



BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Client:	Neil Porter
Site address:	14 Woods Hill Close, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead RH19 3RJ
Report reference:	#Ref-15
Surveyor:	Ian Dalton Dip Arb L4 (ABC)
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Date:	16 th October 2025

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1.0 Executive Summary

1.1.1 Canopy IQ was commissioned to undertake an arboricultural survey at 14 Woods Hill Close, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead RH19 3RJ, on 9th October 2025 and prepare this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA). This report has been produced in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* to support a planning application for the proposed development.

1.1.2 The proposed development will not encroach upon the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of any retained trees.

1.1.3 The proposed design does not require the removal of any trees or tree groups.

1.1.4 No partial removal of any tree groups is required.

1.1.5 Two tree features were recorded within or adjacent to the proposed development site:

✚ **T1** is an early mature Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with an asymmetric crown form resulting from suppression by adjacent trees. It is a single-stemmed specimen exhibiting no major structural or physiological defects but offers low arboricultural merit and is categorised as Category C under BS 5837:2012. Its Root Protection Area (RPA) is calculated at 4.2m radius (55m²).

✚ **G2** comprises off-site early mature Leyland cypress (× *Cuprocyparis leylandii*) and English yew (*Taxus baccata*), forming a screening group in the neighbouring garden. This group offers limited arboricultural value and is also assigned a Category C rating. The RPA has been estimated at 49m² based on available data.

1.1.6 Both features are considered to be of low quality, with a predicted remaining contribution of at least 10 years. No veteran, high-value (Category A) or moderate-value (Category B) trees are present that would pose a significant constraint to development.

- 1.1.7** A total of one individual tree and one tree group were recorded during the survey. No hedges or shrub/scrub areas were present. Trees have been categorised as per the BS 5837:2012 guidelines as follows:

1.2 Table 1: Summary of Tree Survey Categorisation

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<i>Trees</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Groups</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Hedges</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Woodlands</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Shrub/Scrub areas</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>TOTAL</i>	0	0	2	0	2

- 1.2.1** Full details for each item, including dimensions, condition, and specific recommendations, can be found in the [Tree Schedule \(Appendix 2\)](#).

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Instructions

- 2.1.1** Canopy IQ was instructed by Neil Porter to undertake a tree survey and prepare this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA).

2.2 Scope and Purpose

- 2.2.1** This report details the findings of our survey in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. It assesses the potential impact of the proposed development on the tree population and provides a strategic framework for protecting retained trees through a Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

3.0 The Site

3.1 Site Location and Context

- 3.1.1** The site is a residential property comprising a main dwelling and associated garden space, with one tree located in the rear garden.
- 3.1.2** The site boundaries are indicated by the red line on the plan below:



4.0 Legal Status of the Trees

Protection Type	Yes/No
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	No
Conservation Area	No

4.1.1 See the image below, which displays a snapshot of Mid Sussex District Council’s interactive map that illustrates the extent of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and Conservation Areas affecting the site.

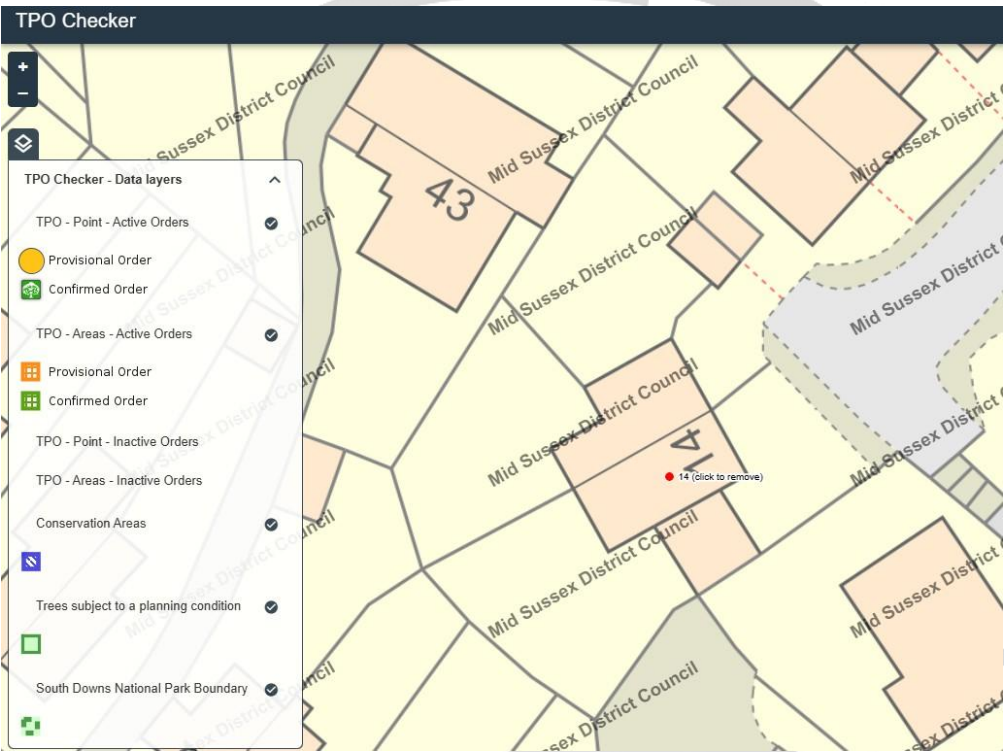


Figure 1 Snapshot from Mid Sussex District Council’s interactive map showing TPOs and CAs

- 4.1.2 See [Appendix 7](#) for more information on the statutory protection of trees.
- 4.1.3 Please be aware of the following regarding vegetation clearance: If you want to prune or remove a tree that is protected by a Tree Preservation Order or is within a Conservation Area, you need to get written permission from the Local Planning Authority before you can proceed with the work. However, if the work is necessary as part of a planning consent, you do not need additional permission.

5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 General

- 5.1.1** This section evaluates the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on the tree population. The assessment is based on the final proposed layout and has informed the recommendations for mitigation and protection detailed below.

