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Landscape Design and Ecology

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

**Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14
9AX**

On Behalf of: Salutem Shared Services

Client:	Salutem Shared Services			
Project:	Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX			
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology (LLDE) has been commissioned by Salutem Shared Services to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement for the proposed development at Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX (hereinafter referred to as the site).
- 1.2 The principal aim of this report is to detail construction control measures to protect retained trees and tree groups (including hedgerows) within, and adjacent to, the site in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.
- 1.3 This report has been produced based upon a BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Survey undertaken by this company on the 31st of October 2025– this survey information is presented in Appendix A and summarised in section 1.11 below.
- 1.4 This report, and the accompanying Existing Tree Schedule, Tree Retention and Protection Plan and the Tree Works and Demolition Plan, sets out the arboricultural impacts of the proposals using the following considerations as a framework:
- Trees to be removed and trees to be retained.
 - Remedial tree work to retained trees to allow development to take place.
 - Suitable measures to protect retained trees.
 - Special construction or engineering measures are required to enable trees to be integrated into the proposed development where impacts are unavoidable.

Limitations

- 1.5 The trees were inspected at ground level, and no decay detection equipment was used. Therefore, there is a small risk that any internal decay that may be present has gone undetected. Only preliminary recommendations for tree management are provided. A full hazard risk assessment comprising a more comprehensive analysis of the condition and potential risks to target areas is beyond the scope of this report.
- 1.6 Trees are living, dynamic organisms and as such, their health and condition will change with time. Therefore, this assessment remains valid for 18 months from the date of inspection, or until a weather event such as a severe storm (defined as a period of violent weather which is likely to cause damage to trees), after which time a new inspection is required.

Existing Site Information

- 1.7 The site is located to the east of the villages of Five Oaks and Buckman Corner, and approximately 2.3 km to the north of the village of Billingshurst, in West Sussex. The site is at the far western end of Manor Drive, Five Oaks, RH149AX. The site comprises a used and partly derelict parcel of land to the South of the main school site. The boundaries are enclosed with hedges, native trees and various ditches and banked verges. The dwellings and buildings on the site are unoccupied and in a dilapidated condition, and much of the grounds are neglected and overgrown. The areas immediately surrounding the site are mainly tree-lined pasture fields and pockets of woodlands. There is an active farm and compound to the west of the site.
- 1.8 The surrounding landscape is rural, made up of large agricultural fields and pastures, with hedgerow-lined perimeters, various areas of small and moderate-sized deciduous woodlands and other remnants of woodland. The site lies outside of any landscape designations. The South Downs National Park is at least 6km distant, to the South of the site.

Existing Site Vegetation

- 1.9 The existing site vegetation is as follows: the dominant tree species is oak *Quercus robur*, with multiple high-value mature examples along the northern boundary and several along the western boundary. The oaks are generally mature and over 20m in height. The trees have grown in fairly close proximity to each other, so they have quite upright forms and crowns which all merge together. To the eastern boundary, there are several mature common limes *Tilia cordata*, which are considered to be in good condition. To the western boundary, there are several common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, in fair to poor condition, and field maple *Acer campestre*, in good condition. To the south of the site, there is a larger area of deciduous woodland, with the following species present: hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*, oak *Q. robur*, common limes *T. cordata*, ash *F. excelsior*, and birch *sp Betula pendula*. All so present within this wooded area is, *Cupressus x leylandii*, and cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*. This area would benefit from having the cherry laurel eradicated to improve the woodland structure. There are two large weeping willows, *Salix babylonica*, with a higher value example located on the northwestern side and another slightly lesser example to the south of the site. Other native species present on the site are: *Crataegus monogyna*, *Cornus sanguinea* and *Betula pendula*.

- 1.10 Within the central areas of the site, there are various ornamental trees, overgrown conifers *Cupressus x leylandii*, some of which are considered to be in poor condition, and others are in better condition but are also considered to be overgrown examples of limited arboricultural, ecological, and asthenic value. Various examples of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, *Picea abies*, and several overgrown hedgerows of *Cupressus x leylandii*. *Rhus typhina* is also present; the local ecology would benefit from this being eradicated from the site.
- 1.11 A summary of the relative retentive worth of the trees on site, as recorded during the tree survey and expressed by their categories, is given in Table 1.

Table 01 – Summary of Existing Site Vegetation

BS Category	No of Trees	No of Groups	No of Hedges and Vegetation Groups	Total
A	7	1	0	8
B	27	10	1	38
C	10	16	7	33
U	7	1	0	8

Development Proposals

- 1.12 It is understood that the development proposals are as follows: The development proposal (The Scheme), would comprise a new building for the SEND school to support children and young people from 3-19 with neurological motor impairments, within the site of Woodview School, Ingfield Manor Drive, Billingshurst, with associated access, parking and communal areas. Phase one of the scheme would include the demolition of all buildings and built structures on the site, and the removal of any specified trees and vegetation required for the project.
- 1.13 The school building would be implemented in 4 successive phases. Proposed vehicular and pedestrian access into the site would be gained via the existing vehicular access from Ingfield Manor Drive off the A29 (Stane Street). The proposals associated with phase 1 would include a large, safe outdoor space south of the building where students will be able to engage in a range of activities, including formal and informal play in the soft and hard external play areas and, at phase 4, habitat areas.

- 1.14 The site would be treated with the planting of native and feature trees, native hedgerows, flowering lawns, ornamental planting and native wildflower grasslands. Proposed hard landscape elements to the site comprise asphalt to the main access road, pedestrian accesses, enclosed hard play areas, outdoor spaces, external equipment, and fencing within the site.

2.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Any potential tree impacts below have been identified as per BS5837:2012 section 5.4, and details are given of proposed mitigation.

Removal of Trees and Vegetation

- 2.2 The development has been designed to avoid tree losses as far as possible; however, a small number of trees shall require removal to facilitate the development. Table 3 below describes the tree losses required to facilitate the development. Trees to be retained and removed are shown on the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in **Appendix B**, and the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix C**.

Table No. 03 – Trees, Hedges and Areas of Scrub Proposed for Removal

BS Category	Tree/Group/Hedge Numbers	Total
B	T14, T24, T25, TG26, T53, and TG64.	7
C	TG08, T15, TG16, SC17, TG18, TG19, H20, TG21, TG22, SC46, T66, TG50, and TG51.	13
U	T56, and T65.	2

- 2.3 The following groups listed below are partial or section removals;
- 2.4 **TG08-** Mixed Species Native Tree Group, C. One tree from this group of two will need to be removed.
- 2.5 **TG26-** Mixed Species Native Tree Group; B. The smaller trees with a lower value to the south within this group will need to be removed; the larger, higher value trees to the north can be retained.

- 2.6 **SC40** Native Understorey Shrubs; C. A **32m²** area from the northern section will need to be removed.
- 2.7 All of the trees, hedgerows, and areas of scrub listed above will need to be removed to accommodate the development proposals.

Tree Pruning, Canopy Reduction, or Lifting

- 2.8 Some minor crown lifting and/or canopy reduction shall be required to allow adequate clearance between trees and built forms and/or access roads. This work will be undertaken in accordance with industry best practice BS3998:2010. *Table 4 below* details works required to retained trees to facilitate development, which fall within levels of good arboricultural practice:

Table No. 04 – Tree Surgery Works

Ref. Number	Category	Description of Works
TG28	B	All aspects of the crown to be lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move unimpeded.
TG29	B	All aspects of the crown to be lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move unimpeded.
T35	C	A small section of the far northern aspect of the crown to be lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move unimpeded.
T37	C	A small section of the northern aspect of the crown to be lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move unimpeded.
T52	A	It is recommended that this tree be pollarded to suitable growth points to allow the space to be functional, while retaining the tree with appropriate site management.
T55	B	A small section of the far northeastern aspect of the crown to be lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move unimpeded.

Construction access and storage

- 2.9 In the absence of mitigation, vehicular access might compact soils, harming tree roots. To avoid these impacts, there shall be a defined access route to and from all construction areas and ground protection areas where access over RPAs is required.
- 2.10 Inappropriate storage of liquids such as fuel, paint or cleaning chemicals might result in spillages with a significant impact upon high-value and or TPO trees. All such liquids will be stored at least 5.0 m from any RPA, and outside of any RPAs. Bunded containers with spill kits will be required and used to minimise the risk of spillage. This must be present on site before any work starts, including ground preparations and tree works.

Compaction of Root Protection Areas

- 2.11 The vast majority of trees to the boundaries of the site and within the more wooded area to the south are being retained and will be fully protected using Tree Protective Barriers to prevent any incursion into the root protection area (RPA). A small number of trees, however, will require enabling works and/or an operation zone within their RPAs. Trees which would be impacted are detailed below:
- 2.12 During the demolition and site clearance phase of the development, there will be the potential risk of RPA compaction to the following trees: the eastern aspect of **T07(C)**, the southern aspect of **TG28(B)**, the eastern aspect of **TG29(B)**, the northern aspect of **T37(C)**, the western aspect of **TG41(A)**, the eastern and western aspect of **T52(A)**, the western aspect of **T63(B)**, and the northeastern aspect of **T72(B)**. In the absence of mitigation, the RPAs of these trees will have the potential to receive impacts from ground compaction during the demolition of existing buildings, structures and surfaces.
- 2.13 During phase 1, **TG06(B)**, **T07(C)**, **TG08(C)**, and **SC09(C)** shall have the potential to be impacted by the construction of new access roads. **T13(B)** shall have the potential to be impacted by the installation of the temporary compound and parking area. The perimeter of the RPA of **T52(B)** shall have the potential to be impacted by the construction of a section of the proposed pathway. The very perimeter of the southern aspect of the RPA of **T62(A)**, and a larger section of the RPA from **T47(A)**, will have the potential to receive impacts during the construction of the main access road.

- 2.14 During phases 2, 3 and 4, which are additional phases of the project to be developed at a later date, the following trees will have the potential to be impacted: the northern aspects of **T27(B)** and **TG29(B)** will have the potential to receive impacts during construction and resurfacing works.
- 2.15 In the absence of mitigation, major negative impacts would occur in the form of significant root damage, which would facilitate pathogen colonisation and anchorage forces, loss of rooting area resulting in a reduction in water and nutrient availability, soil compaction resulting in a reduction of overall resources available to the tree and potential soil contamination. Collectively, these impacts can cause a significant loss in overall vitality, possibly causing the decline or death of the above-stated trees or tree groups.
- 2.16 To minimise impacts, these trees and their rooting zones will be secured behind Tree Protective Barriers positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Areas, or as specified. Once the demolition phase has been completed, and as the majority of the build progress, where specified, the protection fence line can be moved back to the specified Secondary location point or points. All Tree Protection and Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- 2.17 All ground protection measures, as detailed in the below Arboricultural Method Statement, shall be in place for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. When construction work is complete, the ground protection can be removed. The location of the ground protection measures can be seen in the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in **Appendix B**, and the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix C**.

Demolition within Root Protection Areas

- 2.18 In the absence of mitigation, the RPAs of, **T07(C)**, **TG28(B)**, **TG29(B)**, **T37(C)**, **TG41(A)**, **T52(A)**, **T63(B)**, and **T72(B)**, could be disturbed through the removal of existing hard surfaces, buildings, and structures using inappropriate methods.
- 2.19 During the demolition phase, there will be the potential risk to the following trees and their rooting zones: the eastern aspect of **T07(C)** could receive damage during the demolition of existing surfaces and the nearby building to the east of this tree.

- 2.20 The southern aspect of **TG28(B)** could receive damage during the demolition of existing surfaces and the nearby building. The eastern aspect of **TG29(B)**, the northern aspect of **T37(C)** and the western aspect of **TG41(A)** could receive damage during the demolition of existing surfaces and nearby buildings. The eastern and western aspects of **T52(A)** could receive damage during the demolition of existing buildings. The western aspect of **T63(B)** could receive damage during the demolition of existing surfaces. The northeastern aspect of **T72(B)** could be damaged during the demolition of existing buildings.
- 2.21 In the absence of mitigation, the RPAs of these trees will have the potential to receive impacts from ground compaction during the demolition of existing buildings, structures and surfaces. The removal of existing hard surfaces may sever significant roots, leading to decline and ultimately the failure of these trees if mitigation is not implemented. Mitigation measures, including the manual removal of hard surfaces and the use of ground protection measures where required, shall minimise harm to these trees and ensure their retention. It is proposed to carefully break up surfaces under arboricultural supervision, whereupon any subbase or other such materials below will be manually dug out where necessary. All additional tree protection measures must be in place before demolition works start on site. Tree protection measures and areas of manual excavation are shown in **Appendix B**, Tree Works and Demolition Plan, and **Appendix C**, The Tree Retention and Protection Plan.

