

Arboricultural Method Statement

DFE/Steyping Grammar Shooting Upper School

**Shooting Field,
Steyping,
BN44 3RX**

23 June 2026

Fearghus Gage BSc (Hons) MArborA

Table of Contents

If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans are annexed separately as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

Introduction	1
Executive Summary.....	1
General Information	5
Tree Survey	6
Arboricultural Impact Assessment.....	7
Arboricultural Method Statement	9
Tree Works.....	10
Sequencing of works	13
Protective Measures.....	14
Demolition	19
Construction	21
Prohibition	28
Site Management	29
Services	30
Landscaping	32
Monitoring and Supervision.....	33
Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule.....	37
Appendix 2: Tree Protection Notice	51
Appendix 3: Contact Details.....	53
Document Production Record.....	54

Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction from DFE/ Steining Grammar Shooting Upper School to attend Shooting Field, Steining BN44 3RX; grid reference, TQ 17583 11789 (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey a to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees, Tree Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

Executive Summary

This report describes the extent and effect of the proposed development at Site on individual trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site.

Trees within the site were surveyed; using a methodology guided by British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' ("BS5837").

Subsequently, this report has been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement and supporting plans.



Figure 1: OS Map (Bing Maps)



Figure 2: Aerial Image of site with approximate red line boundary (Google Earth)

Rebuilding of Steyning Grammar School, 4No. new blocks including 2No. MUGA and 1No. AWP.

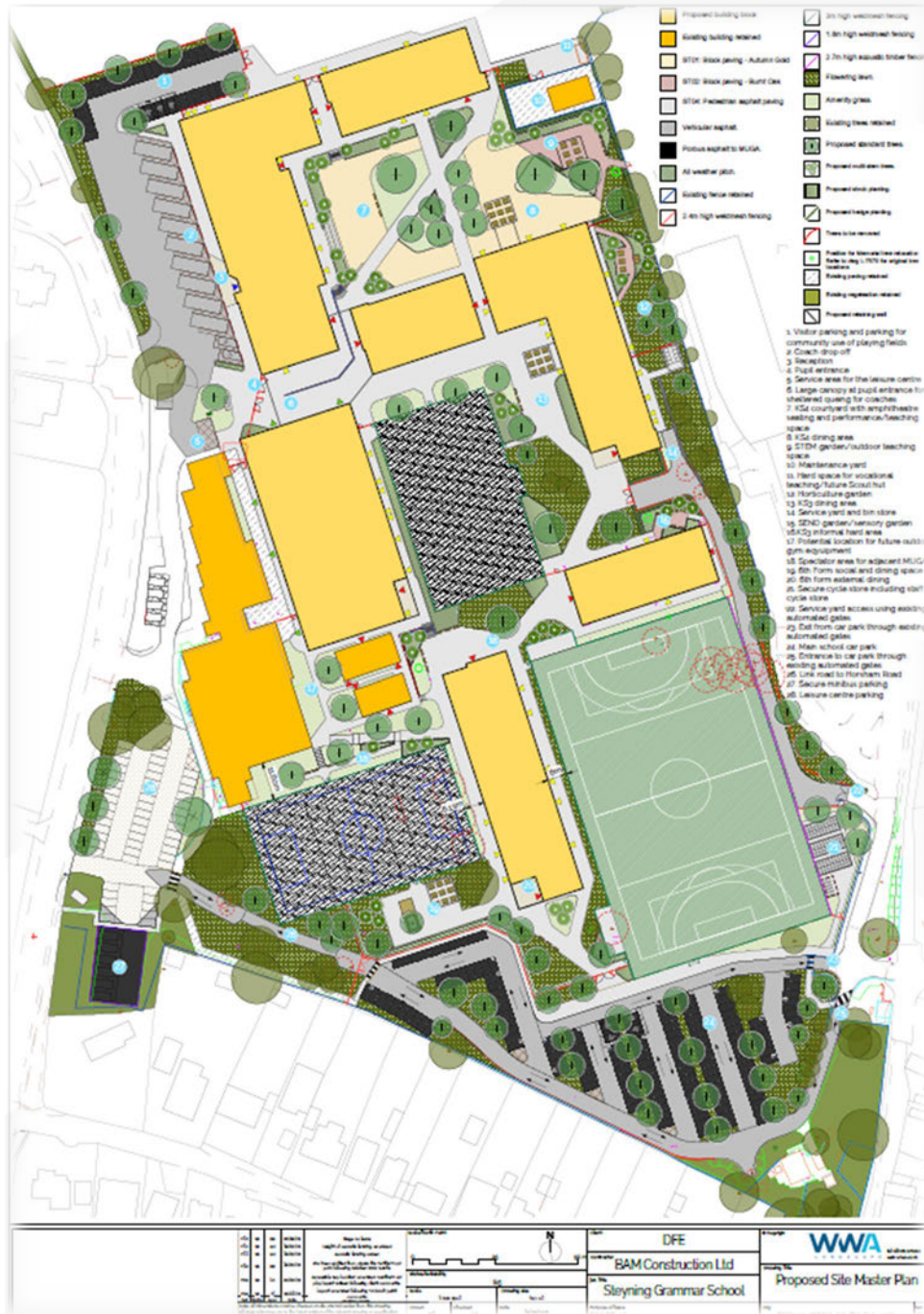


Figure 3: Proposed Site Masterplan, Drawing No. SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-1971 P13 (WWA Landscape)

Checklist for Submission to Local Planning Authority

Tree survey	✓
Tree constraints plan	✓
Arboricultural impact assessment	✓
Arboricultural method statement	✓
Tree protection plan	✓

This report and its appendices precisely follow the strategy for arboricultural appraisal intended to provide local planning authorities with evidence that trees have been properly considered throughout the development process.

It is the conclusion of this report that the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by the trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development. It is considered that any issues raised in this report, or beyond the scope of it can be dealt with by planning conditions.

General Information

Client: DFE/ Steining Grammar Shooting Upper School

Site: Steining Grammar School, Shooting Field, Steining BN44 3RX.

Brief proposal description: Rebuilding of Steining Grammar School, 4No. new blocks including 2No. MUGA and 1No. AWP.

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Survey base drawing	1222-ARC-15641
Proposed layout drawing	SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-1971 P13
British Standard 5837:2012	“BS5837”
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	37463641_AIA01
Tree Protection Plan	37463641_TPP01

Tree Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Fearghus Gage on 08 January 2026.

A total of 47No. individual trees, 19No. groups of trees, 1No. woodland and 5No. hedges were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 1).

Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	SVS Ltd	1222-ARC-15641	3D Topographical Survey

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser, and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status: No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without, stating at Annex B:

*The potential effect of development on trees, **whether statutorily protected** (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) **or not**, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications.*

Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (**Appendix 1**), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Table 3: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	SVS Ltd	1222-ARC-15641	3D Topographical Survey
Proposed Site Plan	WWA Landscape	SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-1971 P13	Proposed Site Masterplan

Several issues may need to be addressed in an arboricultural impact assessment between the trees and the proposed development, these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees;
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees; and
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond which would have been scheduled as a part of usual management.

Table 4: Impacts upon the RPAs of retained trees.

Tree Number	Species	Structure	RPA (m ²)	Incursion (m ²) (%)	
G03	Lombardy Poplar	Hard surfacing	399.7	52.1	13.0
G07	Various	Hard surfacing	113.1	5.5	4.9
G09	Various	Fencing	40.7	Negligible	N/A
G17	Common Lime	Hard surfacing	443.4	58.3	13.1
T13	Crab apple	Retaining wall	20.9	1.4	6.7
T15	Cherry	Retaining wall	72.4	2.6	3.6
T32	London Plane	Hard surfacing	179.6	24.9	13.9
T36	Leyland Cypress	Hard surfacing	707.0	113.7	16.1

Tree Number	Species	Structure	RPA (m ²)	Incursion	
				(m ²)	(%)
T37	Silver maple	Hard surfacing	289.5	48.8	16.9
T42	Wild Cherry	Retaining wall	42.1	4.7	11.2
T45	Wild Cherry	Retaining wall	30.6	0.3	1.0

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawing number 37463641_AIA01.