5.2 Direct Impacts on Trees

- 5.2.1 Tree Removals:** No tree removals are required to implement the proposed design. All trees and groups surveyed are to be retained in full.
- 5.2.2 Facilitation Pruning:** No facilitation pruning is required. The proposed works do not encroach upon the crown spread of any retained trees, and adequate clearance is already present.

5.3 Indirect Impacts on Trees

- 5.3.1 Root Protection Area (RPA) Incursions:** There are no incursions into the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of any retained trees. The development has been designed to avoid all RPAs, and as such, indirect impacts to rooting environments are not anticipated.

5.4 Mitigation and Tree Protection Strategy

- 5.4.1 Protective Fencing:** Prior to any works commencing, robust protective barriers will be installed at the locations indicated on the [Tree Protection Plan \(Appendix 4\)](#). This will establish secure Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) to safeguard retained trees.

5.5 Ground Protection:

- 5.5.1** No access or working is proposed within any RPA; therefore, ground protection measures are **not required** for this scheme.

5.6 Specialist Construction Methods:

- 5.6.1** No specialist construction methodologies (e.g. 'no-dig' surfaces) are required, as all construction activities are located outside the RPAs of retained trees.

6.0 Conclusion

- 6.1.1** The proposed development has been designed to ensure the full retention and protection of all recorded tree features. There are no trees proposed for removal or pruning, and the layout fully avoids any incursion into the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of both T1 and G2.
- 6.1.2** Given this, the development is not anticipated to have any adverse impact on the retained trees, either directly or indirectly. As a precautionary measure, tree protection fencing should still be erected prior to the commencement of any works, in accordance with the specification set out in BS 5837:2012, Figure 2, to safeguard the RPAs during construction.
- 6.1.3** No Arboricultural Method Statement is considered necessary at this stage due to the absence of tree-related constraints. The retained trees, while of low individual arboricultural merit, will continue to provide a degree of screening and amenity value appropriate to their setting.
- 6.1.4** The proposed scheme is deemed arboriculturally sound and fully compliant with the recommendations of BS 5837:2012.
- 6.1.5** Should you have any queries regarding the contents of this report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Ian Dalton DipArbL4 (ABC)

Ian Dalton

Principal Arboricultural Consultant
Canopy IQ Ltd

Appendix 1: Key to Tree Survey Schedule

Tree no. (with Google map link) – The individual identification reference numbers for the tree. For example:

✚ **T1** – Individual tree

✚ **G1** – Group of trees

This field also includes a link to the tree's location on Google Maps.

Species – The species of the tree, listed by scientific name, with the accompanying common name in parentheses.

Structural Condition – An assessment of the tree's structural integrity, noting any physical defects or signs of instability, categorised as follows:

✚ **Good** – No significant structural defects; stable and unlikely to fail under normal conditions.

✚ **Remediable** - Defects are present but can likely be corrected through interventions like pruning.

✚ **Irremediable** - Defects are significant and cannot be corrected, compromising the tree's stability over time.

✚ **Unviable** - Structure is critically weak, posing an immediate hazard and unsuitable for retention.

Physiological Condition – Observations on the tree's health and vitality, categorised as follows:

Attributes – Characteristics or features of the tree, such as:

✚ **Height** – Total height from ground to top of the crown, measured in meters.

✚ **Stem diameter** – Diameter of the main stem at 1.3 meters above ground, in millimetres

✚ **Spread** – The horizontal reach of the crown measured from the trunk to the edge of the foliage, taken from the four cardinal points (north, south, east, and west).

✚ **Crown clearance** – Height above ground to the lowest part of the crown, important for clearance assessments.

✚ **Lowest branch** – Height of the lowest branch above ground, noting its orientation.

✚ **Life stage** – An estimate of the tree's age based on visual indicators; considered provisional unless supported by additional information, such as historical records or local knowledge.

- ✚ **Remaining contribution in years** - Estimated remaining lifespan based on health and structure, indicating future landscape value.

General Observations – General comments on the tree's overall condition, noting any physiological or structural issues, health, vitality, and form. Observations may include any visible defects, pests, diseases, or disorders affecting the tree.

Retention Category – The recommended category for tree retention is based on BS5837 criteria, which indicates the tree's suitability for retention in the context of site development or management. The categories are as follows:

- ✚ **Category A (High Quality)** – Trees of high value due to their age, size, condition, or special significance (e.g., historical, ecological, or landscape importance). They have a long-anticipated lifespan and contribute significantly to the landscape. Retention is strongly recommended wherever possible.
- ✚ **Category B (Moderate Quality)** – Trees of moderate value, in fair condition with some defects or younger age. They make a positive contribution to the landscape but are not as essential as Category A trees. Retention is desirable if it does not hinder site development.
- ✚ **Category C (Low Quality)** – Trees of lower value due to poor health, limited longevity, or minor landscape significance. Often younger or smaller, they may have defects that limit their lifespan. Retention is optional, and they can be removed if needed for site development.
- ✚ **Category U (Unsuitable for Retention)** – Trees in poor condition with serious structural defects or health issues, unlikely to survive beyond 10 years. These trees are not recommended for retention due to safety concerns and limited future value.

Lowest Branch – The height of the lowest branch above ground level, noted to aid in assessing tree clearance for access or visibility.

Root Protection Area (RPA) – The calculated area surrounding a tree is required to protect its root system and ensure its health, as per BS5837 guidelines.

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

14 Woods Hill Close, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead

Site address: RH19 3RJ

Client: Neil Porter



Report ref: #Ref-15

Survey date: 9th October 2025

Tree no. (with Google map link)	Species	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	No. of stems	Attributes	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Photo
T1	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Stable	Normal	1	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Early mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Heavily suppressed by neighbouring trees, asymmetric crown. No significant defects visible but lacking any significant arboricultural merit.	C3	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	
G2	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>) English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Stable	Normal	1	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Group of off-site trees in neighbouring garden, measurements are estimated. Group of Conifers that offers effective screening but lack any significant arboricultural merit.	C3	Area: 49 sq m.	

