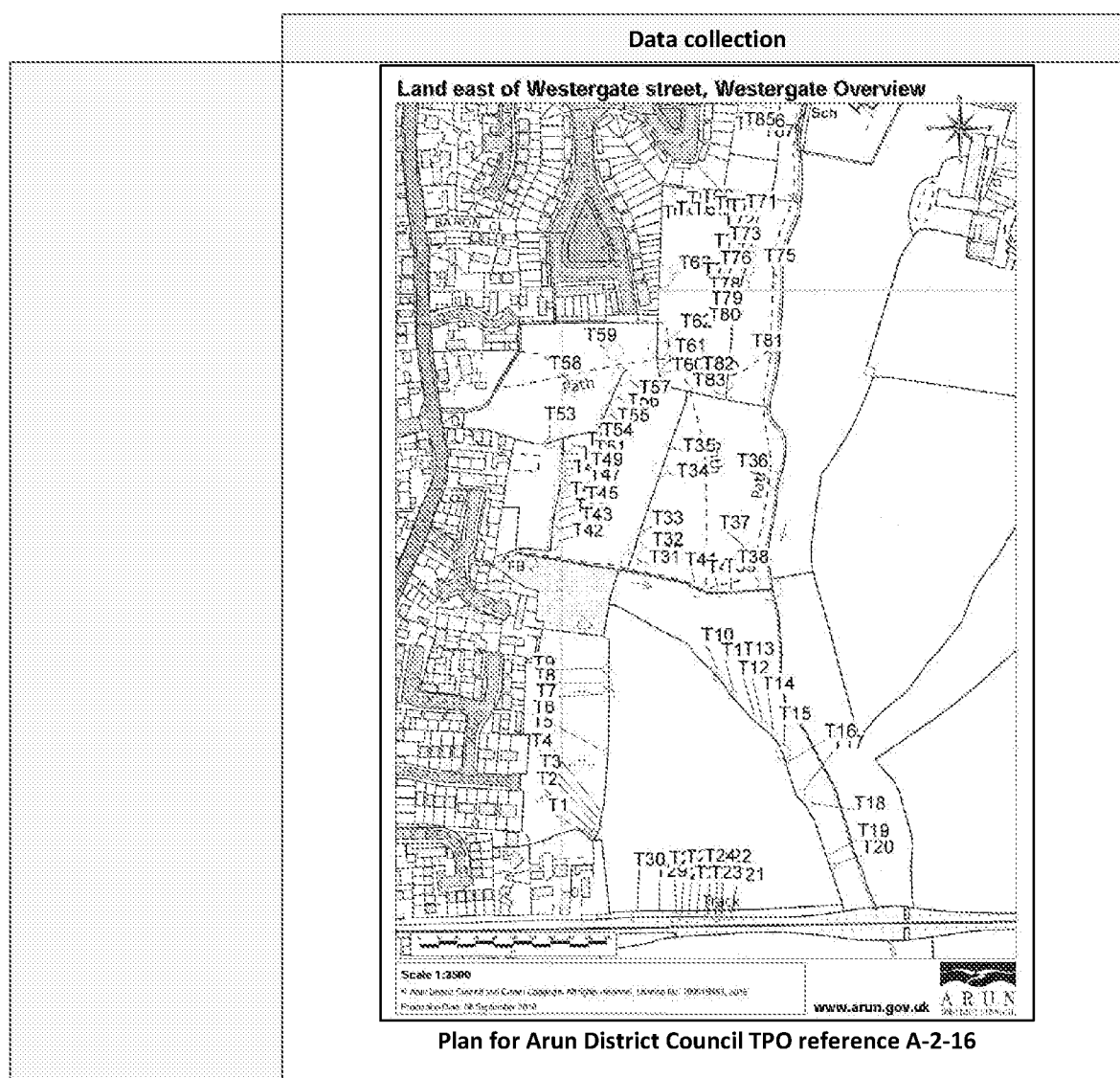
Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