Trees to be removed

The total number of trees to be removed for this scheme include 9No. individual trees and 3No. groups.

A breakdown of all tree removals and pruning works can be seen in Table 8: Summary of Tree Works.

Table 5: Number of individual trees to be removed.

U	A	B	C
2	0	2	5

Table 6: Number of groups to be removed.

U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)

() = partial removal of a group

Canopy cover is ecologically important and the loss of canopy cover by this tree will be mitigated with planting within the development.

Arboricultural Method Statement

The purpose of this method statement is to demonstrate how any aspect of the development that has potential to result in loss or damage to a tree may be implemented and provide an adequate level of protection for those trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including site/project manager will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer before the commencement of site works.

This method statement is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel before the commencement of site works.

No site personnel are to be present and no demolition, site clearance, building work or delivery of materials is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan drawing number 37463641_TPP01.

Protective measures will be in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan; drawing number 37463641_TPP01 will remain unaltered and in situ, unless otherwise specified, for the entire duration of the construction.

Table 7: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	SVS Ltd	1222-ARC-15641	3D Topographical Survey
Proposed Site Plan	WWA Landscape	SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-1971 P13	Proposed Site Masterplan

Tree Works

For reasons of public safety, all tree works referred to herein must be carried out before any site personnel commencing works or any building materials being delivered.

Table 8: Summary of Tree Works.

No.	Species	Works	Category
G06	Various	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	B2
G15	Various	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C2
H1	A Hedge	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C2
T03	Common Holly	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T04	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T05	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T06	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T09	Common or Black Mulberry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	B1
T10	Common Holly	Tree to be transplanted elsewhere on site. Minor prune of crown may be necessary to facilitate movement.	C13
T11	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
T14	Crab apple	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T31	English Elm	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
T32	London Plane	Prune 2m from lower northern crown extent in order to achieve 5m clearance from ground level.	B1
T41	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	B1

Notes

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010, Recommendations for tree work. All arising's are to be removed and the site is to be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber Lorries, tractors, excavators, or cranes shall be parked or driven

beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Tree removal

A tree should be felled in one piece only when there is no significant risk of damage to people, property, or protected species (see Annex A).

Where restrictions (e.g. lack of space, buildings, other features, land ownership or use, or other trees which are to be retained) cannot be overcome, trees should be dismantled in sections.

This also applies where a tall stump is being retained but where branches are to be removed/pruned.

Extensively decayed trees can be unpredictable when they are being felled, and special precautions should, therefore, be taken, such as the use of a winch to guide the direction of fall.

Stump removal – stump grinding

Stump grinding will be to a minimum of 300mm deep or to extend through the base of the stump leaving the major roots disconnected if the intention is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus.

The grinding residue will be treated as arising's and removed from site.

NB: Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

The hole left by stump removal will be filled with soil or other material. The filling should be appropriate for future site usage, and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the backfill material will be firmed in 150 mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Stump removal - digging

Stump removal by digging out will include disposal/utilisation of woody material (see Clause 13).

NB: Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

Where possible when winching out a stump, a ground, or other type of anchor, will be used rather than a tree to be retained. If there is no alternative to using such a tree as an anchor, appropriate protective measures will be adopted.

After stump removal

The hole left by stump removal, whether by digging out or grinding, will be filled with soil or other material. The filling will be appropriate for future site usage and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the back-fill material will be firmed in 150mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Cut Ivy

Cutting of ivy is to be undertaken using hand tools such as hand saws or secateurs to prevent damage to the bark of the tree; the use of chain saws is prohibited. A 300mm high section of ivy is to be cut and removed from within 1m of ground level.

Sequencing of works

A logical sequence of events is to be observed and shall be phased as follows.

Table 9: Sequence of Events

Stage	Event
Stage 1	Carry out tree works as specified within the summary of tree works
Stage 2	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved tree protection plan
Stage 3	Pre-commencement site meeting
Stage 4	Site set up
Stage 5	Undertake demolition of existing buildings
Stage 6	Undertake and complete construction works
Stage 7	Undertake external landscaping works outside of the construction exclusion zones
Stage 8	Removal of all machinery and materials from site
Stage 9	Dismantle and removal of protective measures
Stage 10	Undertake external landscaping works within the construction exclusion zones
Stage 11	Sign off from Project Arboriculturist

Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works and are to be sited and aligned in accordance with the tree protection plan (37463641_TPP01) before the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to Site.

Upon installation of the protective measures around the retained trees, the Project Arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

If the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this arboricultural method statement document number 37463641_AMS01 (23 June 2026) and tree protection plan drawing number 37463641_TPP01, the Project Arboriculturist shall inform the client and fencing contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with document number 37463641_AMS01 (23 June 2026) and tree protection plan drawing number 37463641_TPP01, the Project Arboriculturist will sign off the protective measures in writing to the client and will send a copy to the fencing contractor, site agent and local authority tree officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is any accident or emergencies involving trees, these areas are to be cordoned off immediately with high visibility plastic mesh fencing. The site agent is to photograph and document the damage and inform the Project Arboriculturist immediately after the incident and all work within this area is to cease until the Project Arboriculturist has visited the site. Any damaged sections of protective measures shall be replaced within 48 hours of the initial incident.

The protected area is sacrosanct and will not be invaded by the storage of materials, mixing of concrete or other products, accessed by machinery, equipment, or pedestrians or in any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of stage 8 (see Sequencing of Works), thereafter they will be carefully dismantled only with the agreement of the Project Arboriculturist and or the local authority tree officer.

The existing site boundary measures are to be retained for the duration of the development. If for any reason the existing boundary measures are not to be used protective barrier fencing is to be installed along the line of the boundaries and is only to be removed upon the written permission of the Project Arboriculturist upon the

completion of the development or immediately before the installation of the permanent boundary measures.

The proposed hard surfacing is to be installed immediately to act as ground protection, where it is decided that this is not a viable option these areas are to be covered by ground boarding as designed by the project engineer to cope with any likely loading.

No equipment, vehicles or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists, and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banks man. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this tree protection plan, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Construction Exclusion Zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) as designated by the protective barrier fencing, is an area where there is to be no construction activity. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited, unless detailed in the tree protection plan, and there is no scope for materials or waste storage; welfare facilities etc. There may be some construction activities planned for these areas (e.g. the installation of service trenches) these activities will be undertaken under direct, on-site arboricultural supervision.

Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is nearby.

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.