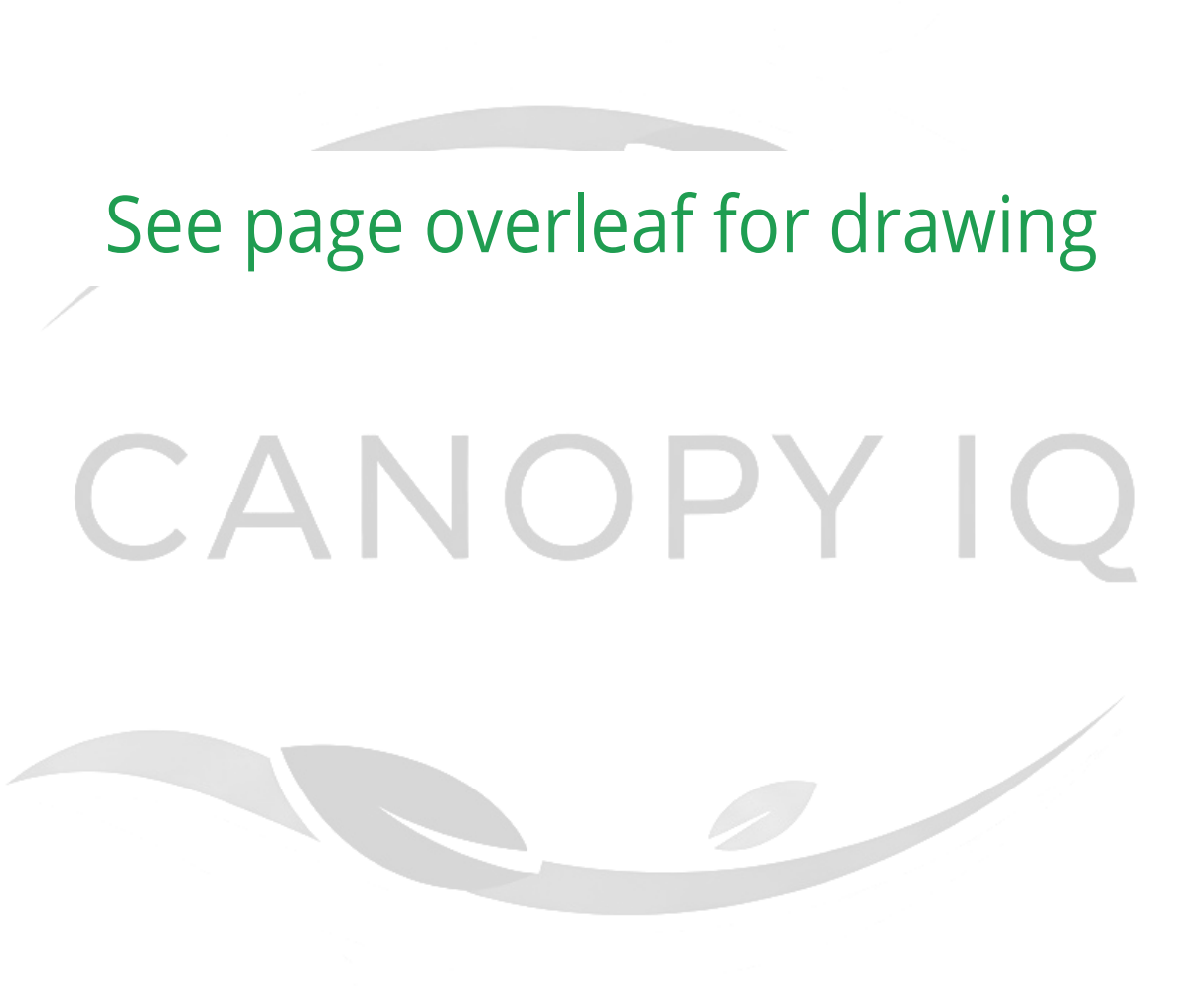


Appendix 3: Tree work Schedule

****No tree work is required as part of this proposal****

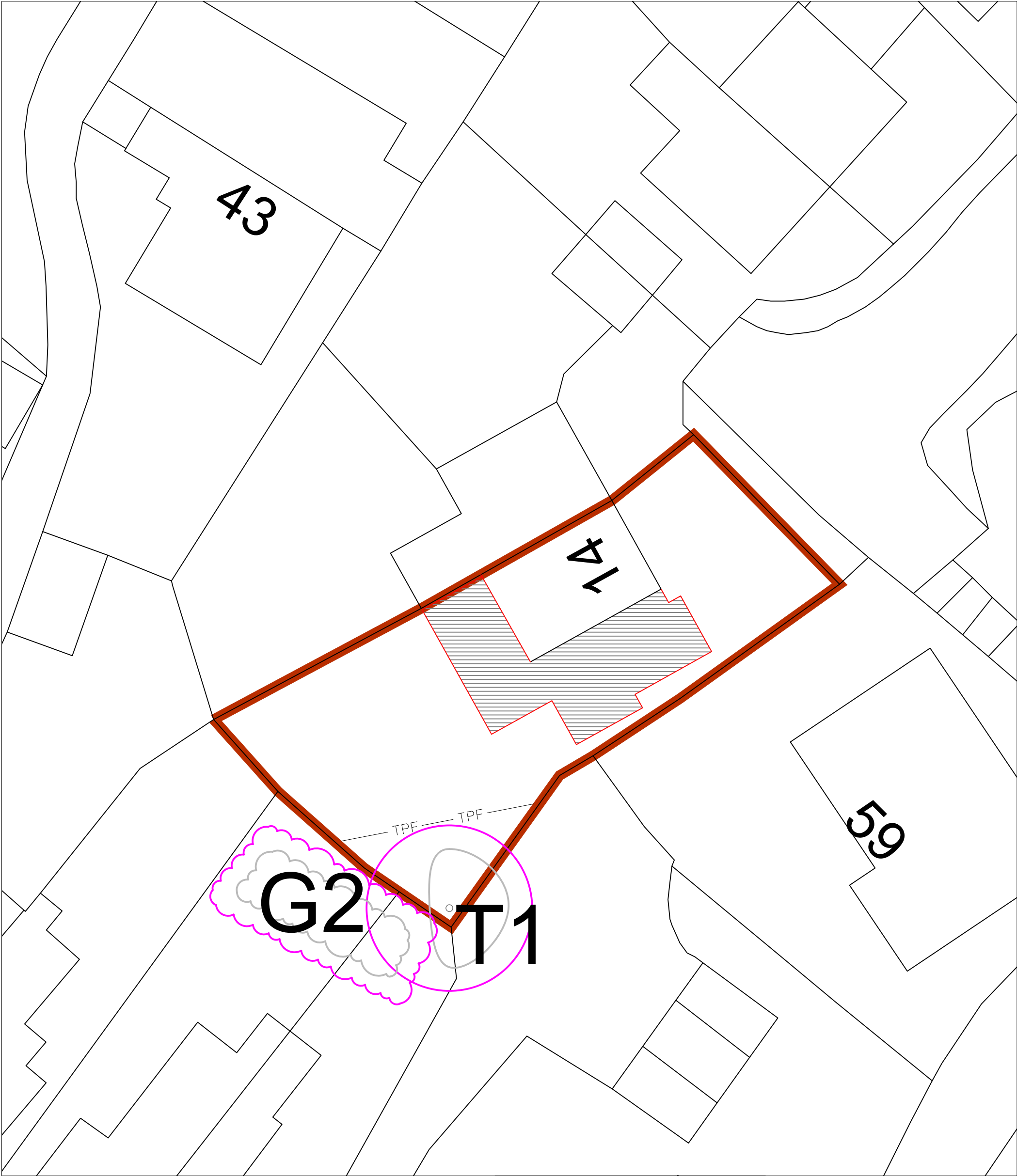
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Appendix 4: *Tree Protection Plan (TPP)*