New Hard Surfaces Within Root Protection Areas

- 2.22 The proposals shall require the construction of new hard surfaces within the RPAs of trees **T07(C)**, **T13(B)**, **T47(A)**, the eastern perimeter of **T52(A)**, and the southern perimeter of **T62(B)**. As per the recommendation of *BS5837:2012 section 7.4.2.3*, *the new permanent hard surfacing does not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPAs of trees to be retained*.
- 2.23 During phases 2, 3 and 4, which are additional phases of the project to be developed at a later date pending approval, the following trees will have further potential to be impacted by the construction of new hard surfaces and or soft landscaping within the RPAs: the northern aspects of **T27(B)**, and **TG29(B)**. An increase in available construction depth is desirable in these areas. A manual excavation and 'minimal-dig' construction method shall be employed in order to avoid damage to existing tree roots and localised compaction of subsoil. A proportion of minor and moderate-sized roots will be pruned by the project arboricultural consultant only.

- 2.24 Existing surfacing materials shall be left undisturbed and retained during the construction period for as long as possible in order to protect the tree root protection area of the existing trees to be retained. All existing layers shall be removed carefully by hand and with care.
- 2.25 Regarding proposed footpaths to the far western corner of the site, which are within the RPAs of **T72 (B)** and **T62 (A)**. These proposed footpaths only cover a very small percentage of rooting zones, and they will be constructed using a no-dig construction method without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'*.
- 2.26 Regarding proposed areas of informal play, the areas of quiet play and the outside dining area, to the far western corner of the site. These are proposed to be within the RPAs of **TG28 (B)**, **TG29 (B)**, **TG35 (C)** and **T37**. All of these areas of hardstanding will be constructed using a no-dig construction method without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'*. No machinery will be permitted to enter these areas without the approval of the project arboricultural consultant; additional ground protection will need to be specified. These areas of bare ground must not be tracked or driven over by machines of any size.
- 2.27 The RPAs of the above trees shall be left undisturbed for as long as possible during the construction period in order to protect the tree-rooting zone. All tree protection fencing should stay in situ at the edge of the RPA for as long as practical, and should only be repositioned to the secondary locations when works to install the new hard surface are to begin. Additional ground protection may be required at this point, as shown on the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix C**. When construction work is complete, the ground protection can be removed.
- 2.28 A 'no-dig' construction method will be utilised to allow the construction of new hard surfaces with the RPAs of the above trees without change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012. The Arboricultural Method Statement describes the installation of a typical no-dig surface, such as a three-dimensional cellular confinement system. This shall involve the careful manual excavation of existing turf and the top 100-150mm of topsoil using hand tools, completed under arboricultural supervision.

- 2.29 Once this small area of manual excavation has been completed, the construction of the foot path and roadways using no-dig construction shall take place. This follows the recommendations set out in *Section 7.4 of British Standard 5837:2012*. The final design of the no-dig construction shall be undertaken by the appointed engineer to ensure that it is suitable for the anticipated loading of the surface; however, any design shall be approved by the project arboriculturist.
- 2.30 Works where minor encroachment into the RPA is required, such as footpath and the entrance road construction at the edge of the eastern perimeter of **T52(A)**, and the southern perimeter of **T62(B)**, a Limited Manual Excavation Zone shall be implemented, in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'*. A trial trench shall be dug along the edge of the proposed hard standing to determine the presence/absence of roots. As these are very small incursions, a proportion of minor and moderate-sized roots, <25mm in diameter, can be pruned. All trial trenches and root pruning and identification will be undertaken under arboricultural supervision only, in line with *BS-5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction- Recommendations '*. This shall involve the careful manual excavation of existing turf and the top 100-150mm of topsoil using hand tools, completed under arboricultural supervision. Once this small area of manual excavation has been completed, the construction of the footpath and roadways can take place.

Building Construction within Root Protection Areas

- 2.31 The proposed redevelopment of the site has been well planned so as not to require the construction of a new building within the RPAs of trees which are scheduled to be retained.
- 2.32 A timber structure is proposed to the south-east of the main school building. This will be constructed on posts to avoid significant impacts to the RPA of **T27 (B)**. This area will remain fully protected behind tree protection barriers until the construction of the timber boardwalk needs to start. The tree protection fencing can then be moved back to the specified secondary location, and the ground protection can be installed.

- 2.33 Any digging of post holes will need to be undertaken with due care, with hand-held tools only. A proportion of minor and moderate-sized roots can be pruned. All works in this area will take place under Arboricultural Supervision only. All works in this area will be undertaken in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'*.
- 2.34 There is also potential for some fencing runs to be installed along the edge of RPAs. During this situation, a Manual Excavation Zone shall be implemented, and additional Ground Protection will be required in these areas, which must be fit for the expected level of traffic for the duration of the construction period. All works regarding any fencing installations will be undertaken in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'*. Any digging of post holes will need to be undertaken using handheld tools and under supervision only, in order to monitor the presence of roots within this zone. Some pruning of minor-sized roots may be required.

Installation of services

- 2.35 There will be potentially significant negative impacts to multiple high-quality trees when it comes to the installation of services due to the proximity of proposed dwellings and gardens to trees and tree groups. Trenching will not be possible without significant negative impacts and disturbance. All service installations will need to avoid RPAs, as this normally involves an amount of trenching. Should any service installation be required in the RPA, a specialist method statement would need to be provided.

Future Pressures to Retained Trees and Hedges

- 2.36 The resulting proximity of the new structures to retained trees and hedgerows may result in the following pressures;
- the ongoing need to prune the canopy back to prevent damage to the building and facilitate maintenance of the building façade and glazing;
 - altered soil conditions, including access to water and gas exchange, resulting from the proposed surfacing and construction of foundations;
 - shading of the canopy of existing trees.

- 2.37 The vast majority of future pressures have been avoided through the layout of the scheme, which ensures adequate clearance between retained trees and the development. There are no undue tree shading or canopy encroachment issues anticipated from retained trees towards the proposed buildings and amenity spaces (such as gardens). This has been achieved by suitable development buffers from retained trees, which also allows for future canopy development. Retained trees will not be located within private gardens to ensure that their long-term management remains favourable.

Tree and Hedgerow Loss Mitigation Measures

- 2.38 It is recommended that a scheme of soft landscaping be submitted, which should include tree planting details which address any visual public amenity issues. The tree selection should be appropriate to the site conditions, and species should be selected in accordance with any recommendations provided in the PEA and any subsequent ecology reports. Ideally, the species selected should be native and of proven ecological value to the local environment.
- 2.39 The locations and positioning of mitigation planting in relation to new or existing buildings should take full account of the final canopy height and spread of all trees included within the scheme. All planting should be located a sufficient distance from the predicted canopy line and rooting zones to avoid future pressures to undertake remedial works.

Conclusion

- 2.40 The project has been considerably planned to ensure the retention of all high-value trees and the vast majority of moderate-value trees. The vast majority of trees proposed for removal are lower value category C, and almost all of these trees specified for removal are non-native species, mainly overgrown hedgerows of *Cupressus x leylandii*, which have no ecological benefits to offer to the local area.
- 2.41 Additional species of *Rhus typhina* and *Prunus laurocerasus*, which are scattered around the site and within the wooded areas, are recommended to be eradicated from the site as these species are known to have an invasive habit, which is known to be highly detrimental to local ecology.

- 2.42 Only one tree requires significant tree surgery, **T52**, and this has been recommended with long-term considerations to the use of the site and the practical management of returning **T52** to a pollarding management regime. All other specified tree surgery is in the form of some minor crown lifting to allow the users of the areas to move unimpeded.
- 2.43 The protection, compensation and enhancement detailed herein have been designed to ensure the ongoing favourable status of retained trees and vegetation, and the species which use these. Additionally, adherence to the detailed methods will ensure that all work complies with the relevant wildlife legislation and planning conditions.
- 2.44 Provided that mitigation planting is in line with current guidelines and all other protection measures are properly enacted, the loss of trees from the site would be adequately compensated, and the proposals would accord with the requirements of BS5837.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Pre-Construction Meeting

- 3.1 A pre-construction meeting will take place between the Construction Manager and the Project Arboriculturalist to discuss the programme of works and the timing and implementation of control measures.

Phasing of Operations

- 3.2 Implementation of tree protection shall be carried out as follows:

- 1) Tree/hedgerow/ and vegetation removals and tree surgery
- 2) Tree protection fencing set out by the surveyor in accordance with approved plans.
- 3) Tree protective fencing is installed, and any ground protection is installed as required.
- 4) Fencing and ground protection are to be inspected by the project arboriculturist.
- 5) Site set up, including haulage routes and site compound.
- 6) Demolition / Site clearance followed by construction.
- 7) Inspection of any areas of construction within RPA's by the project arboriculturist.
- 8) Removal of tree protective fencing.
- 9) Remedial tree surgery works (if required).

Contractor Induction

- 3.3 The key requirements of this method statement will be explained during site inductions for contractors. Trees and tree groups that are to be retained and protected will be identified before works commence. A copy of the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in Appendix B, and the Tree Retention and Protection Plan C, will be retained in the site offices for reference.

Tree Removal

- 3.4 All trees designated for removal are to be removed in accordance with the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in **Appendix B**, and/or the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix C**. All tree work and tree removal shall be carried out in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 and BS 3998:2010*. Prior to the removal and felling of trees, the tree positions shall be agreed with the Arboricultural Consultant, and trees designated for removal and felling shall be marked on-site. Trees shall be felled prior to the erection of the Tree Protective Fencing. Care should be taken during the tree removal process to avoid any damage to any trees which are designated to be retained.
- 3.5 Arisings should not be disposed of by burning on site unless:
- Other options are impracticable, or the material is affected or likely to become affected by a disease or pest for which sanitation is a necessary form of control.
 - NOTE: Attention is drawn to regulations made under: ***The Clean Air Act 1993, The Plant Health Act 1967, The Weeds Act 1959, and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981***, in respect of the prevention of the spread of plant and soil pests.

Tree Surgery

- 3.6 All tree work as detailed within the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in **Appendix B**, and the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix C**, shall be undertaken by an approved and qualified tree surgeon in accordance with *BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'*. Care should be taken to avoid damage to neighbouring trees to be retained. Branches in confined spaces shall be removed and taken down in sections.
- 3.7 Stumps to be removed should be cut away so that the top of the stump shall be at least 450 mm below the final topsoil level in order for the site to be reinstalled in accordance with the existing site levels. Where the depth is greater than 450 mm, the areas shall be backfilled with topsoil to the required level.

- 3.8 Options for retention of and management of stumps, particularly those arising from dead trees, should be considered, as these subterranean deadwood habitats are of great ecological benefit. These stumps should not be treated with any form of pesticide or chemical application, as this can be detrimental to the remaining trees and local ecology.
- 3.9 The height of stumps for retention should be determined by management objectives and or site-specific conditions. Stumps should be left in a safe condition and or location that does not pose a hazard.
- 3.10 The removal of shrub or scrub material within the Root Protection Area of any tree to be retained shall employ a Manual Removal method; the use of hand tools shall be used in order to maintain the ground surface of the Root Protection Area and reduce any damage to existing tree roots within the protected root zone. Adjacent trees shall not be utilised as anchors or levers to facilitate the removal of adjacent vegetation.
- 3.11 Vegetation clearance should take place outside the **bird nesting season (nesting season: March-September inclusive)** or alternatively under a watching brief from an ecologist or suitably qualified professional.

Tree Surgery and Removal Works– Arisings

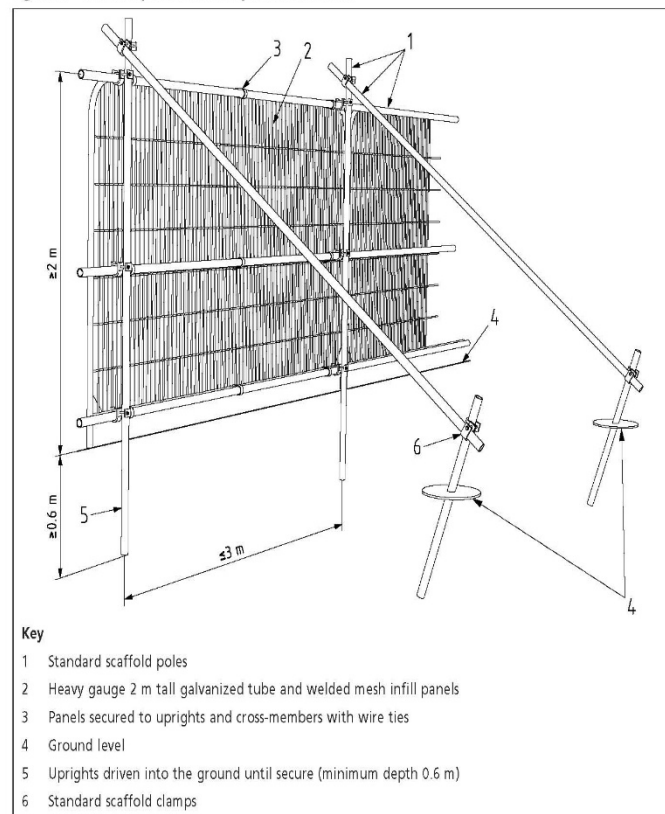
- 3.12 The disposal, utilisation and retention of arisings must be in line with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'. Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain. Effective financial gains can be achieved with efficient arisings management planning.
- 3.13 Before any work on a tree commences, it should be agreed on what is to happen to the arisings (such as retained or removed from the site). Any arisings remaining on the site should be stored safely in locations agreed with the client. The following should be taken into account when deciding what is eventually to be done with the arisings:
- Site usage: access, space, and safety;
 - Scope for utilisation (such as use of woodchip for mulch, weed suppressant, etc.)