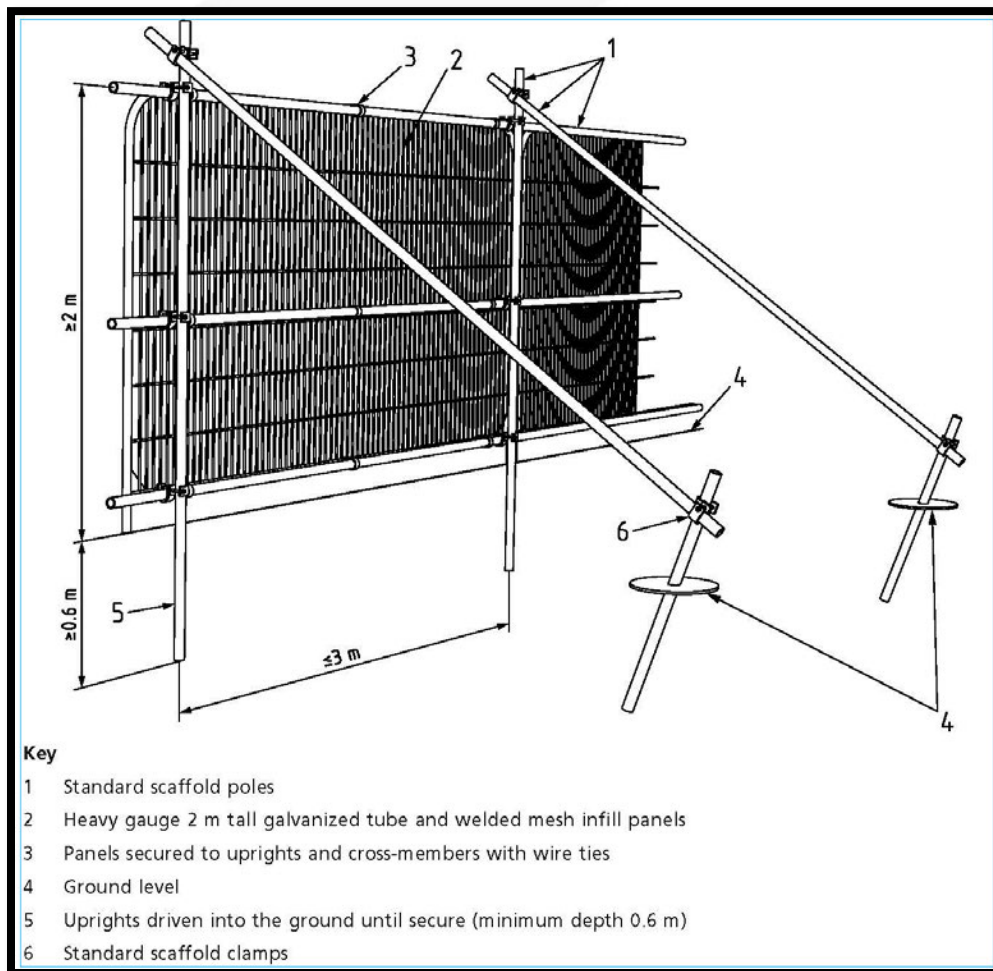


Figure 4: Default specification for protective barrier fencing (BS5837).

Secondary specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels will be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which will be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

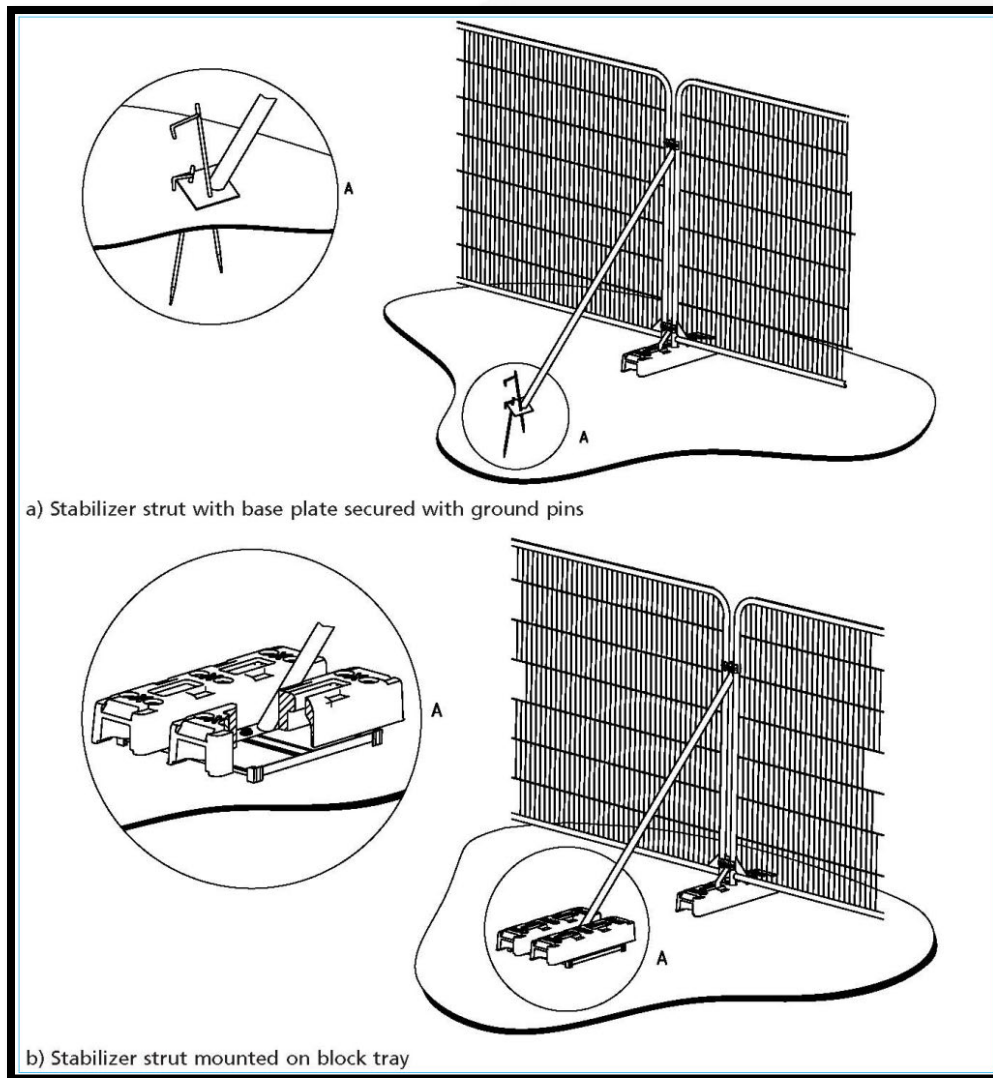


Figure 5: Examples of protective barrier fencing with above-ground stabilising systems (BS5837).

Signage denoting the words “*tree protection area*” at 5.0m intervals will be fixed to the protective barrier fencing (See Appendix 2).

Protective fencing is to be removed **ONLY** with the written permission of the Project Arboriculturist.

Ground protection

New temporary ground protection will be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of the underlying soil.

Where it is determined by the project engineer that any hard surfacing is not adequate protection from any expected loading, ground boarding is to be installed to the engineer's specification on top of the hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees.

Where machinery will be stored or used from the ground boarding within the RPAs of the retained trees an impervious barrier and or bunding to prevent oils, fuel or chemicals is to be installed to prevent leaching into the soil within or adjacent to the RPAs.

NB: The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

For any situations other than those described in a) or b) (as above), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be suitable of supporting the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

Due to the various sizes of demolition and construction plant available and the potential requirements for material storage within the site, the final specifications for the ground boarding is to be designed and supplied to the Project Arboriculturist for their approval by the project engineer a minimum of ten (10) working days before its installation.

Demolition

Before the demolition of the existing site features, all tree works are to have been completed, tree protection measures are to be in place as per Arbtech Consulting Ltd. tree protection plan document number 37463641_TPP01 and have been signed off and a copy of the demolition method statement has been submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All demolition work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Structures / Buildings / Walls

Demolition of the existing buildings beneath the canopies and within the RPAs of trees T07 and T37 and groups G14 and G17 as shown on 37463641_TPP01 by a turquoise 'Cross' hatching is to be undertaken carefully under arboricultural supervision.

The structures are to be taken down so that all debris and materials are to fall outside of the RPAs and away from the canopies of all retained trees.

Foundations within and adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be left in situ wherever possible. Where this is not possible demolition of the existing foundations are to be undertaken to the minimum depth required to allow for the installation of the new soft and hard landscaping.

The removal of the existing foundations within the RPA of retained trees are to be undertaken using a handheld pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheelbarrows to break up and remove the debris out of the RPA. In some situations, and only at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket.