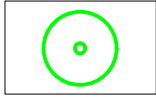


See page overleaf for drawing

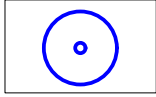
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Key



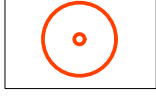
Category A - Trees of high quality
with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years



Category B - Trees of moderate quality
with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years



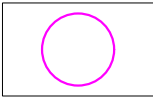
Category C - Trees of low quality
with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm



Category U - Trees unsuitable for retention
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



Group of trees (G) / Hedgerows (H) / Woodlands (W) / Shrub (S)
Colour coded according to categories above



Root Protection Area (RPA)



Group of trees (G) / Hedgerows (H) / Woodlands (W) / Shrub (S) to be removed/partially removed.

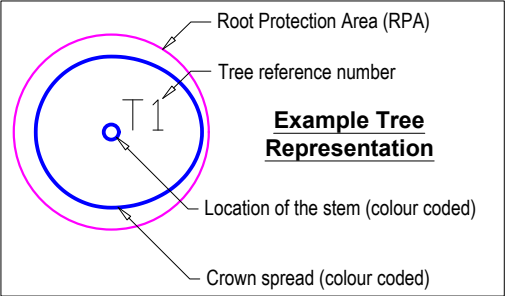


Trees to be removed



Tree Protective Fencing (TPF)

NOTE:
TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AT A3 SIZE



Site
14 Woods Hill Close

Client
Neil Porter

Drawing title
Tree Protection Plan
for Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Drawing no. TPP/#Ref-15/19-10-25

Revision
~

Drawn by
ID

Date
19-10-25

Appendix 5: Tree Protection Barriers & Ground Protection Design

1.0 Purpose and Function

- 1.1.1** Tree protection barriers are to be erected prior to any site clearance, demolition or construction activity. Their purpose is to prevent physical damage to retained trees and to preserve soil structure within the Root Protection Area (RPA) throughout the project duration.
- 1.1.2** The barrier type and positioning must be proportionate to the nature and scale of the adjacent works, in accordance with BS 5837:2012, Clause 6.2.2.

1.2 Specification

- 1.2.1** Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the protective barrier shall conform to the default specification illustrated in BS 5837:2012 [Figure 2](#):

- ✚ Height: Minimum 2.0 m.
- ✚ Framework: Scaffold poles arranged both vertically and horizontally, with vertical poles spaced at no more than 3.0 m centres, braced to resist impact.
- ✚ Infill: Weldmesh panels securely attached to the scaffold framework.
- ✚ Foundations: Scaffold poles driven firmly into the ground or mounted on fixed base plates where underground constraints apply.
- ✚ Alternative Systems: Where site conditions or risk assessments indicate a low likelihood of incursion, lightweight systems such as 'Heras' panels on concrete or rubber feet may be used only with LPA agreement. Such panels must be secured with a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers per panel and stabilised with additional support struts.
- ✚ Signage: Weatherproof notices stating "TREE PROTECTION ZONE – KEEP OUT" shall be affixed to the fencing at 5 m intervals, facing the working area ([see Figure 5](#)).

1.3 Installation and Maintenance

- 1.3.1** Barriers must be installed in the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan prior to the commencement of works. They are to remain in place, intact, and fit for purpose for the full duration of the construction phase, unless agreed otherwise in writing with the project arboriculturist and the LPA. Any damage to the fencing must be rectified immediately.

1.4 Location

- 1.4.1** The protective barriers will be aligned to enclose the full extent of each RPA, thereby defining the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). The CEZ is a no-entry zone for all personnel, vehicles, plant and materials, except where specific access is authorised in accordance with an approved Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).