- Wildlife and habitat, particularly where veteran trees are present, and invertebrate colonisation is likely.
- The disposal, utilisation and retention of arisings must be in line with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'. Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain.

Tree Protection Fencing

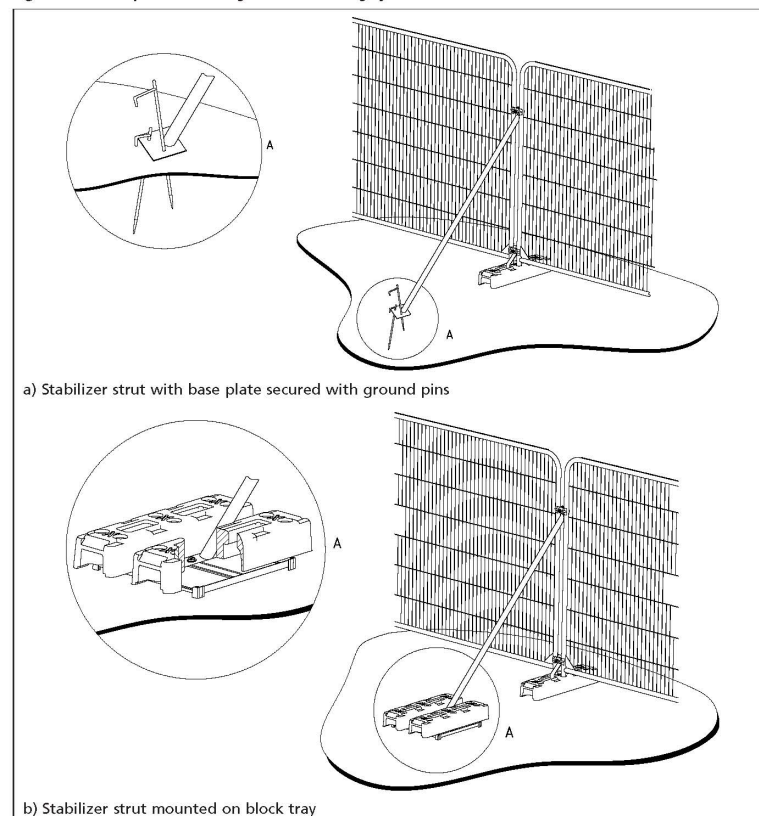
- 3.14 All trees to be retained on site shall be protected with barriers installed at the locations as shown in the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in **Appendix B**, and the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix C**. All barriers shall be installed, protected and maintained during the main works by the appointed contractor.
- 3.15 The installed protective barrier shall be 2.0 metres minimum height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a scaffolding framework, set into the existing ground, and positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Area. Where existing ground conditions do not allow for the above method, the Welded Wire Mesh Fencing Panels may be mounted on concrete or rubber feet, supported on the inner side with stabiliser struts fixed on a block tray or secured with ground pins, and positioned as specified. The barrier should be strained and fixed to fences, walls, and knee rails where possible to provide a completely protected area (*refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 below; © British Standards Institute 2012*). All tree protection is to be in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012; 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'*.
- 3.16 Any requirement for modifications to the prescribed protection fencing specification, for example, where installation space is restricted, will be discussed and agreed upon with the Project Arboriculturist before being implemented.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



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Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 3.17 Day-Glo ribbons shall be maintained during the main works by the Main Contractor attached to the top of the barrier to ensure that the fencing is clearly visible during the works. The tree protection barrier shall display all-weather notices stating *'Construction Exclusion Zone-Tree Root Protection Zone – NO unauthorised access,* as a minimum.
- 3.18 Once installed, the protection fencing will be inspected by the Project Arboriculturalist before any construction works begin. Fencing locations will not be altered without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- 3.19 All such barriers shall be maintained for the full contract period. The Construction Manager will be directly responsible for ensuring the protection fencing remains rigid and complete during the entire works programme. Repairs will be acted upon immediately to ensure continued protection.
- 3.20 Within the protected areas, the following activities must not take place;
- Fencing locations will not be altered without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
 - No unauthorised persons shall enter the protection area;
 - No vehicles, machines or plant are to be used;
 - No materials are to be stockpiled or stored;
 - No chemicals are to be stored;
 - No excavation or increase in the soil level shall occur;
 - No fires shall be lit.
 - No chemicals and fuels should be stored within **5m** of a Tree Root Protection Zone.

Site Compound, Haulage Routes and Car Parking

- 3.21 All site compounds, car parking, and haul routes will be located outside of the tree protection fencing. The compound area shall be located so as not incur damage or injury to the root systems or canopy of any existing trees or vegetation within or adjacent to the site, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'. All site operations associated with the usage of the compound area shall be undertaken with due care and attention to negate damage to the surrounding environment.

Pollution Control

3.22 Pollution control is intended to prevent pollutants from contaminating RPAs, and it will be necessary to control pollution risks wherever risk assessment identifies a significant risk of harm. Spilt solid or liquid chemicals which can reach RPAs can kill roots, prevent root growth, and cause harm which could result in the death of a tree or tree group. Suitable provisions must be made to minimise the risk of soil contamination within the normal risk management protocols for the site.

- All chemical stores and mixing areas must be located outside of RPAs.
- No chemicals and fuels should be stored within 5m of a Tree Root Protection Zone.
- Precautionary measures such as bunded spill kits and additional bunding sufficient to prevent contamination must be present on-site to be used to contain accidental spillages and prevent damage to retained trees.

Protection and Retention of Existing Trees and Habitats

3.23 The Contractor shall exercise due care when performing operations beneath the canopy of existing mature trees and vegetation designated for protection and avoid at all times damage to the roots, trunk and branches.

3.24 The Contractor shall train all members of the construction workforce operating within the proximity of valued habitats and make such persons aware that there shall not be, without having sought prior notification, the following operations undertaken within the protected areas:

- Dumping of spoil or rubbish, excavation or disturbance of topsoil, parking of vehicles or plant, storing of materials or placing of temporary accommodation within an area which is the larger of the branch spread of the tree or an area with a radius of half the tree's height, measured from the trunk, and within the specified Root Protection Areas;
- Severance of roots exceeding 25 mm in diameter. If unintentionally severed, notice shall be given, and specialist arboricultural advice sought.

- Changes to the level of the ground within the specified Root Protection Areas;
- Vegetation clearance to site boundaries during the bird nesting season (nesting season: March-September inclusive). Any clearance must be undertaken outside nesting season or alternatively under a watching brief from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Ground Protection Measures

- 3.25 Where construction operations require activity within the exposed unmade ground of any existing tree Root Protection Area, temporary ground protection measures should be implemented as shown in the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in **Appendix B**, and the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix C**. The ground protection measures should be accurately laid out and implemented before the demolition and/or construction works.
- 3.26 Ground protection must be fit for the purpose of supporting the level of traffic entering or using the site within RPAs without being distorted or causing compaction of the underlying soil. The appropriate solutions include:
- For pedestrian movements or the erection of scaffolding within the RPA – a single layer of scaffold boards either on top of a driven scaffold frame, to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer, e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile;
 - For pedestrian-operated plant (up to a gross weight of 2 t) – proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards or panels laid on top of a compression-resistant layer, e.g., 150 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane;
 - For vehicular access (exceeding a gross weight of 2 t) – an alternative system subject to the engineer's specification appropriate for expected loads, is designed in consultation with the project Arboriculturist.

3.27 The process for the installation of ground protection is as follows:

- 1) Discuss the procedure with the project arboriculturist.
- 2) Dismantle primary protection fencing and re-erect in the secondary location as shown in the Tree Works and Demolition Plan in **Appendix B**, and the Tree Retention and Protection Plan in **Appendix C**.
- 3) Any shrubs, saplings, or trees to be removed are to be cut or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage the roots of retained trees.
- 4) Lay woven geotextile over the existing ground surface by hand.
- 5) Cover the area with a compressible layer, wood chip, for example, using hand tools only.
- 6) Cover the compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards or plywood boards.
- 7) Confirm the surface is acceptable for use with the project arboriculturist.
- 8) Area ready for construction access.

Manual Excavation

3.28 Where the development proposals necessitate the tying in and re-grading of existing and proposed levels for vehicular access or include the implementation of underground services such as services, cables, and pipe work, a '*Manual Excavation Method*' must be assumed using handheld tools to minimise the impact on existing trees. The excavation should be executed with due care and attention, not to disturb exposed unmade ground and any existing tree roots present within it.

3.29 Roots over 25mm in diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed without Arboricultural advice. Tree roots below such size should be cut cleanly using specialised hand tools only, and to the minimum extent to allow provision. All exposed roots should be immediately wrapped and tied in dry Hessian to avoid drying. On completion of the excavation and at the earliest opportunity, the wrapping should be removed, and the roots surrounded and protected with a loose granular fill (clean washed sharp sand or topsoil free of contaminants or matter injurious to rooting systems) prior to backfilling the excavation to the desired levels.

Demolition in Proximity to Trees

- 3.30 Sensitive demolition of buildings and structures within RPAs will occur under supervision from the project arboriculturist. Any existing tree protection fencing shall be removed to allow access to the demolition area. Buildings shall be demolished in such a way that the building folds in on itself. Debris may be removed by plant machinery provided appropriate ground protection is in place, and no incursion into unprotected soft ground occurs.
- 3.31 The floor of the building / surrounding hard standing is to be broken up and carefully removed from the RPA. Underlying ground levels are to be retained, and any exposed roots and newly exposed areas of soft ground are to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil (**to BS3882:2015**). Soil must be spread by hand to avoid compaction of the RPA. Tree protection fencing must be reinstalled at the agreed location on completion of demolition works.
- 3.32 Best practice must be adhered to at all times to avoid any contamination of the soil by fuel or other chemicals. If such a situation arises, the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

Pile and Beam Construction

- 3.33 The use of traditional strip footings can result in damage to roots and subsequent failure of trees and should therefore be avoided. For the purpose of retention of good quality trees, the application of specially engineered structures and solutions that would minimise impact on the existing trees are acceptable alternative. Site-specific and specialist advice regarding foundation design should be sought from the Project Engineer.
- 3.34 In shrinkable soils, the foundation design should take into account the risk of indirect damage.
- 3.35 Root damage can be minimised by the implementation of pile and beam construction techniques. The following aspects of the design should be accounted for:

- 3.36 Piles – optimal location determined through site investigation, to avoid damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement (air lance), to a minimum depth of 600 mm. The smallest practical pile diameter should be used to minimise the risk of striking a major root. The smallest practical pile rig should be used to facilitate work within the canopy spread of existing trees. To protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of uncured concrete, the use of sleeved bored pile or screw pile should be accounted for.
- 3.37 Beams – laid at or above ground level and cantilevered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation.

New Hard surfacing within Root Protection Areas

- 3.38 Where new surfacing and means of access within Root Protection Areas have been proposed, the construction method should be implemented to avoid intrusion into or change of existing ground levels within the tree Root Protection Areas of existing trees.
- 3.39 A 'No Dig' Construction should allow for the paving of specified areas within or adjacent to tree Root Protection Areas to be constructed without disturbance to root systems.
- 3.40 Ground levels should not be raised or lowered within the existing tree Root Protection Areas. A permeable surface treatment should be laid over the existing ground, allowing water to permeate and allow for nutrient access and gaseous exchange.
- 3.41 The construction area / existing ground within the existing tree RPA is to be overlain with a geo-membrane and covered with a granular fill of no fines - open-graded aggregate incorporated within a 3-dimensional cellular confinement system. This should ensure a minimum supportive depth of 200mm for vehicular access/ 100mm for pedestrian footpaths, above which a permeable surface treatment should be laid. The pH of the aggregate must be near neutral to avoid damage to pH-sensitive tree species.

- 3.42 Existing paving material overlying the RPA of existing trees should be left undisturbed during the construction period in order to protect the Root Protection Area of the tree to be retained. The existing paving/ hard standing can then be reused as a base for the proposed surfacing, subject to the Engineer's specification.
- 3.43 All retaining kerb restraints/edge supports are to be secured above ground, and no general excavation within existing tree RPAs should be permitted.
- 3.44 Where stepped or ramped access has been proposed within the RPAs of existing trees, this should be constructed with limited disturbance to the existing ground. A raised frame supported upon posts concreted in the ground is recommended. The holes for the footing to posts should be dug out using handheld tools. The sides of the holes should be lined with an impermeable membrane to prevent the caustic and toxic effects of wet cement in the concrete from damaging tree roots.