Background administrative information	
	does not explicitly recommend that all those constraints are shown on the tree protection plan, which is logical because only category A (High quality), and category B (Moderate quality) trees can realistically be material constraints, with category C (Low quality) and category U (Unsuitable for retention) trees obviously unsuitable to be determinative of the final design. Although it is not a BS recommendation to include the RPAs of category C trees on the tree protection plan because they cannot be material constraints, it is sometimes helpful as an informative to be able to see them if category C are planned for retention to assess if that is feasible. For that reason, BTC tree protection plans show the RPAs of category C trees as a thin grey line rather than the thicker grey line denoting category A and B RPAs. 10. 5.2.2 Notes 1 and 2 – shading: These notes offer general information on how shading can be assessed, which is presented in italics. The implications of the convention of using italics within the BS is set out in the Foreword as: <i>“Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.”</i> Our interpretation of that statement is that the application of Notes 1 and 2 is not part of the BS recommendations, and is not necessary for BS 5837 compliance. In our experience, the assessment of daylight issues is a specialist discipline and way beyond our expertise as arboriculturists, and so we would defer to an appropriate specialist, where any detailed guidance is required.

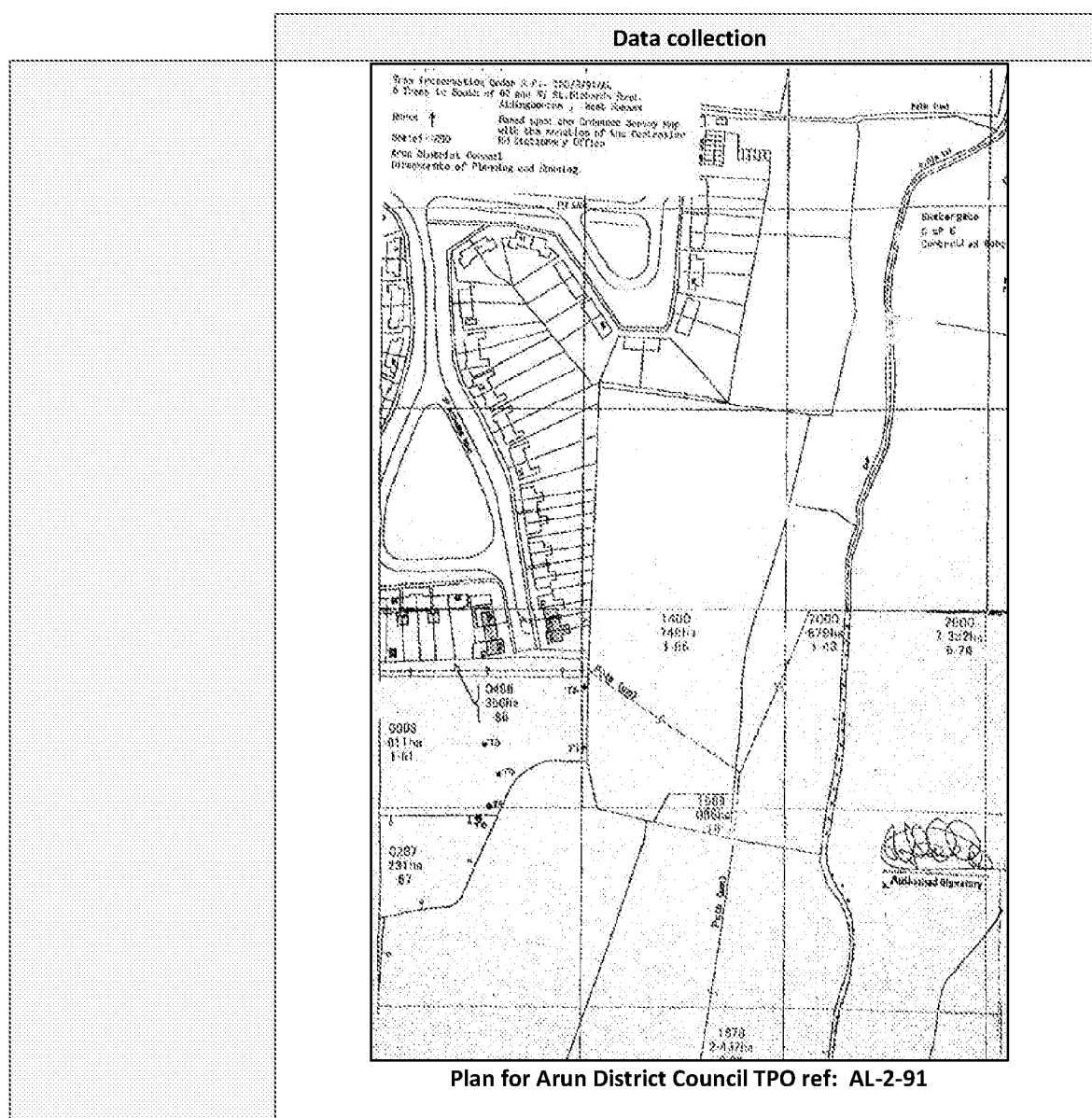
A1.2 Table 4: Data collection

Data collection	
Date of site visit	28 th February 2022
People present during site visit	Chris Alder and Lewis Fraser
Weather & visibility	Clear, still, and dry, with good visibility