Figure 2 Example of welded mesh barriers in use

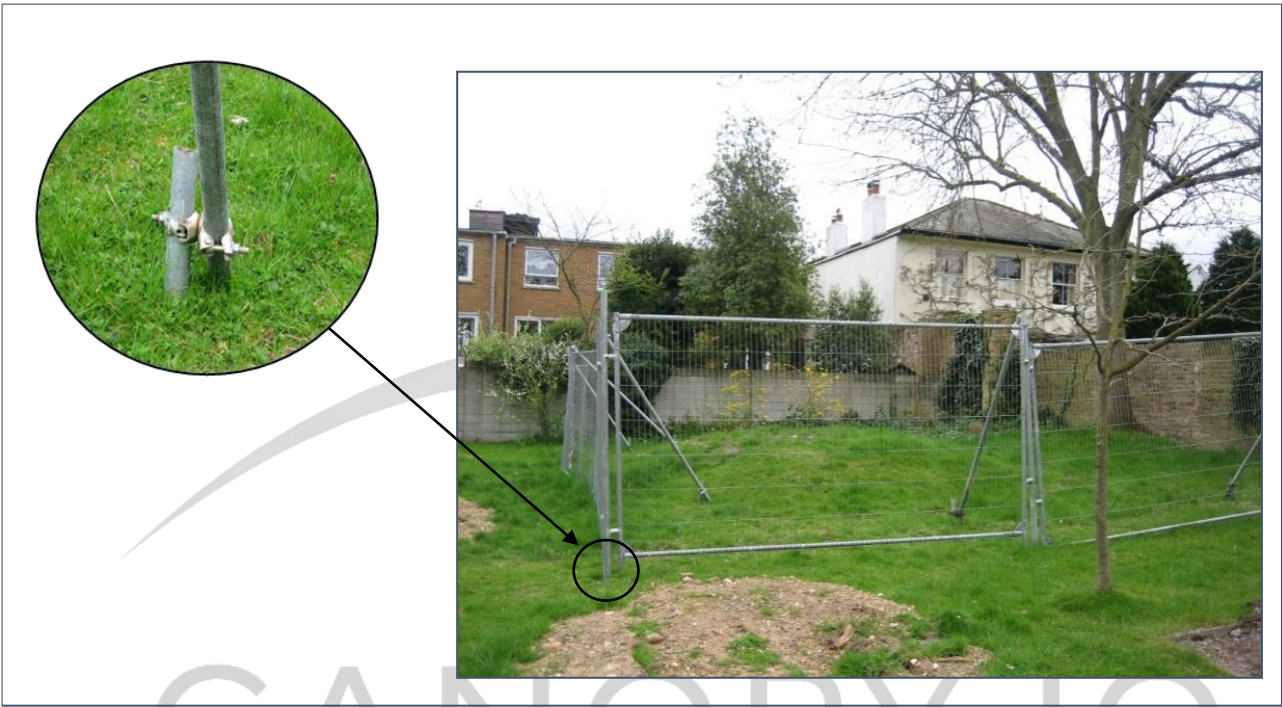


Figure 4 Default specification or protective barrier

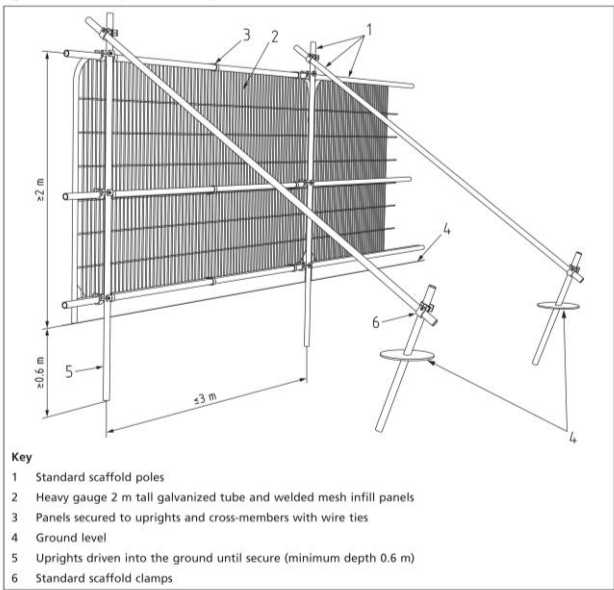
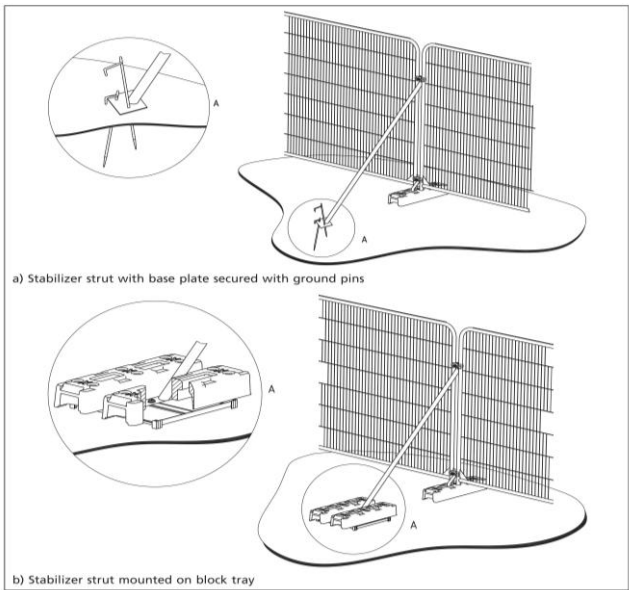


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing system



Figures above are reproduced with the permission of the British Standards Institute.



Figure 5 - Examples of Protective Fencing Signing



2.0 Box Hoarding

2.1 Purpose

- 2.1.1** Where it is not feasible to erect protective fencing due to space constraints or site layout, the trunks of retained trees within or adjacent to the working area shall be safeguarded with box hoarding. This method provides robust physical protection against accidental impact from machinery, materials handling, or other construction activities.

2.2 Specification

- 2.2.1** The hoarding shall consist of timber or exterior-grade plywood panels fixed to a rigid supporting frame. The frame must be braced and anchored to prevent movement, ensuring the panels remain in close proximity to (but not in direct contact with) the trunk.