Services in Proximity to Existing Trees

- 3.45 The location and direction of new services should be designed to allow for services to be routed away from the RPAs of existing trees. Existing service runs should always be used wherever possible.
- 3.46 Where the proposed routing of services impinges upon the tree RPA of any existing tree to be retained, the routing should be undertaken as a minimum standard in accordance with ***NJUG Volume 4, issue 2: 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees'***.
- 3.47 A 'Manual Excavation Method' is to be followed to carefully hand-dug and route the apparatus most directly to and from the exterior of the RPA radius.
- 3.48 Services are to be routed together wherever possible to create the minimum impact upon the roots of the existing trees to be retained. Trench excavation across the tree Root Protection Area radius beside an existing tree should be avoided, so that tree roots would become severed. Where services are to cross the edge of an existing RPA, they should be routed via a hand-dug ducting sleeve, avoiding damage to roots.

Installation of Fencing

- 3.49 Proposed new fencing to residential gardens shall be installed following the removal of tree-protective fencing and ground protection measures. Post holes within the RPAs shall be manually dug and shall not sever any major roots. Roots over 25mm in diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed without Arboricultural advice. Where absolutely necessary, tree roots below such size should be cut cleanly to the minimum extent to allow works to proceed.

Hard and Soft Landscaping

- 3.50 The Arboricultural Consultant should review any landscape operations that involve any work within the RPAs of retained trees and input additional site-specific methodology where necessary.
- 3.51 The existing ground levels within the RPA of the retained trees must be retained and incorporated into the finished landscaped development. Where changes in level occur, these are to be either graded into the finished levels starting outside the RPA or, alternatively, retaining wall structures are to be used to differentiate between the different levels.
- 3.52 All soft and hard landscaping within the RPAs must be carried out manually, and the soil levels must not be lowered or raised, resulting in root damage to the trees. All finished surfaces are to be porous to allow the free movement of water and gaseous exchange to the roots.

Future Tree Surgery Works - Dead branches

- 3.53 All deadwood features should be managed in accordance with BS 3998-2010: Tree work Recommendations.
- Safety needs should be balanced against wildlife habitat protection.
 - Dead branches should be shortened or, if necessary, removed if they pose an unacceptable risk to people or property and if other options (e.g. diverting a footpath) are not practicable.

3.54 When deciding whether dead branches or dead trees should be retained and, if so, to what extent they might need to be pruned, a balance should be made between the mitigation of risk and the maintenance of wildlife habitats. The unnecessary loss of deadwood habitats should be avoided when specifying pruning or other works, particularly if legally protected species are using the tree. The following risk factors should be taken into account:

- the location (e.g., whether the deadwood overhangs a target that cannot be readily moved, such as a highway);
- the wood properties and decay characteristics of the species concerned.
- the size of the deadwood.

Future Tree Surgery Works - Standing Dead Trees

3.55 Where standing dead trees are retained, their height should be reduced if this is required for the mitigation of present or future risks. They should be inspected periodically, and further work should be undertaken (either felling or progressive reduction, depending on practicability) if necessary to keep risks within acceptable limits.

Further Ecological Enhancement Methods

3.56 Further enhancement can be/will be achieved with the utilisation of arisings resulting from vegetation removal or clearance works within the site.

3.57 Arisings will be retained for use as deadwood habitat log piles at the base of the existing trees and woodland foliage. Piles shall be made from arisings of native vegetation taken from the site or surrounding areas where possible. Piles should contain both larger logs (with gaps between), brash and branches and smaller leaf litter and cuttings/ grass clippings, to create varied conditions.

3.58 All branches and stems larger than 75mm in diameter can/will be retained for use as deadwood habitat log piles at the base of the existing foliage. These are best left in lengths of a metre or more, but smaller sections will also be suitable. In suitable areas, these can also be pushed under the bottom of the hedgerows and areas of scrub where they will provide suitable habitat for a plethora of invertebrates and, in turn suitable refuge and forage for small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.

- 3.59 Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows for the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain, which will further enrich the trees on site.

Ongoing Management of Trees, Hedges and Native Shrubs

- 3.60 To ensure the trees and/ or hedges continue to be a useful ecological feature, they shall not be cut overly frequently and shall be allowed to become relatively dense and tall. Any hedges on site shall be cut outside of the bird nesting season (which generally runs March-August inclusive) and not more than once every three years. Minor trimming of stray branches over paths, etc., can be carried out more regularly if required.
- 3.61 Any sections of new planting or failed newly planted trees will need to be replaced, and species and sizes will have to be matched with what has been lost.

4.0 SCHEDULE OF SUPERVISION

4.1 To ensure works accord with the recommendations and the British Standard, works shall proceed as per the below schedule of supervision. **The schedule below must be provided to the main contractor – it is the responsibility of the landowner/developer to ensure compliance with the schedule below. Failure to comply is likely to result in a breach of planning conditions and/or environmental legislation.** Photographic evidence shall be taken at each stage such that a final completion report can be provided to the local planning authority to confirm works have been undertaken in accordance with this method statement.

Table No. 05 – Schedule of Supervision

Works	Responsibility	Notes	Sign off & Date
Pre-commencement Meeting	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	To discuss the programme of works, the timing and implementation of the tree works and the tree protection measures.	
Tree/ Hedge and Vegetation removal works	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Project Arboriculturist to mark trees for removal and/or surgery works.	
Installation of tree-protective fencing and ground protection	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Set out as per TRPP. Fencing and ground protection measures are to be inspected by the project arboriculturalist.	
Monthly inspection of protective fencing	Construction Manager	Construction manager to inspect fencing. Any issues are to be reported to the project arboriculturalist.	
Demolition within RPA's	Construction Manager	All works are conducted as per the method statement. Photographic record to be sent to the project arboriculturalist to evidence works.	
Trial Pits	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Trail pits are to be dug at an agreed location under arboricultural supervision.	

Manual excavation within RPA's	Construction Manager	Works undertaken in accordance method statement. The project arboriculturalist to be contacted should roots larger than 25mm in diameter be encountered.	
Installation of hard surfaces within RPA's.	Construction Manager, Engineer and Project Arboriculturist	All works are conducted as per the method statement. Specification of no-dig construction is to be agreed upon with the engineer and arboriculturalist. Photographic record to be sent to the project arboriculturalist to evidence works.	
Building Construction within RPA's	Construction Manager, Engineer and Project Arboriculturist	All works are conducted as per the method statement. Specification of foundation design to be agreed with the engineer and arboriculturalist. Photographic record to be sent to the project arboriculturalist to evidence works.	
Removal of tree protective fencing	Construction Manager and Project Arboriculturist	Only to be removed at the end of the construction period and following authorisation from the Project Arboriculturalist.	

Appendix A – Tree Survey Schedule



LIZARD

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EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE

Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX

Salutem Shared Services

Prepared	GO
Approved	KM
Date	13/03/2026
Project Reference	LLD3660-ARB-SCH
Revision	2
Status	PLANNING

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 01	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (7.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 191m²)	630 mm Average	20.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m	N: 4.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 9.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	With lean to the south. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	A 1	Retain
TG 02	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (6.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 113m²)	477 mm Average	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	x3 trees growing closely together. Lacking lower limbs to the east. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
TG 03	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (6.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124m²)	509 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 3m E	N: 6.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	x3 trees growing closely together. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 04	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (6.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 150m²)	554 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 4 m N	N: 3.0 m E: 0.5 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	An off site tree a few meters to the north. This has been reduced to a monolith in the past. With an upright form and not much crown. Various fungi at the base and several black exudates and lesions to the main stem. High local ecology value. Overall with reduced vitality.	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 05	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak) (9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 255m²)	748 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 6 m N	N: 7.0 m E: 7.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	With an upright form Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	A 1	Retain
TG 06	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (5.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 102m²)	462 mm	19.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	x4 trees, the larger one is 145 die and there are x3 smaller trees very close to it which appear to be part of the same tree as they have regrown from the coppiced base area. Minor and moderate deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	B 1	Retain
T 07	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²)	398 mm	11.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.7 m S	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Up right form and an even crown. Minor and moderate is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and reduced vitality, likely due to ash die back.	C 1	Retain
TG 08	Mixed Species Native Tree Group; (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²)	159 mm	6.0 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	x2 trees. Growing under the larger canopy's near by. Species present , holly, hazels and sweet chestnut. ** Recommendations; x1 tree form the group will need to be removed.	C 1	Partial Retain / Partial Remove

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
SC 09	Ornamental Shrubs (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²)	159 mm (Estimated)	4.5 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 1.5 m E: 1.5 m S: 1.5 m W: 1.5 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Evergreen Viburnum davidii. Normal condition. No ARB or ECO value.	C 1	Retain
T 10	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn); (1.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 10m²)	127 mm Average	6.0 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 2.5 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.5 m W: 3.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	x2 small trees in normal condition. Crown is 3.5 clearance over the road.	C 2	Retain
TG 11	Mixed Species Tree Group; (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²)	382 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.5 m S	N: 5.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A mixed woodland edge group. Oaks, field maples, with an understory of hawthorn and holly. Normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 12	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (7.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 163m²)	576 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 6 m N	N: 7.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Up right form and an even crown. Minor and moderate is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. 6m clearance over the road.	A 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 13	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn) (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	207 mm	5.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.4 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 1	Retain
T 14	Single Ornamental tree; (4.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55m²)	334 mm	4.5 m Clear Stem Height 2.2 m	N: 3.5 m E: 3.5 m S: 3.5 m W: 3.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Young's weeping birch- <i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i> 'Youngii'. Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 1	Remove
TG 15	Mixed Species Ornamental Tree Group; (1.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 10m²)	143 mm	7.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Leyland cypress with poor forms, buddleia and dying ash with poor forms.	C 2	Remove
TG 16	<i>Rhus typhina</i> (Staghorn Sumac); (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	95 mm Average	3.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	A small cluster. No eco value. Normal vitality. Recommendations; due the known invasive habitat this tree species should be eradicated from the site.	C 3	Remove

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
SC 17	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (Cherry Laurel) (1.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 7m²)	111 mm Average	5.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.5 m	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Normal condition. Considered low value.	C 2	Remove
TG 18	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	207 mm Average	7.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.5 m	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Normal condition. Considered low value.	C 2	Remove
TG 19	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (1.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 10m²)	127 mm Average	4.5 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 1.5 m E: 1.5 m S: 1.5 m W: 1.5 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Poor condition and poor form. Low vitality. Considered low value.	C 2	Remove
H 20	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²)	175 mm Average	7.0 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	A short section of what could be considered a overgrown hedgerow. Normal condition. Considered low value.	C 2	Remove

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 21	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress) (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	223 mm Average	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	The larger trees are around 80mm die, and the smaller ones are around 60 mm die. Normal condition. Considered low value.	B 1	Remove
T 22	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²)	159 mm Average	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	A section of dead tree in the middle of TG21. Poor forms and poor condition. Low value.	U	Remove
H 23	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (2.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18m²)	191 mm Average	6.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.5 m	N: #REF! E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A long section of a overgrown hedgerow. Normal condition. Considered low value.	B 2	Remove
T 24	<i>Malus sp.</i> (Apple sp.); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²)	377 mm CSD	4.5 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 1	Remove

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 25	<i>Picea abies</i> (Norway Spruce) (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²)	239 mm (Estimated)	8.5 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 1.8 m E: 1.8 m S: 1.8 m W: 1.8 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	In dense brambles. Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 1	Remove
TG 26	Mixed Species Native Tree Group; (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	318 mm	12.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Over all with up right forms and an even crowns, which merge together. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. The larger trees are lime, the trees get a little smaller to the south. The understory is dominated by cherry laurel. **Recommendations; The larger trees to the north can be retained. The smaller trees to the south will need to be removed. All cherry Laurel should be removed.	B 2	Partial Retain / Partial Remove
T 27	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> (Hornbeam); (9.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 272m²)	773 mm CSD	12.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.3 m	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Up right form and an relatively even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 2	Retain
TG 28	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	207 mm Average	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.5 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Up right and rather slender forms and even crowns which merge . No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Lacking lower limbs. Recommendations; Proposed Tree Surgery Works It is recommend that the crown is lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move un impeded.	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 29	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress) (6.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124m²)	504 mm CSD	12.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 5.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 0	Up right forms and an relatively even crowns. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Both trees with x4 large main leaders at an average of 900mm diameters. Recommendations; Proposed Tree Surgery Works It is recommend that the crown is lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move un impeded.	B 2	Retain
T 30	<i>Salix babylonica</i> (Weeping Willow); (8.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 206m²)	675 mm	22.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	With a typical weeping form and an relatively even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. The top of the tree leans to the north.	B 1	Retain
T 31	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> (Dogwood); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	318 mm (Estimated)	4.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.5 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Limited access due to dense vegetation. Up right form and an relatively even crown. The main stem is a very dense cluster of coppiced regrowth.	B 1	Retain
T 32	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 255m²)	734 mm CSD	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m	N: 8.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 8.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A very large coppice stool with large regrowth. X5 main stems. Overall with an Up right form. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Minor and moderate deadwood is present across the crown. Ivy cladding on all stems.	B 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 33	Mixed Species Tree Group (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	318 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height NA	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A woodland group, species include field maple, ash, oaks, many trees are clad in ivy.	B 2	Retain
T 34	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson's Cypress); (4.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64m²)	376 mm	14.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.5 m	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 1	Retain
TG 35	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²)	239 mm Average	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 2.5 m E: 2.5 m S: 2.5 m W: 2.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A line of slender trees. Up right forms and an even crowns which merge. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Low value. Recommendations; Proposed Tree Surgery Works It is recommend that the crown is lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move un impeded.	C 3	Retain
T 36	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²)	248 mm	14.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.2 m	N: 3.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 4.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A self seeded tree with in TG35. With a one sided form to the west. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 37	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple) (2.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18m²)	197 mm CSD	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.4 m	N: 2.5 m E: 2.5 m S: 2.5 m W: 2.5 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Low value. Recommendations; Proposed Tree Surgery Works It is recommend that the crown is lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move un impeded.	C 3	Retain
T 38	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (8.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 222m²)	693 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.2 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 1	Retain
T 39	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (5.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92m²)	439 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 6.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	Poor condition and poor form. Recommendations this tree should be removed as retention long term is not viable.	U	Retain
SC 40	Native Understorey Shrubs; (1.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 5m²)	95 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Species include, holly spindle, ash, and a few dead trees. There is lots of fallen dead wood around. <i>Ionicera nitida</i> is present in dense clumps. ** Recommendations; A 32m2 area from the northern section will need to be removed.	C 1	Partial Retain / Partial Remove