It may be permitted by the project arboriculturalist for an excavator to undertake the demolition and removal of the foundation, but it must be situated outside of the RPA, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from suitable ground boarding capable of handling the expected loading.

If it is likely that there will be any soil collapse or the trench begins to collapse within the RPAs of retained trees which will lead to the loss of rooting environment, excavations are to be stopped immediately and the trench is to be shored up to prevent further soil collapse.

Where the removal of foundations occurs within the RPAs of retained trees these voids are to be back filled with clean topsoil.

Hard Surfacing

Where it is required for hard surfacing is to be removed and or re-surfaced within the RPAs of retained trees it is to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, during the landscaping phase of the development.

The wearing course will be broken up using a handheld pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheelbarrows to break up and remove the surfacing. Where is necessary to remove the subbase, this is to be undertaken using a fork to loosen the material and moved using shovels and wheelbarrows.

In some situations, and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground boarding.

Whichever system is used there is to be **NO** disturbance of the soil beneath. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or topsoil will be applied as soon as practicably possible to prevent desiccation.

Existing Underground Services

Existing services within the site should be retained wherever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the utmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Construction

Before the construction of the proposed development, a copy of the construction method statement will have been submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All excavations and construction work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Foundations design

The proposed buildings do not impact upon any of the retained trees and as such will require no specialist construction methodology.

Root pruning

Excavations for root pruning for the construction of retaining walls/hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees T13, T15, T32 and T42 will be undertaken using hand tools or an Air-spade up to a minimum of 600mm depth or the total depth of the excavation. The total depth of the excavation will be determined by the arboriculturist whilst on site.

The soil is to be loosened with the aid of a fork or pickaxe and then cleared with the aid of an Air-spade, Air-vac and or shovel. Any roots found will be cleanly severed by the Project Arboriculturist or the specialist arboricultural contractor with either a hand saw or secateurs leaving a clean cut.

Once all roots have been severed, the edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered and retained to prevent drying out, soil collapse or contamination.

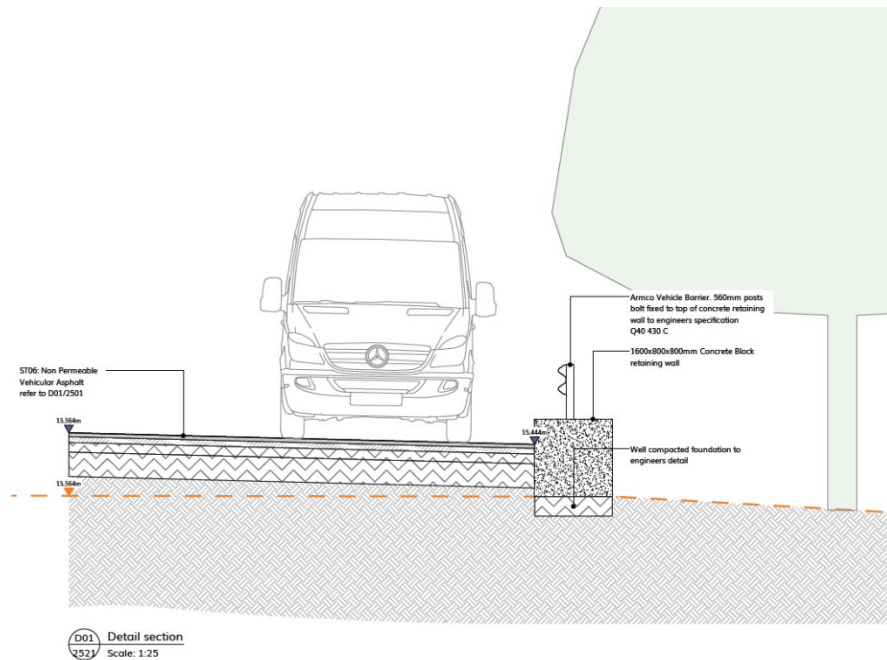


Figure 6: Details Sections Sheet 11, Drawing No. SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-2521 P01 (WWA Landscape)

Soil amelioration

Before the installation of new hard surfacing and/or excavation for retaining walls within the rooting volume of trees T13, T36 and T37 and groups G03 and G17 and by way of mitigation for root pruning within the RPAs of trees T13, T15, T32 and T42, the soil conditions for root development within the on-site RPA will be improved.

Soil is a natural medium in which plant roots propagate. It is formed of a combination of mineral aggregates of varying sizes, organic matter, macropores and micropores. Macropores are larger spaces between aggregates allowing the soil to be aerated. Micropores are smaller, generally holding water that is available to plants via their roots. Roots use the air in the soil and grow through this medium when the bulk density of the soil is below a particular threshold.

The action of downwards loads to the surface of a soil from installation and use of a hard surfacing can cause the soil to be compressed, closing up first the macropores, and ultimately micropores. This increases the bulk density of the soil and is referred to as compaction. A compacted soil is less aerated and has a greater bulk density than a well-formed soil. This has two significant negative effects upon roots within that growing medium:

The cells in roots respire, they use oxygen from the soil for chemical processes and expel carbon dioxide into the soil. Gaseous exchange must be possible between the soil and the atmosphere to enable the ingress of oxygen and the egress of expelled carbon dioxide to the soil around a healthy root. Compaction of the soil closes the macropores between the soil aggregates and reduces/stops this gaseous exchange.

Root elongation is only possible within soil bulk densities below a particular threshold, soil compaction increases soil bulk density and can limit/stop new root development.

Installation of an impermeable surface over the rooting volume can also limit irrigation and ventilation of a soil.

To improve the soil structure in the rooting area of retained trees it will be decompacted and organic matter added.

Compressed air will be injected to a depth of 600mm at 1m spacings, by way of a perforated soil probe (e.g. Terravent; Vogt etc.) to create fissures within the soil profile. This forces compressed air through the soil to create fissures within the soil. A mixture of Terramol and enriched biochar will then be injected into the newly fissured soil, again using the same high-pressure system. The Terramol will have the effect of physically holding open the new gaseous exchange pathways.

Biochar is a very pure, high-carbon form of charcoal that improves the structure, aeration, water-holding capacity and nutrient retention of soils and substrates while providing permanent refuge for beneficial microbiology. Enriched biochar has beneficial elements added to it including mycorrhizal fungi, Trichoderma, trace nutrients and beneficial bacteria.

Application rates will be determined by the specific equipment used and will be specified by the specialist contractor.

Hard surfacing (no-dig)

New hard surfacing to be situated within the RPAs of retained trees is to be designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading. The design will not require excavation however the removal of the turf layer or other surface vegetation may be acceptable if necessary, but ideally, the construction will be situated entirely above the existing ground level.

Appropriate options for the sub-base of hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees include multi-dimensional confinement systems (CellWeb™ or similar).

Alternatively, piles, pads or elevated beams can be used to bridge over the RPAs or following exploratory investigations to determine location, to provide support within the RPAs while allowing retention of roots of 25mm or greater in diameter.

An exploratory investigation is to be undertaken manually under arboricultural supervision using hand tools (See Manual excavation).

Before the installation of the hard surfacing within the RPAs vegetation may be removed using hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide such as 'Glyphosate'.

NB: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor level of adjacent buildings.

Multi-dimensional confinement system

A multi-dimensional confinement system (such as CellWeb™ or similar) is to be used. It will be laid entirely above the existing soil surface over a geotextile membrane and or a bi-axel geo-grid (such as Tensar TriAx). Prior to this any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'CellWeb' is to be backfilled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm – 30mm. The use of an excavator/machinery to fill the confinement system may be possible at the discretion of the Project Arboriculturist.

The area of 'CellWeb' shall be covered with permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. The wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air to comply with 'SUDS' regulations.

Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength will be set above ground level and will be secured with either haunching or steel pins driven into the ground. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.