Limitations to observations	• The inspection of the trees for the purposes of assessing their condition and work requirements was made on the basis that they will be annually inspected in the future to identify any changes in condition and review the original recommendations. For these reasons, the tree assessment advice only remains valid for one year from the date that the trees were last inspected. • 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. • Observations of trees outside the site boundaries are confined to what was visible from within the site. • All dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated.
Statutory protection through Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas	The trees on the site are subject to three TPOs. The tree schedule at Appendix 2 includes reference to the TPOs, but I’ve extracted the plans below;

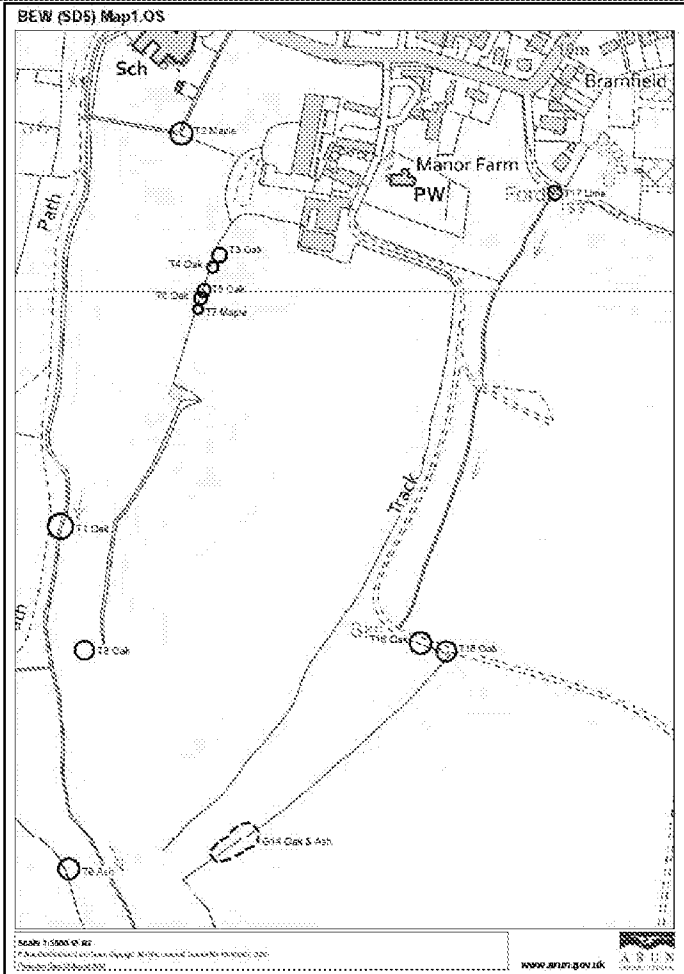
Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection



Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection



Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

Data collection	
	 Plan for Arun District Council TPO ref: BN-7-20.
Tree location and numbering	Each tree, hedge, and group was inspected, and the numbering scheme is shown on the tree protection plan. Where significant trees were found on site that were not included on the provided land survey, their approximate positions are illustrated as a brown dot on the tree protection plan.
Crown spreads	Crown radial spreads were estimated to the nearest metre and represent our assessment of the viable crown dimensions that would be retainable after normal management. For clarification, the viable crown spread is the size of the main body of the crown, and not necessarily the furthest extent of odd branches that extend out beyond this core of the crown.
Recording of tree data	For each identified tree, hedge, and group the information collected was recorded on the tree schedule in Appendix 2 and the tree protection plan.
Calculation of RPAs	The RPAs were calculated as recommended in BS 5837, and the nominal RPA radius for each tree is listed in the tree schedule in Appendix 2. Where appropriate, RPAs for trees on the site were adjusted as recommended in BS 5837 and illustrated on the plan.

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

NOTE: Colour annotation is A & B trees with green background; C & U trees with blue background; trees to be removed in red text.

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
All retained trees & hedges								Carry out safety check and lift over site to 3-4 m as necessary.		
G1	Sycamore	12	30	Maturing		C	Dense group of self-set trees, ivy clad, deadwood throughout		3.6	41
G2	Scots pine	12	60	Maturing		B	Major deadwood throughout		7.2	163
G3	Ash, sycamore	18	50	Maturing		B	Four multi-stemmed trees, offsite, historic pruning wounds/cavities throughout		6	113
G4	Hawthorn, elm, blackthorn	12	25	Maturing		C	Small young trees, offsite		3	28
T5	Ash	8	25	Maturing		B	Small young tree, co-dominant stems at 3 m		3	28
T6	Elm	10	25	Maturing		C	Small young tree, offsite	Fell	3	28
T7	Elm	8	25	Maturing		C	Small young tree, offsite	Fell	3	28
G8	Elm	8	25	Maturing		C	Small young boundary trees	Fell	3	28



Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
T9	Elm	8	42.5	Maturing		U	Decay at base, recent stem failure	Fell	5.1	82
T10	Holly	4	32.5	Maturing		C	Small young tree, offsite		3.9	48
G11	Hawthorn, hazel	4	20	Maturing		C	Small young trees		2.4	18
T12	Oak	22	175	Mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T63. Deadwood throughout, three stems at base.		15	707
G13	Leyland cypress	8	47.5	Maturing		C	Two trees, offsite, subject to regular management		5.7	102
T14	Oak	18	120	Mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T64. Historic storm damage, deadwood throughout, ivy clad, on boundary.		14.4	651
T15	Oak	10	90	Mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T65. Subject to historic management.		10.8	366
G16	Hawthorn	5	30	Maturing		C	AL/2/16 TPO T66-T69. Small boundary trees.		3.6	41
T17	Oak	18	110	Mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T70. Ivy clad, deadwood throughout, heavily weighted lateral stems.		13.2	547
T18	Gum	5	35	Maturing		C	Recently reduced, offsite		4.2	55

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
T19	Holly	5	45	Maturing		C	Overgrown hedgerow tree		5.4	92
H20	Hawthorn, blackthorn	4	20	Mature		C	Unmanaged boundary hedgerow		2.4	18
VT21	Field maple	12	120	Veteran		A	Veteran tree - buffer zone 18 m. AL/2/16 TPO T73. Two stems at 2 m, stem decay/hollowing, deadwood throughout.		14.4	651
T22	Oak	18	95	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T74. Co-dominant stems, deadwood throughout.		11.4	408
T23	Oak	17	80	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T76. Asymmetric canopy, deadwood throughout.		9.6	290
VT24	Field maple	16	137.5	Veteran		A	Veteran tree - buffer zone 20.625 m. AL/2/16 TPO 71. Multi-stemmed at base, no access.		15	707
G25	Hawthorn, elm, blackthorn	5	30	Maturing		C	Overgrown hedge/scrub		3.6	41
T26	Goat willow	6	60	Maturing		C	Multi-stemmed at base, suppressed by bramble		7.2	163
G27	Hawthorn, elder, elm, goat willow, ash	4	20	Maturing		C	Overgrown scrub, small trees		2.4	18