-  **Panel Material:** Minimum 18 mm exterior-grade plyboard or equivalent.
-  **Frame Construction:** Treated timber or other durable material, designed to resist displacement or collapse.
-  **Clearance:** A minimum gap of 25 mm should be maintained between the trunk and the hoarding to prevent abrasion to the bark.
-  **Height:** Hoarding should extend to a minimum height of 2.0 m or to the first significant branch union, whichever is lower.

2.3 Installation and Duration

- 2.3.1** Box hoarding must be installed prior to the commencement of works in the vicinity of the tree and maintained in a serviceable condition for the duration of the activity that necessitated its installation. Removal should only take place when the risk of damage has passed and with the agreement of the project arboriculturist.

Figure 6 - Example of Box Hoarding



3.0 *Ground protection*

- 3.1.1** Where temporary construction access or working space is required within a Root Protection Area (RPA), the soil structure must be protected from compaction. The appropriate specification for ground protection will depend on the load it is expected to carry.
- 3.1.2** For pedestrian traffic only: A single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., a 100 mm depth of woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- 3.1.3** For light plant and pedestrian-operated machinery (up to 2 tonnes): Proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., a 150 mm depth of woodchip) on a geotextile membrane.
- 3.1.4** For heavy vehicles (exceeding 2 tonnes): A specific engineered solution designed to distribute the load without compressing the soil beneath. This typically involves proprietary systems of interlocking plastic or metal plates (e.g., Trakmats or similar) or cellular confinement systems. The precise specification will be confirmed in a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement.

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Figure 6 + 7 - Examples of proprietary ground protection panels



Appendix 6: Methods of Work in Close Proximity to Trees

4.0 Working Within Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 4.1.1** All activities within RPAs must follow specific working practices to minimise the risk of root damage. Excavation and construction in these areas should be avoided wherever possible. Where such work is unavoidable, only hand tools or low-impact techniques such as air spades shall be used to expose soil, ensuring roots remain undamaged.

4.2 Removal of Hard Surfaces Within Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs)

- 4.2.1** The dismantling or removal of existing hard surfaces (e.g., paving slabs, tarmac, brickwork, or walls) within CEZs shall be undertaken with care to protect the underlying root system. The use of heavy machinery within these zones is prohibited due to the risk of soil compaction and root injury.
- 4.2.2** Where surface breaking is required, pneumatic drills or small hydraulic breakers may be employed. Where mechanical assistance is necessary, a mini-excavator may be used provided its operating reach does not pass beneath the canopy spread of retained trees.
- 4.2.3** Exposed roots must be immediately covered with topsoil, damp hessian, or sharp sand to prevent desiccation during works.

4.3 Service Installation Within RPAs

- 4.3.1** Service routes (e.g., water, gas, electricity, drainage) must be designed to avoid RPAs wherever practicable. If installation within an RPA is unavoidable, trenching shall be carried out by hand or using an air spade to minimise disturbance.
- 4.3.2** Roots with a diameter exceeding 25 mm must not be severed without the direction of the project arboriculturist. Roots of smaller diameter should be pruned back cleanly with a sharp tool to minimise the potential for infection or decay.

4.4 Installing New Hard Surfaces Within RPAs

- 4.4.1** The construction of hard surfaces within RPAs shall follow a 'no-dig' approach, with the new surface laid above the existing soil grade rather than excavated into it.
- 4.4.2** The surface should be constructed from porous materials that permit the infiltration of air and water to the underlying root system, in line with the recommendations of BS 5837:2012.

4.5 Fencing in RPAs

- 4.5.1** When installing fence posts within RPAs, the holes must be dug by hand, and if significant roots are encountered, the post locations should be adjusted. If small roots are found, sharp, clean cuts should be made. Special care is needed to ensure that wet cement does not come into contact with tree roots.

4.6 Landscaping within RPAs

- 4.6.1** Landscaping work within CEZs requires careful planning to prevent tree damage. Protective fencing should remain in place as long as possible, and where removed, clear markings should be made to delineate the protected zone. Any digging or soil preparation within CEZs must be done by hand, and any topsoil additions should be limited to no more than 100 mm in depth.

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4.7 Examples of a Cellular Confinement System

Figure 7 Cellular Confinement System - Transition detail (Ramp)

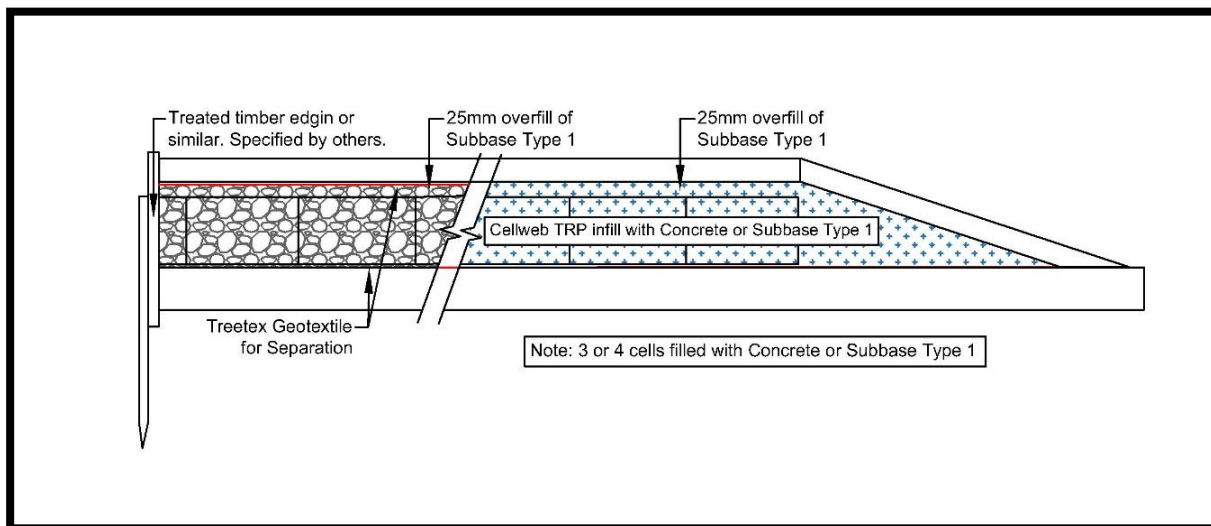


Figure 8 Cellular Confinement System - Transition detail (Flat)