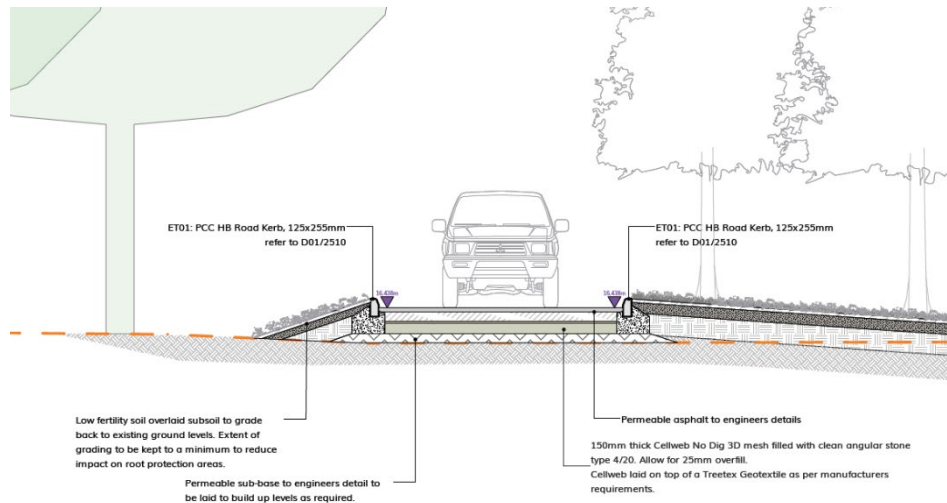


Figure 7: Details Sections Sheet 16, Drawing No. SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-2525 P01 (WWA Landscape)

The proposed use of the hard surfacing is for a footpath (pedestrian access) and a road (vehicular access). It is recommended by Geosynthetics Limited within the product data-sheet 'CellWeb® TRP weight capabilities' that a cell depth of 75mm (pedestrian use) to 200mm (vehicular access to include emergency access vehicles and HGVs) of their product CellWeb® TRP would be suitable for the proposed use.

As a part of the design process and to allow Geosynthetics Limited to be able to calculate the correct depth of CellWeb® TRP please contact the Geosynthetics engineers.

Installation of a multi-dimensional confinement system

a) Prepare the surface

- Remove any surface rocks and debris;
- Create a level surface by filling in any hollows with clean angular stone or sharp sand;
- Do not level off any high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

b) Layout Geotextile membrane

- Layout the permeable Geotextile membrane, overlaying edges of the required area by 300mm;
- Overlap any joints by 300mm or more.

c) Layout multi-dimensional confinement system (MDC)

- Layout the collapsed MDC system on-top of the Geotextile membrane;
- Place one steel pin into the centre cell at one end of the panel and secure it into the ground;

- Pull out the MDC to its full length (see manufacturers specifications), place a steel pin in the centre at the opposite end and secure it into the ground;
- Pull out the MDC to its full width (see manufacturers specifications), and secure each corner into the ground with steel pins;
- Create a panel to the correct size using the required number of steel pins (as per the manufacture specifications);
- Makes sure all cells are fully extended (as per manufactures specifications);
- Staple adjacent panels together (as per manufacturers specifications);
- If a curved shape is required, the panels are to be cut down to the required size and shape once the MDC is pinned out. Do not curve or bend panels into place.

d) Infill with clean angular stone

- The infill material must be a clean (no fines) angular stone (as per manufactures specifications)
- Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines within or adjacent to RPAs;
- Infill the MDC cells with clean angular stone, working towards the tree using the infilled panels as a platform;
- No compaction is required of the infill. Do not use a whacker plate, roller, or any other means of compaction.

e) Edge restraints

- All kerb edging will be situated on top of the MDC within RPAs, do not excavate within RPAs to install kerb edging;
- Where edging is required for light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is normally acceptable;
- Other options include wooden sleepers, plastic, or metal edging;
- The outer edges of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil and or mulch.

f) Wearing course

- Install a permeable geotextile membrane, overlapping any joints by 300mm before laying the wearing course;
- Surfaces can include block paving, asphalt, loose gravel, resin-bound gravel, concrete etc.;
- Within RPAs the wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air.

Hard surfacing (limited excavation)

The proposed coach entrance is required within the RPA of retained trees T32. Owing to the need for the finished surface levels to tie seamlessly into the adjacent highway, the development cannot be constructed as a wholly no-dig solution and limited excavation will be required. Existing vegetation, grass mat and underlying aggregate

shall be removed followed by a maximum depth of excavation of 150mm below the existing ground level. All excavation works within the RPA shall be undertaken using hand tools or other low-impact techniques under arboricultural supervision, with any roots encountered being cleanly severed by the project arboriculturalist.

Following excavation, a Cellweb cellular confinement system (or approved equivalent) shall be installed over a geotextile separation membrane and infilled with clean angular aggregate to form the structural sub-base for the proposed hard surface. The cellular confinement system will distribute vehicle loading across a wider area than a conventional construction build-up, thereby reducing the potential for soil compaction and minimising adverse effects on the retained rooting environment. Whilst a degree of excavation within the RPA is unavoidable to achieve the required tie-in levels, the proposed methodology limits the depth and extent of disturbance and is considered unlikely to result in significant harm to the long-term health, stability or amenity value of the retained tree.

Boundary fences

Proposed boundary fence posts are to be located so that they will not damage or require the removal of roots important to the health or stability of any trees. This may require individual posts to be relocated which will increase or decrease the spacing between the posts (bay lengths).

All posts within the RPAs of group G09 are to be excavated manually, using handheld tools (spade, shovel, rabbiting spade, post hole digger). No mechanised equipment (handheld or plant mounted post borer) is to be used.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas;
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas, or against the fencing;
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching of objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant, and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used, or mixed within a root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos, mixing site to be situated within a bunded area to prevent spillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- Allowance must be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies a banks man will be required at all times whilst setting up, moving, or operating within this distance of retained trees canopies.
- Storage of all caustic material and chemicals are to be situated well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present, or to be situated within a bonded area to prevent any spills or leaks entering the ground.

Site Management

The site manager will be responsible for briefing and inducting all personnel who will be working on any stage of this development and especially those who will be working within or adjacent to the canopies or RPAs of retained trees, and will make them aware of, and provide a copy of this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number 37463641_TPP01; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing and or pouring of cement and concrete.

The site manager will be responsible for the day to day running and protection of all retained trees and for liaising with the project arborist about any tree-related matters and before any works that may or will affect the RPAs or canopies of retained trees; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing, pouring and storage of all caustic materials that may cause harm to retained trees.

Any incidents of damage to retained trees or tree protection measures will be documented by the site manager who will then report these incidents to the Project Arboriculturist immediately and make sure that works within this area cease until the project arborist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and where appropriate, agree on a mitigation plan with the local planning authority tree officer.

The site manager may designate another person to take charge of briefing and inducting process of new site personnel or visitors in their absence.

If the site manager is replaced or is absent from the site for more than three consecutive working days, the project arborist will be informed, and a prestart meeting will be held with the new or acting site manager.

It is the responsibility of the site manager to ensure that the planning conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime and supervision of any works within or adjacent to the RPAs are adopted.

If at any time pruning works are required other than those previously approved, permission must be sought from the LPA tree officer and once permission is granted, they are to be carried out by a suitably qualified person in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

Services

Existing services within the site will be retained wherever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the utmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Where new services are to be introduced into the site they will be located outside of RPAs, where they will not interfere with tree roots where possible. If any excavations are required within the RPAs all trenches are to be excavated by hand and radially to the tree trunks under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Final positions of any proposed services will be verified and approved by the Project Arboriculturist and local authority tree officer before implementation.

New Underground services

Trenching for installation of underground services and drainage routes could sever any roots that may be present and as such adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care will be taken in routing and methods of installation of all underground services. All underground services and drainage routes will be located so that no excavations are required within RPAs.