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
T28	Oak	11	80	Maturing		B	AL/2/16 TPO T84. Twin stems, ivy clad, heavily pruned to west, deadwood throughout.		9.6	290
T29	Oak	10	55	Maturing		C	Lost top, heavily suppressed, ivy clad, deadwood throughout		6.6	137
T30	Oak	18	95*	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T85. Ivy clad, three stems at 4 m.		11.4	408
T31	Oak	18	105	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T86. Ivy clad, deadwood throughout, historically reduced.		12.6	499
T32	Hazel	6	100	Mature		C	Lapsed coppice		12	452
T33	Oak	20	55*	Maturing		A	AL/2/16 TPO T87. On top of bank.		6.6	137
G34	Hazel, hawthorn	8	75	Mature		C	Lapsed coppice, unmanaged boundary group		9	254
T35	Oak	10	80	Mature		U	Moribund		9.6	290
G36	Hazel	6	50	Mature		C	Lapsed coppice		6	113
G37	Elm, hawthorn, blackthorn, elder	10	25	Maturing		C	Overgrown hedgerow, offsite, adjacent to ditch		3	28
G38	Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel	6	25	Maturing		C	AL/2/16 TPO T75. Overgrown hedgerow, adjacent to ditch.		3	28
T39	Field maple	12	85	Mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T77		10.2	327

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
H40	Hawthorn, blackthorn, elm, field maple	5	20	Maturing		C	Overgrown hedgerow	Fell part	2.4	18
T41	Field maple	10	115	Maturing		A	AL/2/16 TPO T78		13.8	598
T42	Field maple	12	85	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T82. Twin stem at 2 m with weak union, heavily weighted east, historic failures throughout.		10.2	327
VT43	Field maple	10	92.5	Veteran		A	Veteran tree - buffer zone 15 m. AL/2/16 TPO T83. Twin stem at 1.5 m, deadwood throughout, cavities throughout.		11.1	387
T44	Hawthorn	4	30	Maturing		C	Small tree		3.6	41
G45	Elm, hawthorn, holly	4	25	Maturing		C	Small young trees, remnant hedgerow	Fell	3	28
T46	Oak	18	85	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T36 and BN/7/20 TPO T1. Sparse canopy, deadwood throughout, historically reduced, adjacent to ditch.		10.2	327
T47	Hawthorn	3	40	Maturing		C	AL/2/16 TPO T37. Small tree, adjacent to ditch.		4.8	72
T48	Hawthorn	3	50	Mature		C	Historically failed, small tree		6	113
T49	Willow	12	100*	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T38. Adjacent to stream, rubbing limbs throughout, minor deadwood.		12	452

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
G50	Hawthorn, elm	4	20	Maturing		C	Small trees, remnant hedgerow. Two hawthorns are subject to AL/2/16 TPO T39 and T40.	Fell part	2.4	18
T51	Oak	14	72.5	Mature		C	AL/2/16 TPO T41. Canopy dieback with major deadwood.		8.7	238
G52	Hawthorn	3	20	Maturing		C	Small trees, remnant hedgerow		2.4	18
G53	Hawthorn, field maple, hazel, blackthorn	5	25	Maturing		C	Small trees, remnant hedgerow. Several trees within hedgerow subject to TPO AL/2/16 T10-T14, T16 and T20.	Fell part	3	28
T54	Ash	8	40	Maturing		C	AL/2/16 TPO T15. Ash dieback disease prevalent.		4.8	72
T55	Oak	15	90	Mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T17. Deadwood throughout.		10.8	366
T56	Field maple	6	40	Maturing		C	AL/2/16 TPO T18. Heavily suppressed, twin stem at 1 m with weak union.		4.8	72
T57	Hawthorn	5	25	Maturing		C	Small tree, suppressed, adjacent to stream		3	28
T58	Field maple	6	45	Maturing		C	AL/2/16 TPO T19. Sparse canopy, heavily pruned to west.		5.4	92
G59	Hawthorn, blackthorn, goat willow	6	35	Maturing		C	Offsite group at base of railway embankment, small trees and overgrown scrub		4.2	55

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m ²)
G60	Ash, oak	18	60	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T21-T30. Group along railway boundary.		7.2	163
T61	Ash	20	85	Mature		U	AL/2/16 TPO T1. Significant stem decay, on top of bank, advanced ash dieback disease.	Advise tree owner	10.2	327
T62	Ash	15	67.5	Mature		U	AL/2/16 TPO T2. Significant basal and stem decay, advanced ash dieback disease.	Fell for management	8.1	206
T63	Ash	10	67.5	Mature		U	AL/2/16 TPO T3. Significant basal decay, partially failed stem projecting north east, fungal fruiting bodies throughout (Daldinia and Inonotus).	Fell for management	8.1	206
G64	Field maple	8	60	Mature		C	Five trees on top of bank, lapsed hedgerow. Two trees subject to AL/2/16 TPO T4 and T5.	Fell	7.2	163
G65	Hazel, elm, plum, field maple	12	35	Maturing		C	Boundary group, several dead elms, mostly overgrown scrub and small trees. One hawthorn subject to AL/2/16 TPO T6.	Fell, dead and poor trees, and cut back rest to boundary line to reform as a hedge	4.2	55
T66	Oak	14	30	Maturing		U	Dead	Fell for management	3.6	41