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 41	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Small-Leaved Lime); (15m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 707m²)	1321 mm CSD	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 8.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	X2 large and notable trees. Both with x1 very large stem and lots of other smaller stems. High potential rooting features all over the larger leader. Minor moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	A 1	Retain
TG 42	Mixed Species Native Tree Group; (4.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55m²)	350 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Large leaved and small leaved limes. Large coppice regen. Minor moderate and major deadwood is present across the crowns. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 2	Retain
TG 43	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Small-Leaved Lime); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	318 mm CSD	14.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	In dense scrub. Coppice regen. Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 2	Retain
T 44	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (1.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 7m²)	102 mm	4.5 m Clear Stem Height 1.5 m	N: 1.8 m E: 1.8 m S: 1.8 m W: 1.8 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
H 45	Ornamental Tree Group; (1.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 7m²)	111 mm	4.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Up right forms and an even crowns. Low Value. Layland cypris and cherry laurel. Recommendations; Proposed Tree Surgery Works. A small section from the eastern and southern aspects will require cutting back.	C 3	Retain
SC 46	Mixed Species Tree Group; (0.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 3m²)	64 mm	3.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Small trees, poor forms, buddleia and dying ash with poor forms. Some birch and dog rose present.	C 1	Remove
T 47	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (12.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 499m²)	1035 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.5 m S	N: 5.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 7.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	A large and notable tree. Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. Ivy clad into the crown.	A 3	Retain
T 48	<i>Standing Dead</i> (Dead Stem); (7.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 191m²)	637 mm (Estimated)	4.0 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Over-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	A dead oak stump. Good local ecological value.	U	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 49	<i>Standing Dead</i> (Dead Stem); (9.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 308m²)	812 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 4 m E	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Over-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	A standing dead tree with a dead crown. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. Good local ecological value.	U	Retain
TG 50	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (5.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 81m²)	414 mm Average	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	X2 trees. Up right forms and an even crowns. Low Value.	C 3	Remove
TG 51	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (3.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34m²)	271 mm Average	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	A group of smaller trees. Up right forms and an even crowns. Low Value.	C 3	Remove
T 52	<i>Salix babylonica</i> (Weeping Willow); (10.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 327m²)	850 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.8m N	N: 11.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	A large and notable tree. Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. Massive low limb is to the north.	A 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 53	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (4.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64m²)	363 mm	12.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.2 m S	N: 5.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	With lean on the north, and a relatively even crown. Minor, deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	B 1	Remove
TG 54	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	223 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 2.5 m E: 2.5 m S: 2.5 m W: 2.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Up right forms and an even crowns. Low Value.	C 3	Remove
TG 55	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> (Hornbeam); (4.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64m²)	366 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 5.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A group of trees formed from coppice regen. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Recommendations; Proposed Tree Surgery Works It is recommend that the crown is lifted to provide 3m long term clearance from the ground to allow the users of the area to move un impeded.	B 2	Retain
T 56	<i>Standing Dead</i> (Dead Stem); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	318 mm (Estimated)	7.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Over-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	A standing dead cherry species. Good local ecological value.	U	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 57	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	318 mm (Estimated)	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A cluster of small trees. Branch tips hang to the ground. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality	B 2	Retain
T 58	<i>Picea abies</i> (Norway Spruce); (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	216 mm	7.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.5 m	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Up right form and a relatively even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	C 1	Retain
T 59	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (4.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 72m²)	399 mm CSD	11.0 m Clear Stem Height 2 mS	N: 5.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	x2 leaders. Up right form and a relatively even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Ivy clad.	B 1	Retain
T 60	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (6.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 137m²)	547 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.5 mS	N: 3.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Main stem with significant lean to the south and the top progressively leans more to the south. Minor deadwood is present across the crown. Displaying normal vitality	B 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 61	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (6.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 137m²)	532 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 6 m W	N: 3.5 m E: 7.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 5.5 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A very straight main stem, lacks lower limbs. Minor deadwood is present across the crown. Displaying normal vitality, but there are a few black legions on the main stem that are constant with internal dysfunction.	B 1	Retain
T 62	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (12m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 452m²)	992 mm CSD	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 3 M s	N: 3.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 8.0 m W: 2.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	x3 main leaders which are all major ivy clad into the crown. Minor, moderate, deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	A 1	Retain
T 63	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (9.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 308m²)	818 mm CSD	20.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.0 m	N: 4.0 m E: 7.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Up right form and a relatively even crown. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Major ivy clad into the crown.	A 1	Retain
TG 64	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	207 mm Average	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 2.5 m E: 2.5 m S: 2.5 m W: 2.5 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Normal condition. Considered low value.	C 3	Remove

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 65	<i>Standing Dead</i> (Dead Stem); (5.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 81m²)	420 mm	10.0 m Clear Stem Height 3 m S	N: 4.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 4.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	A dead ash. Ganoderma at the base.	U	Remove
T 66	<i>Salix sp.</i> (Willow sp.); (9.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 272m²)	764 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N: 4.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Over-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	Poor condition and form, low vitality.	U	Remove
TG 67	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress); (2.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 23m²)	223 mm Average	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	Normal condition. Considered low value.	C 3	Retain
T 68	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (8.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 222m²)	697 mm	17.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.5 S	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying signs of reduced vitality. Ivy clad into the crown.	B 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 69	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (12m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 452m²)	984 mm	18.0 m Clear Stem Height 5 m E	N: 5.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 40 + Years	Up right form and a even crown. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Ivy clad into the crown.	B 1	Retain
T 70	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (11.7m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 430m²)	958 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 5.0 m	Over-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Historic top leader failed. Ivy clad rem with some crown.	B 1	Retain
TG 71	Mixed Species Tree Group; (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²)	159 mm	6.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Understorey small trees. Some small oaks, blackthorn and field maples. Lots of ivy and bramble.	C 2	Retain
T 72	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (14.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 652m²)	1184 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 4 m S	N: 5.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 6.0 m	Over-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	A large and notable tree. Historic top leader failed at 8m Ivy clad rem with some significant crown regeneration to 8m beyond this. Good local ecological value. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown.	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 73	Mixed Species Native Tree Group; (3.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34m²)	255 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 2.5 m E: 2.5 m S: 2.5 m W: 2.5 m	Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Understorey small trees. Some small oaks, small ash, beech, blackthorn and field maples. Lots of ivy and bramble.	C 1	Retain
TG 74	Mixed Species Native Tree Group; (2.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 14m²)	159 mm	7.0 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	Understorey small trees. Some small oaks, small ash, beech, blackthorn and field maples, all with ivy cladding. Lots of ivy and bramble.	C 2	Retain
T 75	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (7.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 177m²)	601 mm CSD	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	A large and notable tree. Up right form and an even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. Some areas of decay around the main stem.	B 1	Retain
T 76	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (4.2m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55m²)	337 mm CSD	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.8 m E	N: 3.0 m E: 4.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Up right form with an irregular crown. Minor, deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	B 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 77	Mixed Species Tree Group; (2.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18m²)	191 mm Average	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N: 2.0 m E: 2.0 m S: 2.0 m W: 2.0 m	Young Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	In dense areas of bramble and fallen dead trees. An area of scrubby woodland with ash, beach and a few cypris species.	C 2	Retain
T 78	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (6.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 137m²)	547 mm	13.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.8 m W	N: 3.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	With significant lean to the south and a relatively even crown. Minor deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Major ivy cladding.	B 1	Retain
T 79	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (10.8m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 366m²)	900 mm CSD	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.5 m S	N: 7.0 m E: 7.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 7.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Codominant leader form the base. Minor deadwood is present across the crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality. Major ivy cladding.	B 2	Retain
T 80	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); (9.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 290m²)	787 mm CSD	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 4.0 m W: 7.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	With lean to the west. Minor, moderate and major deadwood is present across the crown. Ivy clad. The crown weight is to the west. Displaying normal vitality. Large dead limb to the north.	B 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 81	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (5.1m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 81m²)	401 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.8 m S	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 4.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Codominant leaders from 1.8m. Up right form and a even crown. No obvious major defects and displaying normal vitality.	B 1	Retain
T 82	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (3.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34m²)	274 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.8 m	N: 2.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	With significant lean to the west. No limbs to the east and north. Displaying normal vitality.	C 1	Retain
T 83	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash); (3.0m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28m²)	226 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.5 m	N: 2.5 m E: 2.5 m S: 2.5 m W: 2.5 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution <10 Years	An upright and very slender form. Minor, deadwood is present across the crown. Displaying low vitality.	U	Retain
T 84	<i>Salix sp.</i> (Willow sp.) (9.3m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 272m²)	771 mm @ 1.0 m	13.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.5 m E	N: 6.0 m E: 5.0 m S: 6.0 m W: 6.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	x2 main leader and x2 smaller ones. An upright and very slender form. Minor and moderate sized deadwood is present across the crown. Displaying normal vitality.	B 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species	Diameter @1.5m	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx.)	Age	Condition/Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 85	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch); (6.6m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 137m²)	550 mm CSD	14.0 m Clear Stem Height 5.0 m	N: 6.0 m E: 6.0 m S: 7.0 m W: 7.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	Crowded by dense laurel. x3 leaders form the base. Lacking lower limbs. Minor sized deadwood is present across the crown. Displaying normal vitality.	B 2	Retain
T 86	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (Cherry Laurel); (2.4m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18m²)	191 mm Average	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.0 m	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 3.0 m W: 3.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	A area of very dense laurel. Normal condition. Considered low value and detrimental to the local ecology. Recommendations; All cherry Laurel should be eradicated from the woodland area.	C 3	Retain
T 87	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate Oak); (3.9m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 48m²)	312 mm	15.0 m Clear Stem Height 4 m S	N: 3.0 m E: 3.0 m S: 5.0 m W: 5.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 20 + Years	With lean to the west. Moderate ivy cladding. Minor, and moderate deadwood is present across the crown. The crown weight is to the south. Displaying normal vitality.	B 1	Retain
H 88	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (Cherry Laurel) (1.5m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 7m²)	111 mm Average	4.0 m Clear Stem Height na	N: 1.0 m E: 1.0 m S: 1.0 m W: 1.0 m	Early Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + Years	A well-established and well maintained hedgerow. Normal vitality. Good screening value.	C 1	Retain