Where it has been impossible to keep underground services from passing through RPAs or within proximity to trees, these sections are to be installed in one of three ways: Trenchless, Manual Excavation or Broken Trench.

Trenchless Techniques

There are three main types of trenchless techniques, these include, guided and unguided boring and pipe replacement by lining or bursting. These allow for the installation, maintenance, or renewal of underground services, without the disturbance of soil in which roots are likely to be growing. Starting and receiving pits for the boring machinery are to be located outside of the RPAs of any retained trees, with the bore depth being maintained at a minimum depth of 600mm below the existing ground level. Techniques involving external lubrication of the equipment shall use no material other than water as other lubricants could contaminate the soil (e.g. oil, bentonite, etc.).

Manual Excavation

Excavation within RPAs will be undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision of the required depth of the foundation; Or to a minimum of 600mm deep

of any excavation. The total depth of the manual excavation will be determined by the arboriculturist whilst on site.

The soil is to be loosened with the aid of a fork or pickaxe and then cleared with the aid of an Air-spade, Air-vac and or shovel. Any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the Project Arboriculturist. Any roots of 25mm and above shall be excavated around without damaging them; the Project Arboriculturist shall decide if it is feasible or necessary to retain the root, if not it shall be severed.

The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with damp hessian to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

The soil beneath the depth may be sheet piled, regular piled or excavated deeper. Machinery may be used for this providing that it is situated outside of the RPA or has appropriate ground protection in place to move around on and work upon.

Broken Trench – Hand Dug

This technique combines both trenchless techniques and manual excavation where excavation is unavoidable. Excavations will be limited to where there is clear access around and below the roots. All trenches shall be excavated by hand with the same precautions taken as for manual excavation. The open section of the trench will only be large enough to allow access for linking to the next section.

Landscaping

Landscaping around retained trees may only be carried out once all tree protection measures have been removed (planting, turfing, fencing etc.).

All excavations within the Root Protection Areas shall be undertaken by hand and without reducing current ground levels unless it is agreed in writing with the LPA. At no time is the use of a rotavator permitted within the RPAs of retained trees.

Any tree roots discovered will be left in-situ and shall not be cut or otherwise damaged. Where possible, the soil structure within the Root Protection area shall be preserved.

No works will be carried out within the RPAs of any trees if the soil moisture is of such a level that soil compaction may be likely. Should the soil become compacted or has a poor structure which would hinder the development of the existing trees and plants or any new plantings the arboriculturist will be consulted about soil decompaction techniques.

Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number 37463641_TPP01 for retention, there will be an auditable system of arboricultural monitoring. This is to extend to arboricultural supervision whenever demolition or construction activity is to take place within or adjacent to any canopy or RPA.

The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored and all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be supervised by Project Arboriculturist, who will be retained to record and report observations to the council at appropriate intervals.

Pre-commencement site meeting

Before the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site a pre-commencement site meeting involving the project arborist, landowner or agent, site manager, contractors and engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant LPA officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the arboricultural method statement and tree protection are understood and for all parties to swap contact details (see Appendix 3).

Monitoring and supervision schedule

The initial monitoring visit will be to check that the tree protection measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved method statement, if so to sign off their installation.

Thereafter, monitoring visits are to take place at regular intervals, to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequency of the monitoring visits is to be agreed with the LPA tree officer at the pre-commencement site meeting.

A record of all arboricultural monitoring and supervision visits will be kept, and any faults will be logged, this will then be copied to the site agent, developer, and local planning authority in a digital format.

If during the development areas must be re-designed so that they would require changes to the approved arboricultural method statement or tree protection plan and so affecting retained trees the project arborist and LPA tree officer will be invited to

attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Before any changes being implemented these must have been approved in writing by the LPA tree officer.

Supervision

The Project Arboriculturist will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees and will be advised a minimum of 72 hours before the commencement of any works that require their attendance, these will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting.
2. Location of protective measures.
3. Supervised demolition of buildings, hard surfacing, kerb edging and foundations within and in proximity to the RPAs of trees T07, T37 and groups G14 and G17.
4. Installation of hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees T32, T36 and T37 and groups G03 and G17.
5. Supervised excavations/root pruning for retaining walls within the RPAs of trees T13, T15 and T42.
6. Supervised excavations for fence posts within RPA of group G09.
7. Supervised removal and/or replacement of hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees T02, T34, T35, T36, T39 and groups G03, G04, G05, G14, G18 and G19.
8. Any demolition and or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs e.g. underground services.
9. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Completion meeting

Once all construction works have been completed and all materials and machinery have been removed from site, the project arborist shall be informed and will invite the LPA tree officer to meet on site to discuss any final remedial works that may be required and to sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision Sign Off Checklist Shooting Field, Steyning BN44 3RX

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Project Arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Pre-commencement site meeting			
All	Sign off of the location and specification of the protective measures			
T07, T37, G14, G17	Supervised demolition of existing buildings			
T02, T34, T35, T39, G03, G04, G05, G14, G18, G19	Supervised demolition of hard surfacing & kerb edging			
All	Completion of demolition			
G09	Manual excavation of pile fence post holes			
T13, T15, T42	Manual excavation and root pruning for retaining wall construction			
	Additional excavations (if required)			
All	Completion of groundworks			
T36, T37, G03, G17	Installation of no-dig hard surfacing			
T32	Installation of limited excavation surfacing			
All	Completion of construction			

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Project Arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Removal of machinery and materials from Site			
All	Dismantle & removal of protective measures			
All	Completion of Landscaping			
All	Sign off from Project Arboriculturist			

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Arbtech Consulting Ltd

Client: DFE/ Steyning Grammar Shooting Upper School
 Project: Steyning Grammar School, Shooting Field, Steyning BN44 3RX
 Survey Date: 08/01/2026 Surveyor:
 Fearghus Gage



Unit 3, Well House Barns
 Chester Road
 Chester
 Cheshire
 CH4 0DH
 Phone: 01244 661170

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
G01													
Various	18	1	450	N	7	5	M	A: 91.6	Good	C: Good	No access due to private garden fencing. Group primarily comprising of beech. Naturally occurring major deadwood (>25mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout group. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.	B.1.2	
See comments for details				E	7	5		R: 5.39		S: Good		40+ yrs	
				S	7	5				B: Good			
				W	7	5							
G02													
Lawson Cypress	9	1	220	N	3	2	EM	A: 21.9	Good	C: Good	No access due to private garden fencing. Group of five individuals. Stems obscured by canopy. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.	B.2	
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana				E	3	2		R: 2.64		S: Not visible		20+ yrs	
				S	3	2				B: Good			
				W	3	2							
G03													
Lombardy Poplar	25	1	940	N	3	2	M	A: 399.8	Good	C: Good	Group of five individuals. Group historically topped at 10m, regrowth up to 15m long and 140mm diameter. Decay visible within pruning wounds, extent of decay not assessable.	C.2	
Populus nigra 'Italica'				E	3	2		R: 11.28		S: Fair		20+ yrs	
				S	3	2				B: Good			
				W	3	2							
G04													
Various	14	1	610	N	5	3	M	A: 168.4	Good	C: Good	Group primarily comprising of Scots pine and beech. Naturally occurring major deadwood (>25mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout group. Basal area obscured by undergrowth. Dimensions recorded represent approximated average for the group.	B.2	
See comments for details				E	5	5		R: 7.32		S: Good		20+ yrs	
				S	5	7				B: Not visible			
				W	5	4							
Age Classifications: N Newly planted EM Early Mature Condition: C Crown Y Young M Mature S Stem SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature B Basal area Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio													