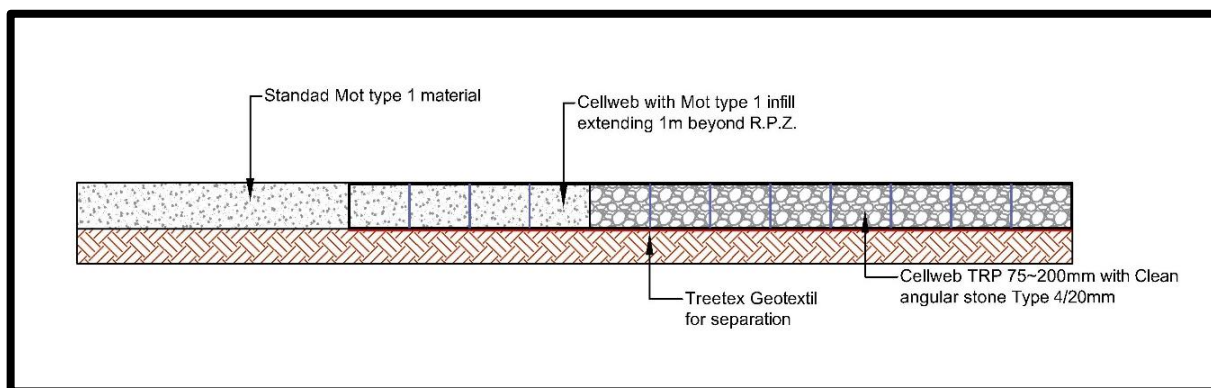


Figure 9 Cellular Confinement System - Kerb Edging

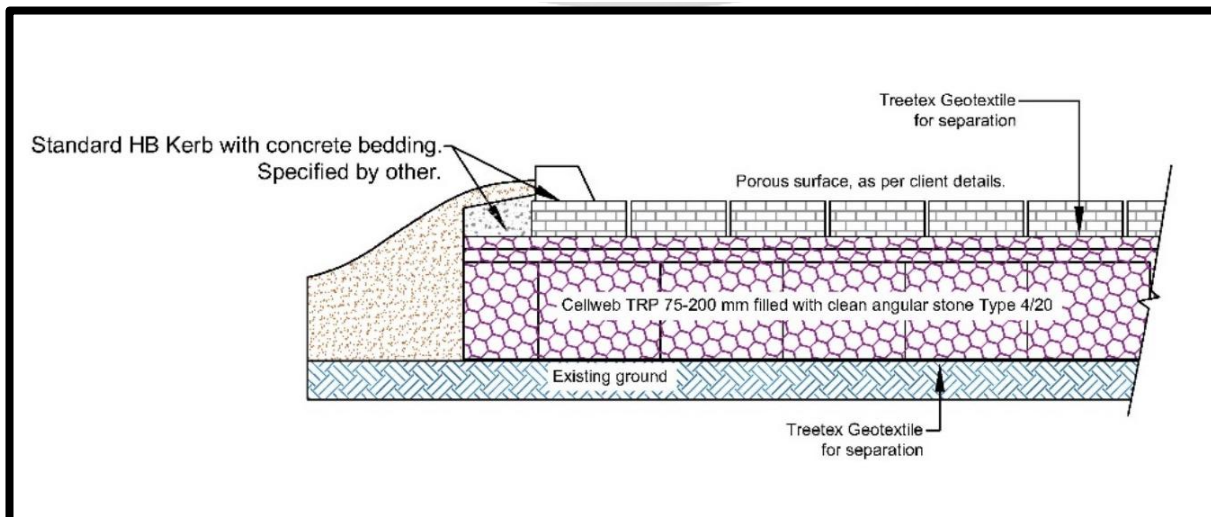


Figure 10 Cellular Confinement System - Timber Edging

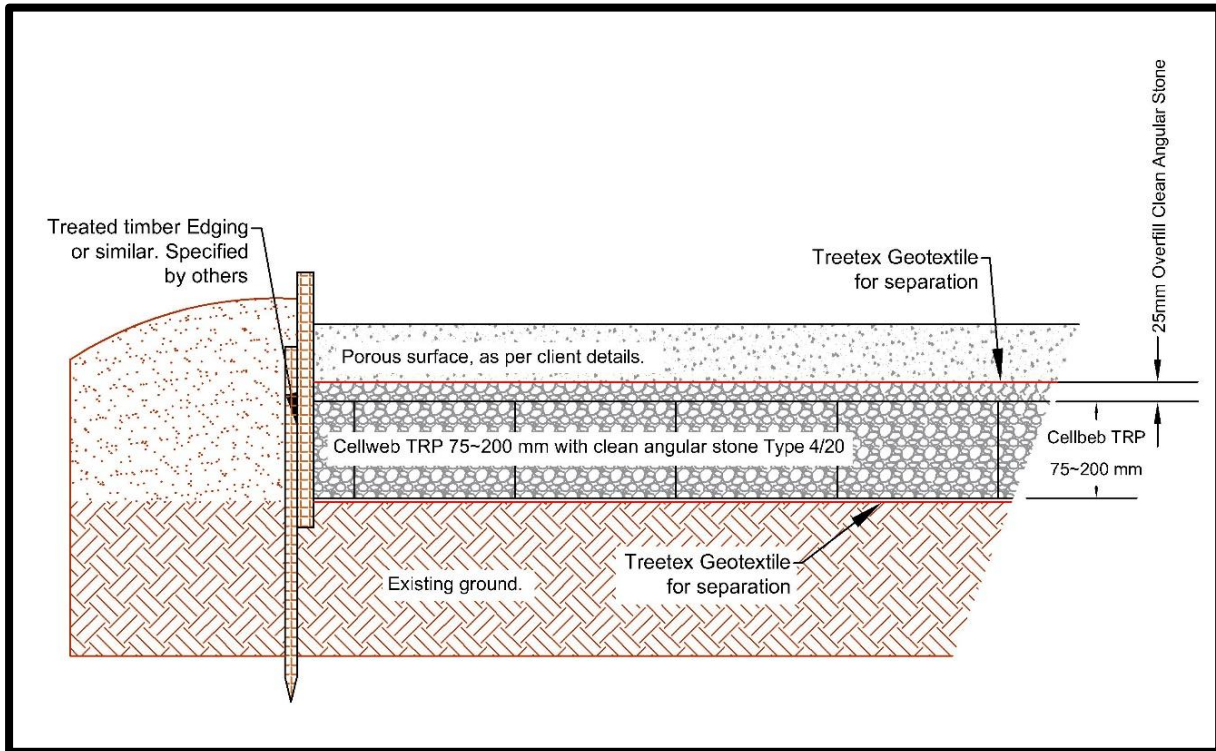


Figure 11 Examples of Cellweb filling with angular stone



Appendix 7: Report Caveats, Tree Protection and References

1.0 Guidance on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

- 1.1.1** This appendix provides general guidance on the primary forms of statutory tree protection in the UK: Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and Conservation Areas. The information contained within our report does not override the legal duties of the tree owner.
- 1.1.2** It is the tree owner's responsibility to ascertain the legal status of any trees before authorising or undertaking work. We recommend contacting the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to confirm if trees on your property are subject to any restrictions. Canopy IQ can assist with this process and any subsequent applications or notifications if required.

1.2 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

- 1.2.1** A **Tree Preservation Order (TPO)** is a legal order made by an LPA to protect specific trees, groups of trees, or woodlands in the interests of public amenity. A TPO makes it a criminal offence to carry out any of the following works without the LPA's formal consent:

-  Cutting down
-  Topping
-  Lopping
-  Uprooting
-  Wilful damage
-  Wilful destruction

- 1.2.2** **Applying for Consent** An application must be submitted to the LPA to obtain consent for proposed works to a protected tree. The LPA typically has up to eight weeks to issue a decision. Consent may be granted with conditions, or it may be refused.
- 1.2.3** **Exemptions** There are some exemptions from the need to apply for consent. For instance, work may be undertaken without consent if a tree is dead or has become dangerous. However, it is strongly advised to provide the LPA with at least five working days' written notice of any proposed work on a dead or dangerous tree, except in a genuine emergency.

- 1.2.4 Penalties** Contravention of a TPO is a criminal offence and can lead to significant fines. If a tree is destroyed or removed without consent, the landowner is also under a duty to plant a replacement tree.

1.3 Trees in Conservation Areas

- 1.3.1** A **Conservation Area** is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Trees often make a significant contribution to the character of these areas and are therefore afforded protection.

- 1.3.2 How are Trees Protected?** Within a Conservation Area, it is a criminal offence to carry out work on any tree with a stem diameter greater than 75 mm, when measured at 1.5 metres from ground level, without first notifying the LPA.

- 1.3.3 The Notification Process** Anyone proposing to carry out work on a tree in a Conservation Area must give the LPA six weeks' written notice of their intention. This is often referred to as a 'Section 211 notice'. This provides the LPA with an opportunity to consider whether the tree should be protected by a TPO.

- 1.3.4** During the six-week period, the LPA can respond in one of two ways:

✚ **Issue a new TPO:** If the LPA considers the tree to have significant amenity value, it may make a TPO to provide long-term protection. If this occurs, a formal application for consent will be required for any future works.

✚ **Take no action:** The LPA may decide not to make a TPO. In this case, once the six-week period has expired, the proposed work can be carried out.

- 1.3.5 Exemptions and Penalties** The exemptions and penalties for carrying out unauthorised work on trees within a Conservation Area are broadly the same as those for TPOs.

1.4 Summary and Important Advice

- 1.4.1** Before authorising any tree work, it is essential to contact the Local Planning Authority to confirm whether the trees are subject to a TPO or are located within a Conservation Area.

- 1.4.2** This simple check ensures that all work is conducted lawfully and avoids the risk of prosecution and substantial penalties. The legal status of trees can change, and this information should always be verified directly with the relevant council department.

- 1.4.3** Disclaimer: This guidance is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice. It is a summary of complex regulations. Canopy IQ accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from reliance on this

information without first confirming the legal status of the trees with the appropriate Local Planning Authority.

2.0 Report Caveats

2.1 Scope of the Survey

- 2.1.1** This report addresses only the arboricultural aspects of the site and is based on the observed condition of trees at the time of inspection. Trees are living, dynamic organisms and their health and structural integrity can change over time due to environmental conditions, pests, diseases, or mechanical damage. Regular reassessment is therefore recommended to identify any changes that could affect stability or safety.

2.2 Hedges and Dense Vegetation

- 2.2.1** Certain vegetation types, particularly dense hedgerows and unmanaged thickets, may comprise multiple species that are difficult to identify during a single site visit, especially outside the growing season. Where such limitations occur, they will be recorded in the tree survey schedule.

2.3 Maintenance of Vegetation

- 2.3.1** It is the responsibility of the client or site manager to ensure that any vegetation within or adjacent to the construction zone is appropriately assessed and maintained in accordance with current building and health & safety guidelines. A pre-commencement walkover inspection is advised to confirm that vegetation is suitably managed before works begin.

2.4 Arboricultural Involvement

- 2.4.1** An appropriately qualified arboricultural consultant should remain engaged throughout the development process to monitor the condition of retained trees, ensure protective measures are maintained, and advise on mitigation where necessary. Any amendments to the approved development design should be reviewed for potential arboricultural impacts before implementation.

2.5 Report Validity

- 2.5.1** This report is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of inspection. After this time, a further site visit is recommended to verify the continued accuracy of the findings and recommendations.

2.6 Copyright

- 2.6.1** The contents of this report are the intellectual property of **Canopy IQ** and must not be reproduced, distributed, or used for any purpose without prior written consent.

3.0 References

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