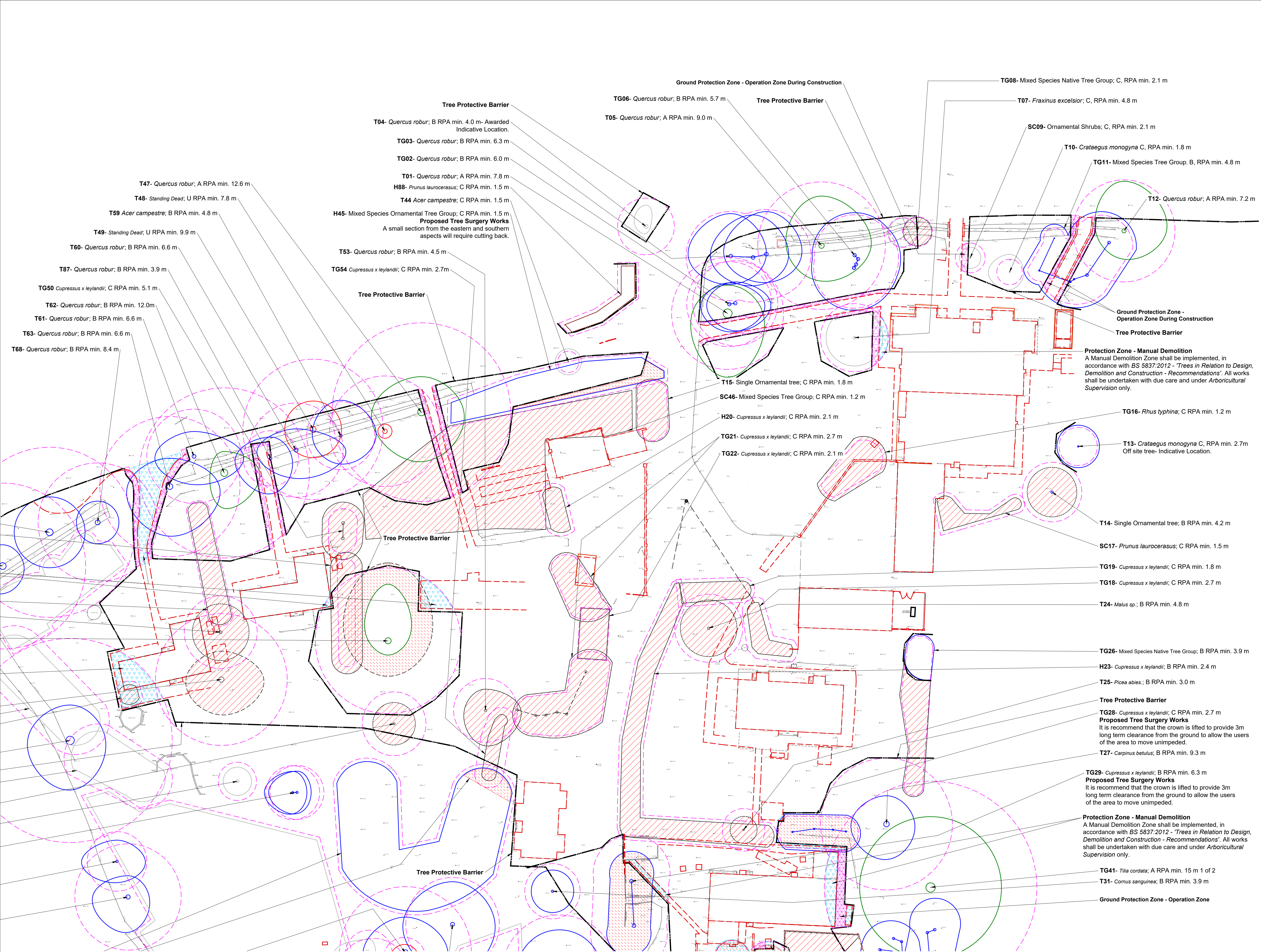
CATEGORY DIVISION - BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'

Trees to be considered for retention	1. Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	2. Mainly Landscape Qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category A - Trees whose retention is most desirable to include; trees of high quality having an estimated longevity of over 40 years;	- Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual	- Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	- Trees of significant historical, commemorative or other value, or good specimens of rare or unusual species
Category B - Trees where retention is desirable to include; trees of moderate quality having an estimated longevity of over 20 years;	- Trees that might be included in the higher category, but because of significant impaired but remediable condition are downgraded	- Trees present in numbers offering a higher collective categorisation than as individually rated; trees occurring in groups but due to situation, offering little contribution in the context of the wider locality	- Trees having some material conservation or cultural value
Category C - Trees of low quality having an estimated longevity of over 10 year, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm;	- Trees in adequate or impaired condition, or those which can be retained with minimal tree surgery, but not worthy for inclusion in the high or moderate category	- Trees present in numbers without having significant landscape value	- Trees having no material conservation or other cultural value
Trees unsuitable for retention Category U - Trees not for retention within the context of existing land use;			
- Trees that are unviable due to serious, irremediable structural defect; early loss is expected due to collapse; - Trees that are dead or showing signs of significant, immediate, irreversible decline; - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and subsequent safety, and threat thereof to trees nearby; - Trees of very low quality suppressing the development of those of greater quality; - Trees that will become unviable after the removal of other trees for reasons above.			

CSD – Combined Stem Diameter;

- Root Protection Areas calculated for multiple stemmed trees based upon a combined stem diameter in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

Appendix B – Tree Removals and Demolition Plan



Legend

T02

Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.

Tree Root Protection Areas
Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Category A Trees
Trees of High Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category B Trees
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category C Trees
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category U Trees
Trees unsuitable for long term retention.

Existing Trees to be Removed
All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010- 'Tree Works- Recommendations'

Existing Shrubs and Hedges to be Removed

Proposed Tree Surgery Works
Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Manual Demolition
A Manual Demolition Zone shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works shall be undertaken with due care and under Arboricultural Supervision only.

Existing Structures to be Demolished

Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Demolition.
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the demolition period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Tree Protection Barrier
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. 2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.

Notes:

- Drawing to be read in colour.
- For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3660-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
- For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3660-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

PLANNING ISSUE

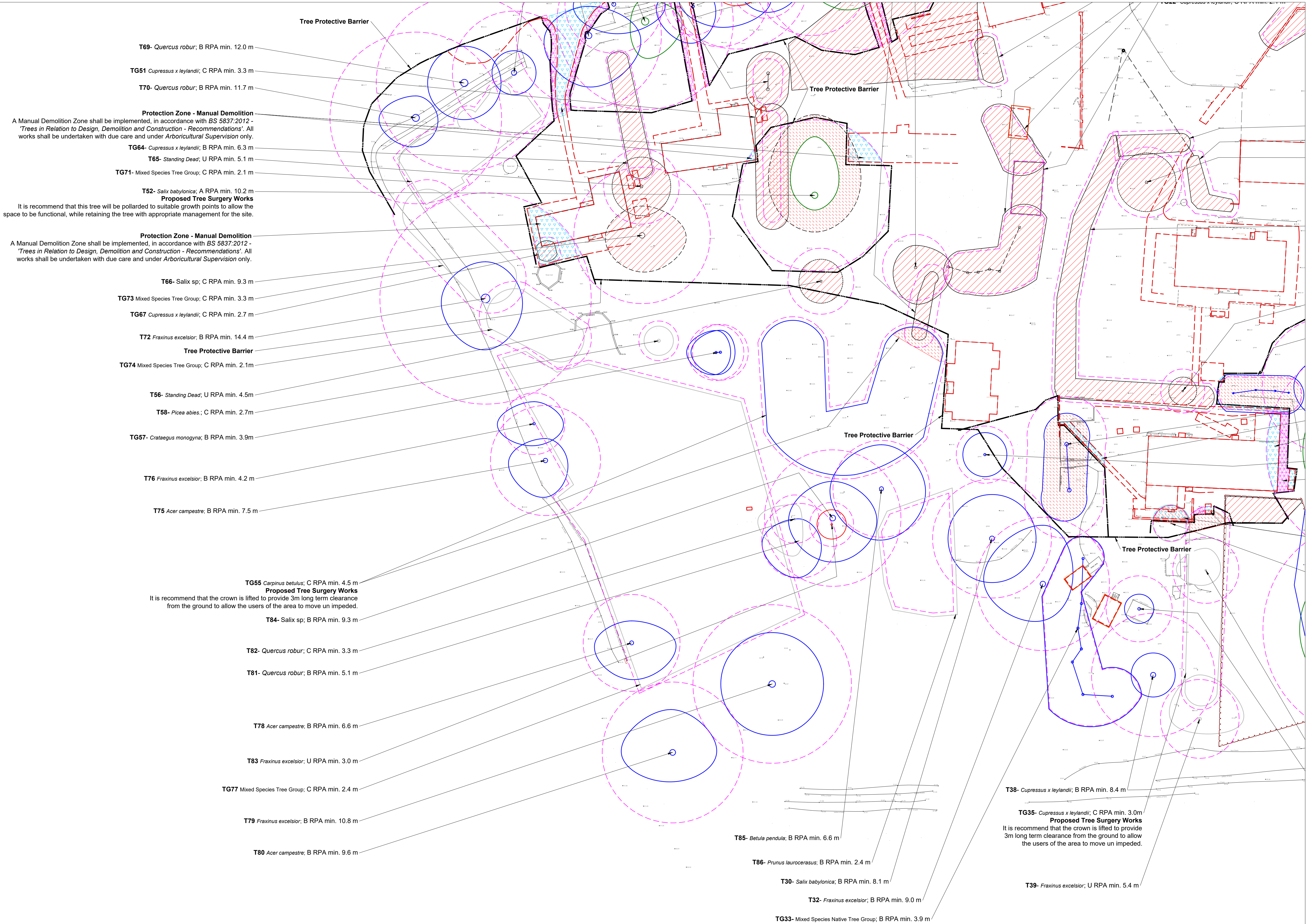
Rev	Description	Date	Initials
03	Planning Issue	13.03.26	GO
02	Draft Issue	13.01.26	RM
01	Draft Issue	08.01.26	GO
00	Draft Issue	06.01.26	GO

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Client Salutem Shared Services Project Title and Location Woodview School on Ingfield Manor School. Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX	Drawing Title Tree Works and Demolition Plan
Scale 1:250@A1	Drawn GO
Approved KM	Date 06/01/2026
Drawing No LLD3660-ARB-DWG-030	Revision 03



Tree Works and Demolition Plan
South Side- Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX



Legend

T02

Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.

Tree Root Protection Areas

Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Category A Trees

Trees of High Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category B Trees

Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category C Trees

Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category U Trees

Trees unsuitable for long term retention.

Existing Trees to be Removed

All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010- 'Tree Works- Recommendations'

Existing Shrubs and Hedges to be Removed

Proposed Tree Surgery Works

Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Manual Demolition

A Manual Demolition Zone shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works shall be undertaken with due care and under Arboricultural Supervision only.

Existing Structures to be Demolished

Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Demolition.

An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the demolition period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Tree Protection Barrier

All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. 2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.

Notes:

1. Drawing to be read in colour.

2. For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3660-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;

3. For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3660-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
03	Planning Issue	13.03.26	GO
02	Draft Issue	13.01.26	RM
01	Draft Issue	08.01.26	GO
00	Draft Issue	06.01.26	GO

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Client

Salutem Shared Services

Project Title and Location

Woodview School on Ingfield Manor School.

Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX

Drawing Title

Tree Works and Demolishion Plan

Scale

1:250@A1

Drawn

GO

Approved

KM

Date

06/01/2026

Drawing No

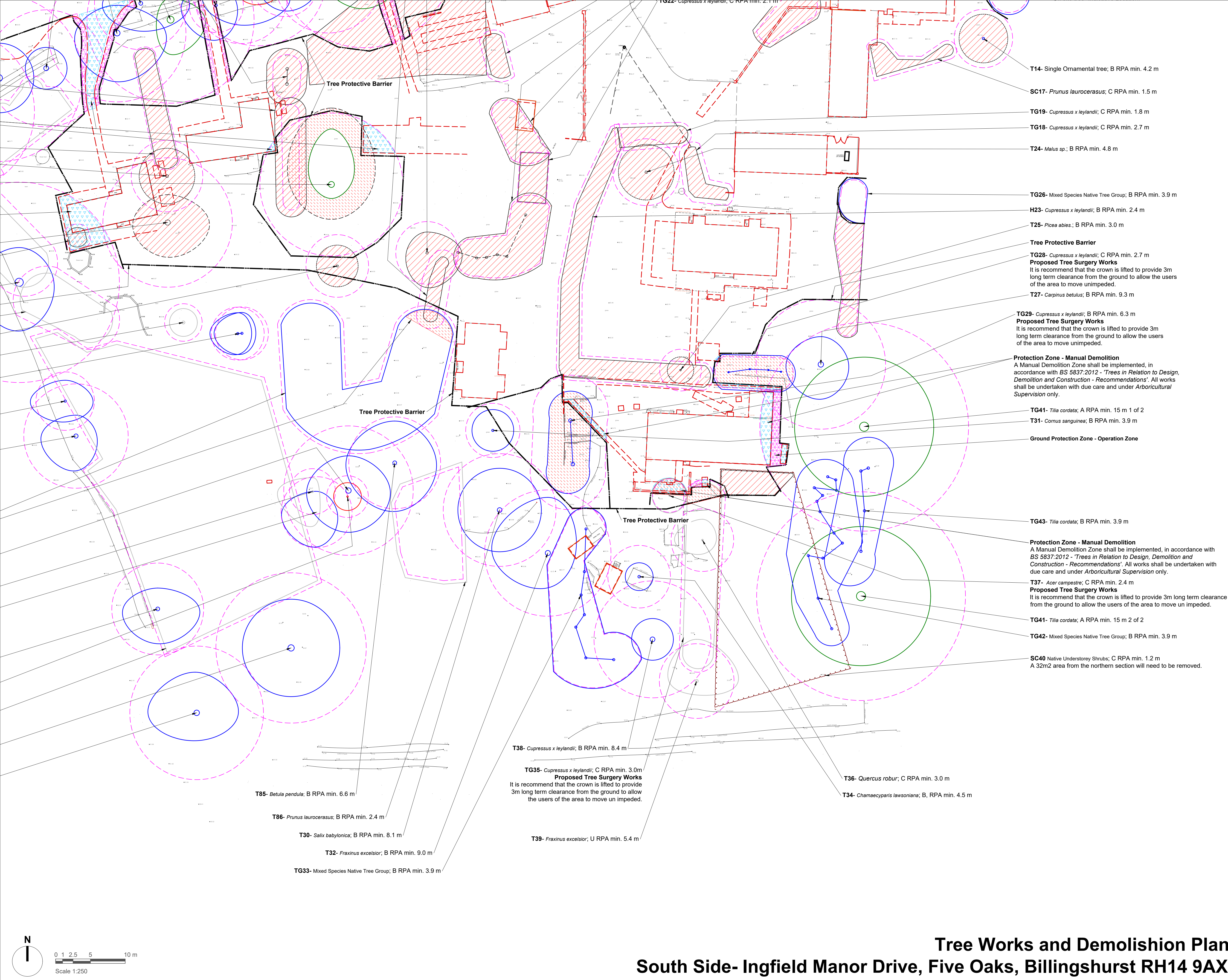
LLD3660-ARB-DWG-031

Revision

03

Tree Works and Demolishion Plan

South Side- Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX



Legend

T02

Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.

Tree Root Protection Areas
Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Category A Trees
Trees of High Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category B Trees
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category C Trees
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category U Trees
Trees unsuitable for long term retention.

Existing Trees to be Removed
All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'

Existing Shrubs and Hedges to be Removed

Proposed Tree Surgery Works
Tree Surgery operations to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Manual Demolition
A Manual Demolition Zone shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works shall be undertaken with due care and under Arboricultural Supervision only.

Existing Structures to be Demolished

Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Demolition.
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the demolition period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Tree Protection Barrier
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.

Notes:

- Drawing to be read in colour.
- For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3660-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
- For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3660-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

PLANNING ISSUE

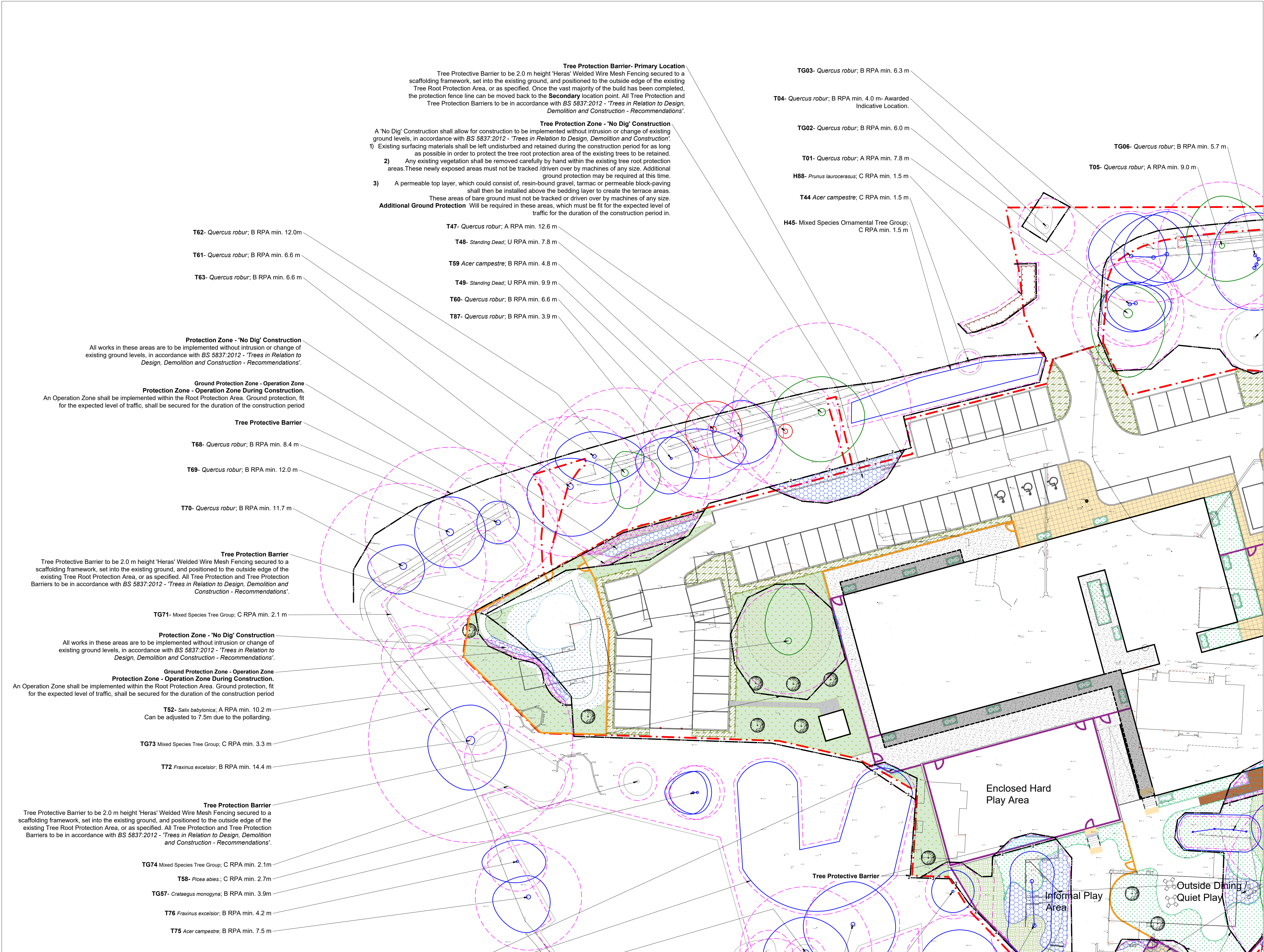
Rev	Description	Date	Initials
03	Planning Issue	13.03.26	GO
02	Draft Issue	13.01.26	RM
01	Draft Issue	08.01.26	GO
00	Draft Issue	06.01.26	GO

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Client	Salutem Shared Services
Project Title and Location	Woodview School on Ingfield Manor School. Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX
Drawing Title	Tree Works and Demolishon Plan
Scale	1:250@A1
Drawn	GO
Approved	KM
Date	06/01/2026
Drawing No	LLD3660-ARB-DWG-032
Revision	03

Appendix C – Tree Retention and Protection Plan



Legend

T02

Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.

Tree Root Protection Areas
Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Category A Trees
Trees of High Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category B Trees
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category C Trees
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.

Category U Trees
Trees unsuitable for long term retention.

Existing Trees to be Removed
All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010- 'Tree Works- Recommendations'

Existing Shrubs and Hedges to be Removed

Tree Protection Barrier
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.

2nd Location- Tree Protection Barrier
This is the secondary location of the protection fencing. Once the vast majority of the build has been completed, the protection fence line can be moved back to this point to allow the implementation of Soft Landscaping.

Protection Zone - 'No Dig' Construction
Works to be implemented without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - Manual Excavation
A Limited Manual Excavation shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works in these areas shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under Arboricultural Supervision only.

Notes:

- Drawing to be read in colour.
- For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3660-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
- For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3660-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
03	Planning Issue	13.03.26	GO
02	Draft Issue	13.01.26	RM
01	Draft Issue	08.01.26	GO
00	Draft Issue	06.01.26	GO



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Client
Salutem Shared Services

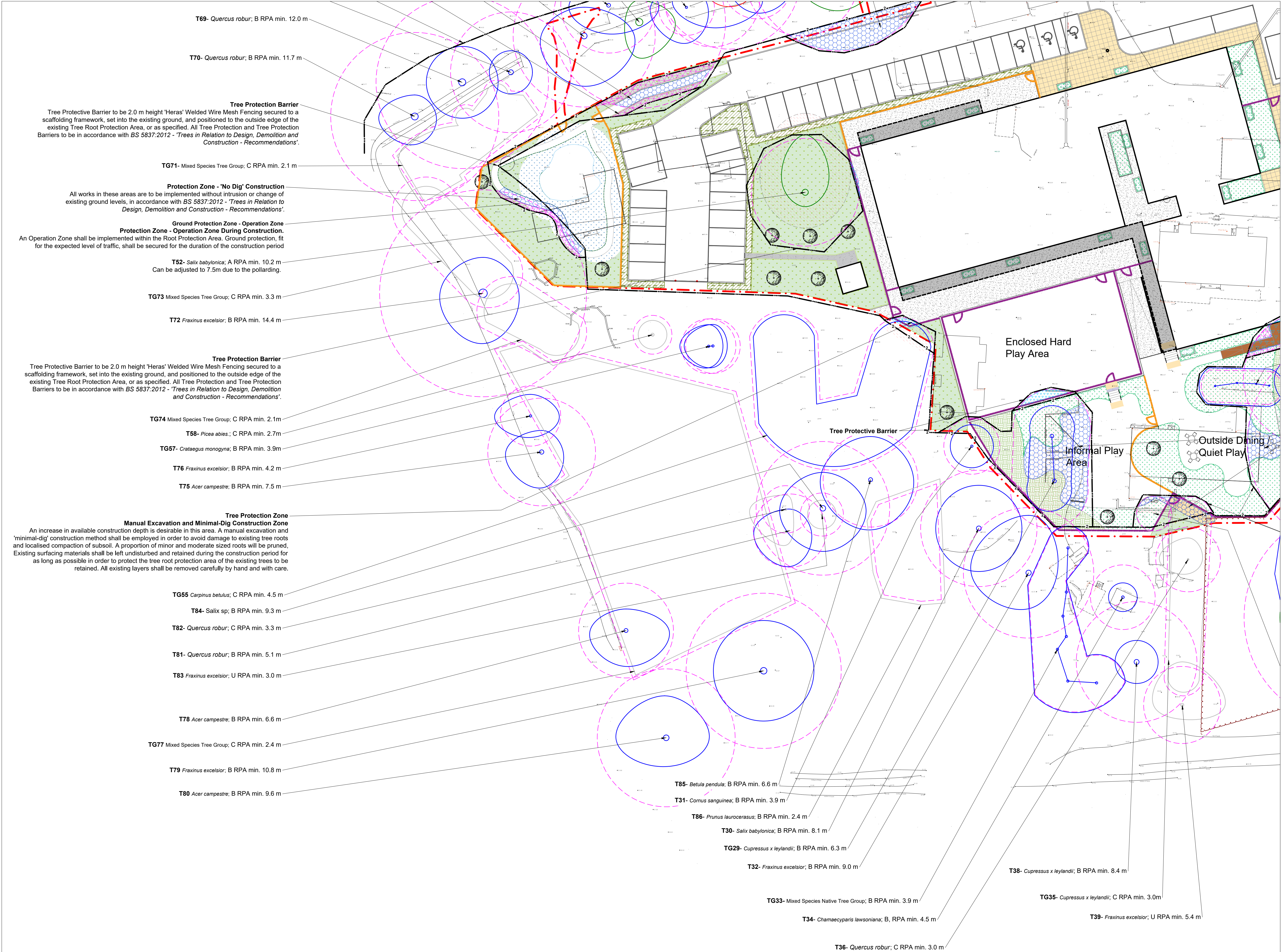
Project Title and Location
Woodview School on Ingfield Manor School.
Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX

Drawing Title
Tree Retention and Protection Plan

Scale 1:250@A1	Drawn GO	Approved KM	Date 06/01/2026
Drawing No LLD3660-ARB-DWG-020	Revision 03		

Tree Retention and Protection Plan

South Side- Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX



Legend

- T02 Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.**
- Tree Root Protection Areas**
Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Category A Trees**
Trees of High Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category B Trees**
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category C Trees**
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category U Trees**
Trees unsuitable for long term retention.
- Existing Trees to be Removed**
All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010- 'Tree Works- Recommendations'
- Existing Shrubs and Hedges to be Removed**

- Tree Protection Barrier**
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.
- 2nd Location- Tree Protection Barrier**
This is the secondary location of the protection fencing. Once the vast majority of the build has been completed, the protection fence line can be moved back to this point to allow the implementation of Soft Landscaping.

- Protection Zone - 'No Dig' Construction**
Works to be implemented without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

- Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.**
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

- Protection Zone - Manual Excavation**
A Limited Manual Excavation shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works in these areas shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under Arboricultural Supervision only.

- Notes:
- Drawing to be read in colour.
 - For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3660-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
 - For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3660-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

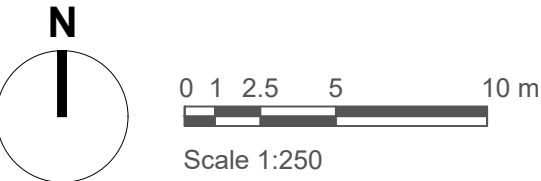
PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
03	Planning Issue	13.03.26	GO
02	Draft Issue	13.01.26	RM
01	Draft Issue	08.01.26	GO
00	Draft Issue	06.01.26	GO

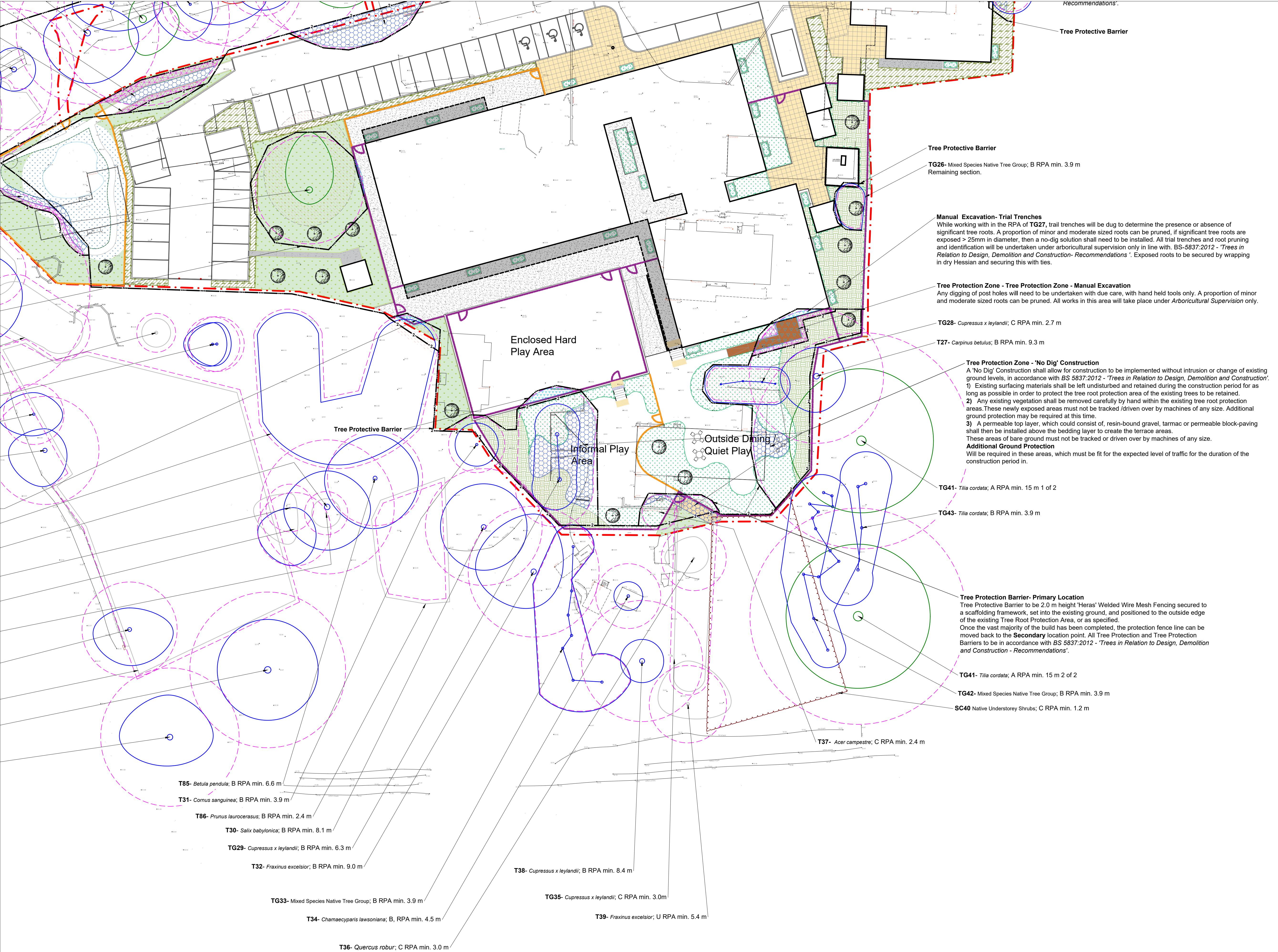
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Client Salutem Shared Services			
Project Title and Location Woodview School on Ingfield Manor School. Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX			
Drawing Title Tree Retention and Protection Plan			
Scale 1:250@A1	Drawn GO	Approved KM	Date 06/01/2026
Drawing No LLD3660-ARB-DWG-021			Revision 03



Tree Retention and Protection Plan
South Side- Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX



Legend

- T02 Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.**
- Tree Root Protection Areas**
Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Category A Trees**
Trees of High Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category B Trees**
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category C Trees**
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category U Trees**
Trees unsuitable for long term retention.
- Existing Trees to be Removed**
All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010- 'Tree Works- Recommendations'
- Existing Shrubs and Hedges to be Removed**

- Tree Protection Barrier**
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.
- 2nd Location- Tree Protection Barrier**
This is the secondary location of the protection fencing. Once the vast majority of the build has been completed, the protection fence line can be moved back to this point to allow the implementation of Soft Landscaping.

- Protection Zone - 'No Dig' Construction**
Works to be implemented without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

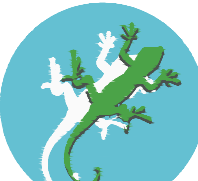
- Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.**
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the construction period in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.

- Protection Zone - Manual Excavation**
A Limited Manual Excavation shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works in these areas shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under Arboricultural Supervision only.

- Notes:
- Drawing to be read in colour.
 - For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3660-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
 - For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3660-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
03	Planning Issue	13.03.26	GO
02	Draft Issue	13.01.26	RM
01	Draft Issue	08.01.26	GO
00	Draft Issue	06.01.26	GO

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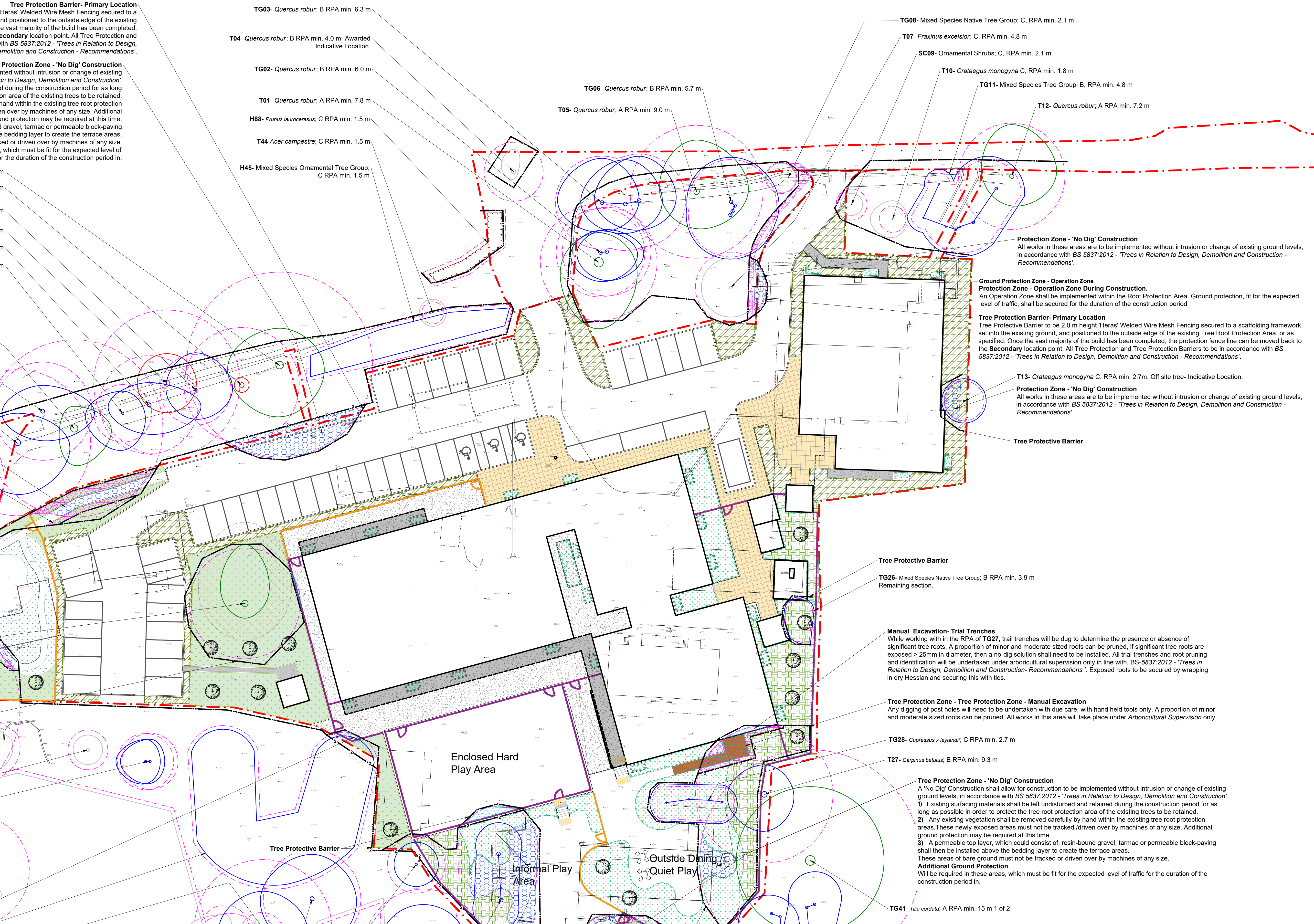
Client Salutem Shared Services			
Project Title and Location Woodview School on Ingfield Manor School. Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX			
Drawing Title Tree Retention and Protection Plan			
Scale 1:250@A1	Drawn GO	Approved KM	Date 06/01/2026
Drawing No LLD3660-ARB-DWG-022			Revision 03

Tree Retention and Protection Plan

South Side- Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX

Tree Protection Barrier- Primary Location
Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a and positioned to the outside edge of the existing e vast majority of the build has been completed, **secondary** location point. All Tree Protection and ith BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, molition and Construction - Recommendations'.

Protection Zone - 'No Dig' Construction
nted without intrusion or change of existing n to Design, Demolition and Construction'. d during the construction period for as long n area of the existing trees to be retained. and within the existing tree root protection n over by machines of any size. Additional nd protection may be required at this time. f gravel, tarmac or permeable block-paving bedding layer to create the terrace areas. ed or driven over by machines of any size, hich must be fit for the expected level of r the duration of the construction period in.



Legend

- T02** Tree, Hedgerow and Shrub Numbers.
- Tree Root Protection Areas**
Specified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Category A Trees**
Trees of High Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category B Trees**
Trees of Moderate Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category C Trees**
Trees of Low Quality and Value to be Retained.
- Category U Trees**
Trees unsuitable for long term retention.
- Existing Trees to be Removed**
All operations to be in accordance with BS3998:2010- 'Tree Works- Recommendations'
- Existing Shrubs and Hedges to be Removed**
- Tree Protection Barrier**
All Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured and positioned as specified.
- 2nd Location- Tree Protection Barrier**
This is the secondary location of the protection fencing. Once the vast majority of the build has been completed, the protection fence line can be moved back to this point to allow the implementation of Soft Landscaping.
- Protection Zone - 'No Dig' Construction**
Works to be implemented without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Protection Zone - Operation Zone During Construction.**
An Operation Zone shall be implemented within the Root Protection Area. Ground protection, fit for the expected level of traffic, shall be secured for the duration of the construction period
- Tree Protective Barrier- Primary Location**
Tree Protective Barrier to be 2.0 m height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a scaffolding framework, set into the existing ground, and positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Area, or as specified. Once the vast majority of the build has been completed, the protection fence line can be moved back to the **Secondary** location point. All Tree Protection and Tree Protection Barriers to be in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Protection Zone - 'No Dig' Construction**
All works in these areas are to be implemented without intrusion or change of existing ground levels, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- Tree Protective Barrier**
- Protection Zone - Manual Excavation**
A Limited Manual Excavation shall be implemented, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. All works in these areas shall be undertaken with due care with hand held tools under **Arboricultural Supervision** only.

- Notes:
1. Drawing to be read in colour.
 2. For details of existing trees and vegetation refer to: LLD3660-ARB-SCH-001 - Existing Tree Schedule;
 3. For assessment of effects of the proposed development on existing trees refer to LLD3660-ARB-REP-001- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

PLANNING ISSUE

Rev	Description	Date	Initials
03	Planning Issue	13.03.26	GO
02	Draft Issue	13.01.26	RM
01	Draft Issue	08.01.26	GO
00	Draft Issue	06.01.26	GO

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Client Salutem Shared Services Project Title and Location Woodview School on Ingfield Manor School. Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX			
Drawing Title Tree Retention and Protection Plan			
Scale 1:250@A1	Drawn GO	Approved KM	Date 06/01/2026
Drawing No LLD3660-ARB-DWG-023			Revision 03

Tree Retention and Protection Plan

South Side- Ingfield Manor Drive, Five Oaks, Billingshurst RH14 9AX



L I Z A R D

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