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
G05														
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		6	1	350	N E S W	4 4 4 4	2 2 2 2	M A: 55.4 R: 4.19	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Group of one crab apple, one plum and one willow. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			B.2 20+ yrs
G06														
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		18	1	550	N E S W	6 6 6 2	3 3 3 3	M A: 136.9 R: 6.6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Group primarily comprising of oak, beech larch and sweet chestnut. Asymmetrical crown due to historical presence of companion trees. Naturally occurring major deadwood (>25mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout group. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			B.2 40+ yrs
G07														
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		18	1	500	N E S W	6 6 6 2	3 3 3 3	M A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site group primarily comprising of oak, beech larch and sweet chestnut. Asymmetrical crown due to presence of companion trees. Naturally occurring major deadwood (>25mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout group. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			B.2 40+ yrs
G08													Estimated Measurements	
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		10	1	300	N E S W	3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2	EM A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Group of horse chestnut, yew and beech growing from bank on roadside. Dense vegetation prevents access to base of the group.			B.2 20+ yrs
G09													Estimated Measurements	
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		8	1	300	N E S W	5 5 5 5	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	EM A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site group comprised of cherry and silver birch. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			B.2 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:		Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC	
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment				
G10											Estimated Measurements				
Various		5	1	300	N	4	2	M	A: 40.7	Good	C: Good				C.2
See comments for details					E	4	2		R: 3.59		S: Good	Off site group comprising of cherry and alder. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			20+ yrs
					S	4	2				B: Good				
					W	4	2								
G11												Estimated Measurements			
Various		7	1	350	N	4	3	M	A: 55.4	Good	C: Good				C.2
See comments for details					E	4	3		R: 4.19		S: Good	Off site group comprising of cherry and alder. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			20+ yrs
					S	4	3				B: Good				
					W	4	3								
G12												Estimated Measurements			
Various		9	1	350	N	4	3	M	A: 55.4	Good	C: Good				C.2
See comments for details					E	4	3		R: 4.19		S: Good	Off site group comprising of cherry and alder. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			20+ yrs
					S	4	3				B: Good				
					W	4	3								
G13												Estimated Measurements			
Various		21	1	600	N	8	5	M	A: 162.9	Good	C: Good				A.2
See comments for details					E	8	5		R: 7.2		S: Not visible	Group primarily comprising of ash, oak, Scots pine and beech. Naturally occurring major deadwood (>25mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout group. Ivy present throughout group, typically to apex. Ivy obscures visual inspection where present. Basal area obscured by undergrowth. Ash within group show symptoms of ash dieback. Dimensions recorded represent approximated average for the group.			40+ yrs
					S	8	2				B: Not visible				
					W	8	2								
G14												Estimated Measurements			
Norway Maple		12	1	670	N	8	3	M	A: 203.1	Good	C: Good				B.2
Acer platanoides					E	8	3		R: 8.04		S: Good	Group of three Norway maple trees. Group situated within hard surface (block paving). Block paving lifting around base of trees.			20+ yrs
					S	8	3				B: Not visible				
					W	8	3								
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature		Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter	
		Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
		SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio		

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
G15														
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		5	1	220	N E S W	3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2	EM A: 21.9 R: 2.64	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Group comprised of 1No. whitebeam and 1No. Lawson cypress. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			C.2 20+ yrs
G16														
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		8	1	220	N E S W	5 5 5 5	3 3 3 3	EM A: 21.9 R: 2.64	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Group comprised of Norway maple and hazel. Stems and basal area obscured by canopy and undergrowth. Some individuals within group off site. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			B.2 20+ yrs
G17														
Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>		18	1	990	N E S W	6 6 6 6	3 3 3 3	M A: 443.4 R: 11.88	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Group of three trees. Black exudates on western most individual. No other symptoms visible. Dimensions recorded represent maximum for the group.			B.2 20+ yrs
G18												Estimated Measurements		
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>		18	1	500	N E S W	7 7 7 7	2 4 3 3	M A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Off site group. Lower 2m of stems and basal area obscured by 2m boundary fence.			B.2 40+ yrs
G19														
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		12	1	300	N E S W	5 5 5 5	2 2 2 2	EM A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Group primarily comprising of Scots pine and cherry. Ivy on stems to apex, obscuring visual inspection where present. Basal area obscured by undergrowth.			B.2 20+ yrs
H1														
A Hedge <i>See comments Spp.</i>		1.7	1	80	N E S W	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	0 0 0 0	M A: 2.9 R: 0.96	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Formally maintained Oleaster hedge. Stems and basal area obscured by canopy.			C.2 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:		Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC	
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment				
H2											Estimated Measurements				
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		2	1	80	N	1	0	M	A: 2.9 R: 0.96	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Off site hedge comprised of bramble and Cistus sp. Stems and basal area obscured by canopy and 2m boundary fence.			C.2 20+ yrs
H3															
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		2	1	80	N	1	0	M	A: 2.9 R: 0.96	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Boundary hedge comprised of elm. Stems and basal area obscured by canopy. Dimensions recorded represent approximated average for the hedge.			C.2 20+ yrs
H4															
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		2	1	80	N	1	0	M	A: 2.9 R: 0.96	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Boundary hedge comprised of elm and beech. Stems and basal area obscured by canopy. Dimensions recorded represent approximated average for the hedge.			C.2 20+ yrs
H5															
Various <i>See comments for details</i>		3.5	1	110	N	1	0	M	A: 5.5 R: 1.32	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Off site hedge comprised of cherry laurel and box. Stems and basal area obscured by canopy.			C.2 20+ yrs
T01												Estimated Measurements			
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>		16	1	1030	N	10	6	M	A: 480 R: 12.36	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	No access to tree due to restricted access in private garden. Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion trees. Stem bifurcates between 1.8 and 3m from ground level, union compressed with reaction wood present around union edges.			B.1 20+ yrs
T02															
Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>		8	1	515	N	4	2.5	M	A: 120 R: 6.18	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Tree situated in gravel parking area. Basal area obscured by gravel. Cars parked at base.			B.1 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:		Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition		ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T03													
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5	1	150	N E S W	2 1.5 1 1.5	2	EM A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Variegated variety. Ivy on stem to 2.5m obscuring visual inspection of stem. Basal area obscured by ivy.			C.1 20+ yrs
T04													
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6	1	365	N E S W	5 5 5 3	2.5	M A: 60.3 R: 4.38	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Japanese cherry. Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion building. Large surface root to north lifting tarmac.			C.1 20+ yrs
T05													
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	1	380	N E S W	5 5 5 4	3	M A: 65.3 R: 4.55	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Japanese cherry. Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion building. Large surface roots.			C.1 20+ yrs
T06													
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	1	420	N E S W	5.5 5.5 5.5 4	3	M A: 79.8 R: 5.03	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Japanese cherry. Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion building. Large surface roots.			C.1 20+ yrs
T07													
Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	15	1	600	N E S W	5 5 5 5	4	M A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem bifurcates between 1.6m and 2m from ground level. Cup Union beginning to form. No natural braces visible. 500mm retaining wall at base.			B.1 20+ yrs
T08													
Maidenhair Tree <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	8	1	170	N E S W	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	2	SM A: 13.1 R: 2.04	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No significant features noted.			C.1 40+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:			C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T09													
Common or Black Mulberry <i>Morus nigra</i>	7	1	460	N E S W	4.5 3.5 5 5.5	2 2 2 2	M A: 95.7 R: 5.51	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of adjacent building and historical management.			B.1 20+ yrs
T10													
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5	1	150	N E S W	1 2.5 1.5 1	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	EM A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Tree likely planted as a memorial. Basal area obscured by ivy.			C.1.3 20+ yrs
T11													
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	5	1	260	N E S W	5 5 1.5 0.5	2 2 2 2	EM A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Poor	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Asymmetrical crown due to stem lean. Stem grown at approx. 30° from vertical to the northeast. Stem and basal area obscured by ivy. Dieback in crown and minor decay from pruning wounds.			U <10 yrs
T12													
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	7	1	260	N E S W	3 4 4 4	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	M A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Trench excavated 1m from base of stem to west.			C.1 20+ yrs
T13													
Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	5	1	215	N E S W	3.5 3.5 3.5 3	2 2 2 2	M A: 20.9 R: 2.57	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Trench excavated 1m from base of stem to east.			C.1 20+ yrs
T14													
Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4.5	1	170	N E S W	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	EM A: 13.1 R: 2.04	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No significant features noted.			C.1 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:			C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T15													
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6	1	400	N	3	2.5	M	A: 72.4 R: 4.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No significant features noted.		C.1 20+ yrs
T16													
Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	6.5	1	165	N	2	3	EM	A: 12.3 R: 1.97	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Physical wound on stem between ground level and 1m. Wound approx. 2 thirds of the circumference of the stem with callus wood up to 60mm. Exposed wood appears sound.		C.1 10+ yrs
T17													
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6	2	149 (Eq)	N	3	3	SM	A: 10 R: 1.78	Fair	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem removed from base at south side of stem.		C.1 10+ yrs
T18													
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	365	N	5.5	3	EM	A: 60.3 R: 4.38	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No significant features noted.		B.1 40+ yrs
T19											Estimated Measurements		
Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	8	1	190	N	3	2	EM	A: 16.3 R: 2.27	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Off site tree. Located behind site fencing.		C.1 20+ yrs
T20											Estimated Measurements		
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	2	152 (Eq)	N	2.5	2	SM	A: 10.5 R: 1.82	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site tree.		C.1 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC	
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment				
T21											Estimated Measurements			
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	1	220	N	3	3	EM	A: 21.9 R: 2.64	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site tree. Brambles obscuring base.			C.1 20+ yrs
T22											Estimated Measurements			
Walnut <i>Juglans sp.</i>	5	1	110	N	2	2	Y	A: 5.5 R: 1.32	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Off site tree. Stem and basal area obscured by undergrowth.			C.1 20+ yrs
T23											Estimated Measurements			
Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	5	1	120	N	3	2	EM	A: 6.5 R: 1.43	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site tree.			C.1 20+ yrs
T24											Estimated Measurements			
Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	7	1	280	N	3	3	EM	A: 35.5 R: 3.36	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site tree. Bark missing from base of stem.			B.1 20+ yrs
T25											Estimated Measurements			
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	1	330	N	5	4	EM	A: 49.3 R: 3.96	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site tree.			B.1 20+ yrs
T26											Estimated Measurements			
Narrowleaf Ash <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	8	1	300	N	5	3	M	A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site tree.			B.1 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio		