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
T67	Oak	20	122.5	Maturing		B	AL/2/16 TPO T7. Twin stem on bank, cavities at base (although possibly animal related), ivy clad, significant deadwood throughout.		14.7	679
G68	Ash	20	65	Mature		U	Lapsed coppice hedgerow, significant decay at base with heavily weighted vertical stems above. Two trees subject to AL/2/16 TPO T8 and T9.	Fell for management	7.8	191
G69	Willow, plum, field maple, hazel	20	45	Mature		C	Mature group of predominantly willow, in wetland area, which are unmanaged, with multiple failures and stem collapses throughout	Fell part	5.4	92
T70	Oak	16	50	Maturing		B	Twin stem at 3 m with weak union		6	113
G71	Hawthorn, ash, willow	10	35	Young		C	Unmanaged small trees adjacent to stream, historic failures throughout, ivy clad	Fell part	4.2	55
G72	Oak, cypress, willow, ash	16	55	Maturing		B	Inaccessible wetland area, overgrown standard trees along southern boundary		6.6	137
G73	Ash, field maple, oak	18	45	Maturing		C	Linear group, ivy clad, basal decay throughout. Easternmost tree subject to AL/2/16 TPO T42.		5.4	92

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
T74	Oak	20	100	Mature		B	Historic failures and deadwood throughout, ivy clad		12	452
G75	Ash	18	55	Maturing		C	Historic failures throughout, sparse canopies, ash dieback disease		6.6	137
G76	Oak	16	50	Maturing		B	Deadwood throughout, limited access, ivy clad		6	113
G77	Oak	6	20	Young		C	Large group of small young trees	Fell	2.4	18
G78	Elm	10	15	Young		C	Group of small young dead/dying trees	Fell	1.8	10
G79	Field maple	12	45	Maturing		B	Inaccessible dense group of three trees. One tree subject to AL/2/16 TPO T44.	Fell one southern tree	5.4	92
T80	Ash	16	75	Maturing		B	AL/2/16 TPO T45. Inaccessible, twin stem at 5 m, historic failures throughout.		9	254
T81	Ash	12	40	Maturing		C	Heavy lean north	Fell	4.8	72
G82	Field maple	12	45	Maturing		C	Inaccessible dense overgrown hedgerow group. One tree subject to AL/2/16 TPO T46.	Fell	5.4	92
T83	Oak	18	85	Mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T47. Inaccessible for survey.		10.2	327

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
T84	Oak	12	50	Mature		C	Inaccessible, heavily suppressed. Four trees in group subject to AL/2/16 TPO T49-T52.		6	113
G85	Ash, field maple	18	50	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T53 ash only. Inaccessible, dense group, ivy clad, historic failures throughout.	Fell 2 northern trees	6	113
G86	Willow, elm, hawthorn, hazel, plum	5	20	Young		C	Overgrown scrub and small trees	Fell	2.4	18
T87	Oak	10	57.5	Maturing		C	AL/2/16 TPO T54. Inaccessible small tree, sparse canopy, deadwood throughout	Fell	6.9	150
T88	Horse chestnut	18	80*	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T55 and AL/2/91 TPO T6. Ivy clad, multi-stemmed at 4 m from historic pruning, weak unions throughout.	Fell	9.6	290
T89	Sycamore	16	85	Maturing		C	AL/2/16 TPO T56. Heavily asymmetric, significant deadwood.	Fell	10.2	327
T90	Oak	20	95*	Maturing		B	AL/2/16 TPO T57 and AL/2/91 TPO T4. Ivy clad, heavily pruned to west adjacent to overhead services.	Fell	11.4	408

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No		Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5 m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)
T91	Oak	20	140	Over mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T59 and AL/2/91 TPO T3. Heavily pruned to east adjacent to overhead services.		15	707
T92	Oak	18	112.5*	Over mature		A	AL/2/16 TPO T58. Stem hollowing, Ganoderma sp. bracket at base to south, deadwood throughout.		13.5	573
H93	Hawthorn, field maple, elm, blackthorn, hazel	6	20	Maturing		C	Overgrown hedgerow. Several trees subject to AL/2/16 TPO T33, T35, T60 and T61.	Fell	2.4	18
T94	Sycamore	20	90	Mature		C	AL/2/16 TPO T62 and AL/2/91 TPO T1. Epicormic growth at base restricting access, included stem union at 3 m, dieback of cambium beneath on eastern side.	Fell	10.8	366
T95	Oak	8	50	Mature		C	AL/2/16 TPO T34. Stunned growth, sparse canopy.	Fell	6	113
T96	Oak	16	75	Maturing		A	AL/2/16 TPO T32. Inaccessible.		9	254
T97	Oak	16	90	Mature		B	AL/2/16 TPO T31. Inaccessible, suppressed to south, twin stem 'u' shaped union at 4 m, ivy clad, deadwood throughout.		10.8	366
T98	Oak	16	60	Maturing		C	Inaccessible, heavily asymmetric		7.2	163

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Explanatory Notes

• Abbreviations:

G: Group
H: Hedge
T: Tree
VT: Veteran tree

• Botanical tree names:

Ash	: <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Blackthorn	: <i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Cypress	: <i>Cupressus</i> sp
Elder	: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm	: <i>Ulmus</i> sp
Field maple	: <i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat willow	: <i>Salix caprea</i>
Gum	: <i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>
Hawthorn	: <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	: <i>Corylus avellana</i>
Holly	: <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Horse chestnut	: <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Leyland cypress	: <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>
Oak	: <i>Quercus robur</i>
Plum	: <i>Prunus</i> sp
Scots pine	: <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sycamore	: <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Willow	: <i>Salix</i> sp

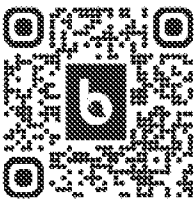
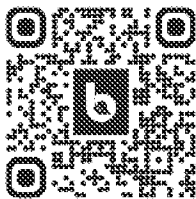
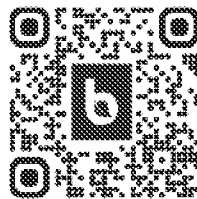
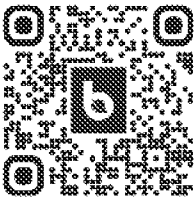
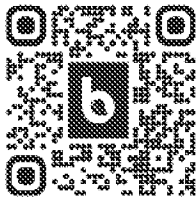
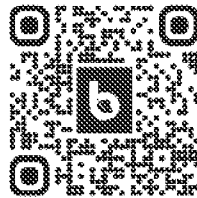
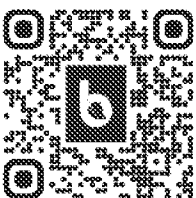
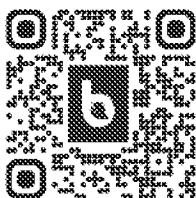
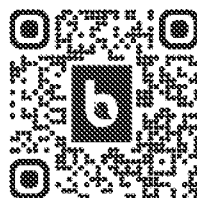
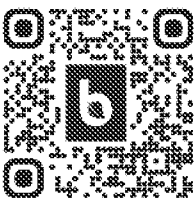
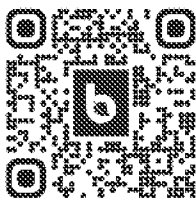
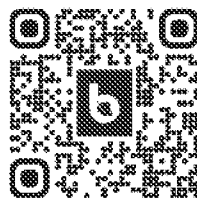
- **BS 5837 (2012) compliance:** All data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837.
- **Tree checks and site limitations:** Each tree was subjected to a quick visual check level of inspection. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during this level of inspection and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground. A separate note is recorded if further investigation may be required to clarify its status.
- **Crown spreads:** Crown radial spreads were estimated to the nearest metre and represent our assessment of the viable crown dimensions that would be retainable after normal management. For clarification, the viable crown spread is the size of the main body of the crown, and not necessarily the furthest extent of odd branches that extend out beyond this core of the crown.
- **Dimensions:** All dimensions are estimated unless otherwise indicated with an asterisk (*) after the figure.
- **Species:** Species identification is based on visual observations. Where there is some doubt over tree identity, sp is noted after the genus name to indicate that the species cannot be reliably identified at the time of the survey. Where there is more than one species in a group, only the most frequent are noted and not all the species present may be listed.
- **Height:** Height is estimated to provide a broad indication of the size of the tree.
- **Trunk diameter:** Trunk diameter is estimated or measured (with a diameter tape), at the discretion of the consultant. Estimates may be made where access is restricted, direct measurement is prevented because of ivy on the trunk, or the tree is assessed as low quality. The point of measurement and the adjustments for stem variations are as advised in Figure C1 of BS 5837. Individual diameters for multiple stems are recorded in the notes, with the calculated cumulative diameter recorded in the diameter column.
- **Maturity:** In planning context, maturity provides a simplistic indication of a tree's ability to cope with change and its potential for further growth. For the purposes of this report, young indicates a potential to significantly increase in size and a high ability to cope with change, maturing indicates some potential to increase in size and a medium ability to cope with change, and mature indicates little potential to increase in size and limited ability to cope with change.



Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

- **Low branches:** Any low branches that would not be feasible for removal during normal management and should be considered as a design constraint are noted here and explained in the notes.
- **Category:** Our assessment automatically considered tree physiological/structural condition (BS 5837, 4.4.2.5h), and so these are not listed separately in the schedule. Additionally, the category accounts for the remaining contribution (BS 5837, 4.4.2.5i) as greater than 40 years for A trees, greater than 20 years for B trees, at least 10 years for C trees and less than 10 years for U trees, so this is also not listed separately in the schedule. Category A, B and C trees are automatically listed as sub-category 1 unless otherwise stated.
- **Notes:** Only relevant features relating to physiological or structural condition and low branches that may help clarify the categorisation are recorded. If there are no notes, then the presumption should be that no relevant features were observed.
- **Tree works:** The recommended tree works are based on the quick visual check level of inspection and only intended to address significant hazards identified during that inspection. The following points should also be considered before carrying out any works:
 1. **Reporting during work operations:** In the context of the preliminary nature of the tree inspection, any defects that may affect tree safety discovered by the contractor when carrying out the work recommendations should be reported to the supervising officer. Modification to the schedule of works may be required because of these reports. The contractor should be specifically instructed on this point.
 2. **Implementation of works:** All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 *Recommendations for Tree Work* as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the local authority list and preferably one approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their Register of Contractors is available free from The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire GL10 3DL; phone 01242 522152; website www.trees.org.uk.
 3. **Statutory wildlife obligations:** The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.
 4. **Stumps:** Stumps to be removed within the RPAs of retained trees should be ground out with a stump grinder to minimise any disturbance unless otherwise authorised by the supervising officer.
- **RPAs:** The RPAs were calculated as recommended in BS 5837, and the nominal RPA radius for each tree listed, irrespective of any modifying factors. Where appropriate, RPAs for trees on the site may have been adjusted as recommended in BS 5837 and illustrated on the plan.
- **Future tree safety inspections:** Due to the time that may elapse between the original survey and the start of development, all trees should be re-inspected as part of the standard risk management process before any works start on site. Our assessment of the trees was carried out on the basis that a re-inspection would be carried out within a year of the assessment visit and our advice on tree condition must be reviewed annually from the date of that visit.

Appendix 3: QR Codes for SGNs (Scan with reader to download)

		
<i>SGN 1 Monitoring tree protection</i>	<i>SGN 2 Fencing protected trees</i>	<i>SGN 3 Ground protection</i>
		
<i>SGN 4 Pollution control</i>	<i>SGN 5 Site cranes & piling rigs</i>	<i>SGN 6 Height restrictions</i>
		
<i>SGN 7 Excavating in RPAs</i>	<i>SGN 8 Removing surfacing and structures in RPAs</i>	<i>SGN 9 Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs</i>
		
<i>SGN 10 Installing structures in RPAs</i>	<i>SGN 11 Installing services in RPAs</i>	<i>SGN 12 Landscaping in RPAs</i>



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