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T27											Estimated Measurements		
Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	5	1	200	N	1.5	2	EM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site tree. Asymmetrical crown due to historical presence of companion trees.		C.1 10+ yrs
T28											Estimated Measurements		
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	8	1	400	N	5	3	M	A: 72.4 R: 4.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Off site tree.		C.1 20+ yrs
T29											Estimated Measurements		
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	1	650	N	0		M	A: 191.2 R: 7.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Multiple ganoderma sp. fruiting bodies present at base of the tree. Decay in buttress roots on north side of stem. Tree will require felling to make safe.		U n/a
T30											Estimated Measurements		
Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	21	1	700	N	5	3	M	A: 221.7 R: 8.4	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Stem and basal area obscured by epicormic growth and undergrowth.		B.1 20+ yrs
T31											Estimated Measurements		
English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	7	1	180	N	2.5	1	SM	A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Dead	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Dead tree.		U n/a
T32											Estimated Measurements		
London Plane <i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	14	1	630	N	8	3	M	A: 179.6 R: 7.56	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Off site tree. Stem and basal area obscured by ivy and undergrowth.		B.1 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:			C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter	
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T33													
Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	1	260	N	4	2	M	A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion trees.		B.1.2 20+ yrs
T34													
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	1	530	N	5	5	M	A: 127.1 R: 6.36	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion trees. Naturally occurring major deadwood (>25mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout crown.		B.1.2 40+ yrs
T35													
Monterey Cypress <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13	1	1320	N	8	5	M	A: 707 R: 15	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Naturally occurring major deadwood (>25mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout crown. Multi stemmed tree, typical of species.		B.1.2 20+ yrs
T36													
Leyland Cypress <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	18	1	1420	N	6	3	M	A: 707 R: 15	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Stem and basal area obscured by canopy and undergrowth.		B.1 20+ yrs
T37													
Silver Maple <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	18	1	800	N	9	5	M	A: 289.6 R: 9.6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No significant features noted.		B.1 40+ yrs
T38												Estimated Measurements	
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	800	N	4	6	M	A: 289.6 R: 9.6	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Off site tree. Stem and basal area obscured by adjacent hedge.		B.1 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:			C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter	
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T39											Estimated Measurements		
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	1	850	N	8	4	M	A: 326.9 R: 10.2	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Off site tree. Basal area obscured by undergrowth. 20+ yrs		
T40											Estimated Measurements		
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	1	600	N	5	2.5	EM	A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	No access to stem due to sheds and fencing. Ivy clad stem. 40+ yrs		
T41													
Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	6	1	290	N	3	2	M	A: 38.1 R: 3.48	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Well-formed open grown crown. 20+ yrs		
T42													
Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	7	1	305	N	3	2.5	EM	A: 42.1 R: 3.66	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Well-formed open grown crown. 20+ yrs		
T43													
Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4	1	185	N	3.5	2	EM	A: 15.5 R: 2.22	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Evidence of trench recently excavated at base of stem to west. 10+ yrs		
T44													
Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	6	1	185	N	2.5	2.5	SM	A: 15.5 R: 2.22	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Minor dieback in upper crown. Crown suppressed by neighbouring tree. 10+ yrs		
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:			C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter	
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T45													
Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	7	1	260	N	4	2.5	EM	A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good			B.1 20+ yrs
				E	5	2.5					Crown growth biased east.		
				S	4	2.5							
				W	1	2.5							
T46													
Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	5	1	200	N	3	2	EM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good			C.2 10+ yrs
				E	3	2					Well-formed open grown crown.		
				S	3	2							
				W	3	2							
T47													
Crab Apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	5	1	200	N	3	2	EM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good			C.2 10+ yrs
				E	3	2					Well-formed open grown crown.		
				S	3	2							
				W	3	2							
W1													
Various <i>See comments for details</i>	21	1	600	N	8	5	M	A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible			A.2 40+ yrs
				E	8	5					Woodland comprised of ash, oak, Scots pine, yew, sweet chestnut, larch and beech. Naturally occurring major deadwood (>25mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout group. Ivy present throughout group, typically to apex. Ivy obscures visual inspection where present. Basal area obscured by undergrowth. Dimensions recorded represent approximated average for the group.		
				S	8	5							
				W	8	5							

Appendix 2: Tree Protection Notice

(To be printed at A3 or larger)

Tree Protection Area **KEEP OUT**

Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR
ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**

**CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL
PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION
OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**



Arbtech Consulting Limited.
Unit 3, Well House Barn, Chester Road, Chester, CH4 0DH
<https://arbtech.co.uk> - 01244 661170

Appendix 3: Contact Details

Name	Position	Company	Contact
	Client		
	Agent / Project Manager		
	Tree Officer		
	Project Arboriculturist	Arbtech Consulting Ltd.	 https://arbtech.co.uk
	Site Manager		
	Main contractor		

Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Signature	Position	Revision	Date
37463641_AMS01	Fearghus Gage		Principal Consultant	-	23/06/26

Limitations

Arbtech Consulting Ltd has prepared this report for the sole use of the above-named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us. This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Arbtech Consulting Ltd. The assessments made assume that the sites and facilities will continue to be used for their current purpose without significant change. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Arbtech Consulting Ltd.

Copyright

© This Report is the copyright of Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited.