

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

MORGAN SINDALL (CANTERBURY)

GREENWAY JUNIOR SCHOOL HORSHAM

HORSHAM, RH12 2JS

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CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
	Brief	3
2.	SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS	4
	Site Visit	4
	Methodology	4
	The Subject Trees	4
	Tree Protection Plan (TPP).....	4
3.	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	5
	Tree Removal	5
	Tree Pruning	5
	Tree Protection fencing.....	5
	excavation works	5
	Ground Protection.....	6
	Removal of Existing Hard Surfaces	6
	demolition	7
	Installation of New Services.....	7
	Arboricultural Supervision	7
	Site Storage, Washing Points and Contamination	7
	Site Compound	8
	Landscape Operations.....	8
4.	RECOMMENDATIONS	9
5.	APPENDIX 1: TREE SURVEY GLOSSARY	10
6.	APPENDIX 2: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE.....	12
7.	APPENDIX 3: TREE PROTECTION PLANS.....	15
8.	APPENDIX 4: TREE SURGERY SCHEDULE.....	16
9.	APPENDIX 5: ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION SCHEDULE.....	17
10.	APPENDIX 6: TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION	18

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1. INTRODUCTION

BRIEF

- 1.1 Lloydbore have been instructed by Morgan Sindall (Canterbury) to produce a method statement to support a planning application on land at Greenway Junior School Horsham, Horsham, RH12 2JS in accordance with the methodology set out in British Standard BS 5837:2012, 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' .
- 1.2 Scope of this report: This report covers trees to be retained and sets out protection measures and working methodologies to ensure retained trees are not damaged or adversely affected by site activities during the demolition and construction works.

Figure 1 Site Details and Constraints

Site Details	
Address	Greenway Junior School, Greenways, Horsham, RH12 2JS
Local Planning Authority	Horsham District Council
TPO Status of Site	Information not available at time of writing
Conservation Area	Information not available at time of writing
Soil Assessment	Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage

- 1.3 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) places a duty of care upon tree owners to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. Therefore, this report recommends works for safety reasons as well as work required to facilitate the proposal.

2. SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS

SITE VISIT

- 2.1 A site visit was undertaken on 10th March 2026. The weather was partially overcast and breezy.

METHODOLOGY

- 2.2 The trees are inspected from ground level only. Whilst every effort is made to ensure that the comments relating to the trees surveyed are accurate it must be noted that no climbing of trees, internal inspections or excavations of the root areas have been undertaken. All trees with a trunk diameter of 75mm or above are surveyed. All dimensions are accurately measured on site unless otherwise indicated.
- 2.3 Information collected is in accordance with recommendations in subsection 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837 and includes species, height, diameter, branch spread, crown clearance, age class, physiological condition, structural condition and remaining contribution. Each tree is then allocated one of four categories (U, A, B or C) to reflect its suitability as a material constraint on development. Surveyed trees are identified with a prefix 'T' and a unique number on Tree Protection Plan which also includes a tree survey schedule. Individual trees are identified with the prefix 'T', Groups of trees are identified with the prefix 'G' and Hedges are identified with the prefix 'H'. Tree canopies and their spread are shown with green shapes and Root Protection Areas (RPAs) are indicated by a solid blue line. The label attached to each tree shows the individual tree number and the grading of the tree.

THE SUBJECT TREES

- 2.4 A total of 34 individual trees, 5 tree groups and 1 hedgerow are the subject of this report which has been written in accordance with BS 5837.

Figure 2 Overview of Tree, Group, Hedgerow, and Woodland Categories

BS CATEGORY	Individual Trees	Groups	Hedgerows	Woodlands
A	3	1		
B	14	1		
C	14	3	1	
U	3			

TREE PROTECTION PLAN (TPP)

- 2.5 The Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 3) is based on the information, measurements and layouts provided by the client and details the protection measures needed to protect the retained trees through the duration of the scheme. Its use should be limited to dealing with tree-related issues only and measurements shown should be checked on site. The tree protection measures consist of tree protection barriers and/or ground protection measures which define the construction exclusion zone (CEZ). The CEZ is an area based on the theoretical RPA which is to be protected during the scheme and whose shape may change if known to be influenced by on-site factors.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 This arboricultural method statement details the protective measures to be put in place around the theoretical root protection area of all retained trees and to specify the working methodology where site operations may influence the trees, including any requirement for arboricultural supervision if appropriate.

TREE REMOVAL

- 3.2 Of the existing trees, those that are to be removed are summarised in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3 Summary of Trees to be Removed

BS CATEGORY	Tree Reference Number
A	
B	T10
C	
U	

TREE PRUNING

- 3.3 It is anticipated that T1, T8, T9, T11, T12, G13, H24 and G25 will require pruning works to provide structural clearance. All tree surgery works required to facilitate the development or for obvious safety or arboricultural reasons, can be found in Appendix 4.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- 3.4 The approximate location of the tree protection barriers is shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP). Their precise location should be agreed upon by the arboricultural consultant, the building contractors and the local authority tree officer at a pre-commencement meeting. Guidance for the design of the protective measures is shown on the TPP. Where protective fencing does not entirely protect the crowns of retained trees care must be taken to protect them from the movement of plant, materials or high vehicles or from the use of cranes or piling rigs. When such movements occur near the crowns of retained trees a banksman should be used to ensure that no damage occurs. Any damage should be reported to the project arboriculturist. Tree protection specification can be found in Appendix 6 of this report.

EXCAVATION WORKS

- 3.5 The excavation works required within the RPA of T23 for the construction of the new parking area, must be undertaken under on-site arboricultural supervision utilising hand tools only. Whilst it is anticipated that only fibrous roots will be encountered, the project arboriculturist should be referred to if any roots greater than 25mm are uncovered. Any roots less than 25mm should be pruned with a sharp saw or secateurs to leave a clean small wound. The cut end should then be wrapped in clean hessian sacking which should be removed before back filling. An impermeable membrane should be placed vertically between the area of new hard standing and the layer of sub-base prior to construction.

GROUND PROTECTION

3.6 Ground protection will be required within the RPAs of T23 and T39. BS. 5837:2012 states that where construction working space or temporary construction access is justified within the RPA, this should be facilitated by;

- The retention of areas of suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design, to act as temporary ground protection during construction (Subject to evaluation by the project arboriculturist and an engineer as appropriate).
- The use of new temporary ground protection, where the set-back of the tree protection barrier would expose unmade ground to construction damage, as part of the implementation of physical tree protection measures prior to work starting on site.

3.7 New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. The BS states: 'In all cases, the objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil, which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.'

3.8 Suitable forms of ground protection include:

Pedestrian movement only.

A single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so 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;

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.

Wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t.

An alternative system (such as proprietary systems 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.

3.9 In the case of this development, it is expected that areas indicated to require ground protection will require sufficient levels of ground protection to accommodate pedestrian operated plant.

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

REMOVAL OF EXISTING HARD SURFACES

3.10 The removal of the existing hard surfacing within the RPA of T26 and T30 has the potential to cause damage to the structure of soils and to tree roots. All hard surfacing requiring removal within the RPA of retained trees will be broken up with a handheld pneumatic drill or a hydraulic breaker mounted on a mini digger located outside the RPA, unless operating on suitable ground protection, or on the existing surface if it is suitably load-bearing, such as the existing parking area. Debris should then be removed by hand, or the mini digger may be used to pull the debris away from the trees rolling back onto the surfacing yet to be removed.

3.11 Only hand tools, air spade or air vac tools should be used for the removal of the subbase (if required) to be completed under on-site arboricultural supervision throughout. There must be no disturbance of the soil underneath and, until the soft landscaping is ready to be applied, any roots

that are revealed must be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or topsoil to prevent desiccation. The anticipated soft landscaping can then be applied on top of the subbase.

- 3.12 Where hard surfaces are to be renewed within the RPA of G25, it is to be undertaken under on-site arboricultural supervision. The hard surfacing requiring renewal will be broken up and removed in accordance with the methodology set out in section 3.11. The subbase should remain in-situ and left undisturbed. If any roots are uncovered, they must be covered over with damp hessian as soon as practicably possible to prevent desiccation.

DEMOLITION

- 3.13 All demolition works within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of T26 and T27 are to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.
- 3.14 The structures are to be taken down so that all debris and materials fall outside of the RPAs and away from the canopies (known as pulling back).
- 3.15 If significant levels of dust build-up on the canopies of any adjacent retained trees, it may be necessary to hose down the tree(s) immediately following any significant accumulation of dust.
- 3.16 If access is required onto any unmade ground within the RPA during demolition works, suitable temporary ground protection must be installed prior to operations commencing.
- 3.17 Should any soil collapse occur when the swimming pool is demolished within the RPA of T26, which will result in the loss of rooting environment, excavations must be stopped immediately, and the trench shored up to prevent further soil collapse.

INSTALLATION OF NEW SERVICES

- 3.18 At the time of writing this report the exact routes of service runs were not available. Every effort should be made to ensure that any new services run outside the RPA of any retained tree. Where it is unavoidable for new services to be routed around the RPA or existing services require upgrading, conventional trenching techniques are not acceptable. Ideally no dig methods such as directional drilling should be used, however if this is not possible the methodology used must comply with NJUG Volume 4: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. This stipulates that hand digging must be used with roots worked around carefully and roots only cut as a last resort. No roots in excess of 25mm should be cut without referring to the project arboriculturist and roots less than 25mm should be pruned with a sharp saw or secateurs to leave a clean small wound. The cut end should then be wrapped in clean hessian sacking which should be removed before back filling. Ideally any excavations should be undertaken only under arboricultural supervision.

ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION

- 3.19 Whilst supervising any excavations into the RPAs of retained trees, the arboricultural consultant may be able to carry out root pruning but only where necessary and appropriate. A supervision schedule for the site can be found in Appendix 5.

SITE STORAGE, WASHING POINTS AND CONTAMINATION

- 3.20 During construction, there should be no materials stored or dumped within the protective fencing and no vehicles or plant may be parked within the RPA to avoid soil compaction. Where compaction has occurred, advice should be sought from an arboriculturist and a structural engineer on decompaction

methods. Fuel storage areas should be outside the RPA and no fuelling or discharge of potential contaminants should occur within 10m of a retained tree or where there is a risk of surface run off into the RPA.

SITE COMPOUND

- 3.21 Site cabins and temporary buildings may be located within the RPA with the consent of the project arboriculturist and the Local Planning Authority. These must be placed on suitable ground protection and may form part of the protective barriers around the RPA. Care must be taken to ensure there is no discharge of waste into the RPA, or exhaust fumes or hot air into the canopy from generators or kitchen facilities to prevent damage to the retained trees.

LANDSCAPE OPERATIONS

- 3.22 Landscape operations as part of the exterior works phase have the potential to cause damage to a tree protected through the building phase, if works within the RPA are not carried out with care. In addition, the removal of protective fencing to permit landscape works may inadvertently allow other contractors, vehicles or materials into the RPA. Once the fencing is removed the outline of the RPA should be marked with spray paint, road pins or another obvious means. All works must be carried out by hand and soil works kept to a minimum with the soil level not increased by more than 100mm to avoid suffocation of the roots or the ingress of pathogens into the trunk. Materials should be transported in wheel barrows running on boards within the RPA and pedestrian movements minimized beyond the boards to reduce the risk of soil compaction.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 Tree protection measures should be installed prior to any works beginning on site and prior to the delivery of plant or materials to the site.
- 4.2 A copy of this report must be kept on site and must be included in the site induction of any persons working on the site.
- 4.3 The working methodology outlined in this report must be observed by all site personnel and supervised at key stages by the project arboricultural consultant.

5. APPENDIX 1: TREE SURVEY GLOSSARY

The schedule tree survey lists the trees and groups included in the survey and details the following:

- Species;
- Height (m);
- Trunk diameter generally at 1.5 m above ground level (mm);
- Branch spread (m);
- Height of crown clearance and height and compass direction of first significant branch(m);
- Age class (newly planted, Y, SM, M, over-mature, veteran);
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor, dead);
- Structural condition (as determined from the ground);
- Estimated years remaining (<10, 10-20, 20-40, >40);
- Category grading (U or A to C).

Species: Species of tree with both common and botanical names.

Ht: Height in metres.

Ult ht: Ultimate height likely to be achieved for this tree in this location.

Dia: Diameter of stem in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single-stemmed trees or in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837 for multi-stemmed trees or trees with low forks or irregular stems.

NSEW: Crown spread at the four cardinal points. Ø = average crown radius.

Cr ht 1: Height of first significant branch above ground level and direction of growth.

Cr ht 2: Height of canopy above ground level.

Cond: Physiological and structural condition. G = Good; F = Fair; P = Poor; D = Dead.

Life exp: Estimated remaining contribution in years.

Age Class:

NP Newly planted.

Y Young, an establishing tree that could be easily transplanted.

SM Semi-mature, an established tree still to reach its ultimate height and spread and with considerable growth potential.

EM Early mature, a tree reaching its ultimate height and whose growth is slowing, however it will still increase considerably in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature, a tree with limited potential for further significant increase in size although likely to have a considerable safe useful life expectancy.

OM Over mature - a senescent or moribund tree with a limited useful life expectancy.

The report includes the following categories as indicated in BS 5837:2012.

To be assessed in respect of arboricultural, landscape and/or cultural (incl. conservation), values.

CATEGORY A:

Those of high quality and value, those in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).

CATEGORY B:

Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).

CATEGORY C:

Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

CATEGORY U:

Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Criteria (subcategories):

1. mainly arboricultural value.
2. mainly landscape value.
3. mainly cultural value.

6. APPENDIX 2: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree Ref No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem dia. (mm)	Root Protection Radius (m)	Canopy Spread N (m)	Canopy Spread E (m)	Canopy Spread S (m)	Canopy Spread W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Physical Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Est. Rem. Contr. (Yrs)	BS: 5837 Grade
T1	Common Oak	Quercus robur	15.0	1	550	6.60	9.0	8.5	6.0	7.0	2.5	M	Good	Good		40+	A2
T2	Silver Birch	Betula pendula subsp. pendula	13.0	2	340;330	5.69	5.5	3.0	5.0	4.0	2.5	M	Fair	Fair	Minor bark wounding on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m. Minor Deadwood.	20+	C2
T3	Silver Birch	Betula pendula subsp. pendula	12.0	1	400	4.80	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	M	Fair	Fair	Several large historic dysfunctional pruning wounds.	20+	C2
T4	Common Oak	Quercus robur	18.0	2	430;520	8.10	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	2.5	EM	Good	Fair	Stem divides below 1.5m. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Large area of included bark between stems.	20+	B2
T5	Common Oak	Quercus robur	15.0	1	440	5.28	6.0	5.0	3.5	4.0	2.0	EM	Good	Good	Minor Deadwood. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	40+	B2
T6	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	10.0	1	400	4.80	6.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	EM	Good	Good	Minor Deadwood. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	40+	B2
T7	Common Oak	Quercus robur	5.0	3	130;110;80	2.26	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	1.5	SM	Fair	Fair	Multiple stems below 1.5m.	20+	C2
T8	Silver Birch	Betula pendula subsp. pendula	13.0	5	230;270;180;190;190	5.76	6.5	5.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	M	Good	Fair	Multiple stems below 1.5m.	20+	B2
T9	Sweet Gum	Liquidambar styraciflua	10.0	1	380	4.56	6.0	5.0	4.5	5.5	1.5	EM	Fair	Fair	Major bark wounding on stem.Wound occluded. Wound occluded.	10+	C2
T10	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	12.0	1	500	6.00	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5	M	Good	Good	Tree not topographically surveyed. Multiple stems above 1.5m.	20+	B2
T11	Common Oak	Quercus robur	9.0	1	410	4.92	9.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	2.5	EM	Fair	Fair	Low vitality. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Minor Deadwood. Five recent pruning wounds; poorly executed; unlikely to occlude.	20+	C2
G13	Norway Maple, Bird Cherry, Common Lime	Acer platanoides, Prunus padus, Tilia x europaea	11.0	1	300	3.60	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5	EM	Good	Fair		20+	B2
T12	Common Oak	Quercus robur	13.0	1	460	5.52	5.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	2.5	EM	Good	Good		40+	B2
T14	Elder	Sambucus nigra	4.0	2	75;75	1.27	2.0	4.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	SM	Fair	Fair	Poor shape & form. Tree not topographically surveyed. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	<10	U

Tree Ref No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem dia. (mm)	Root Protection Radius (m)	Canopy Spread N (m)	Canopy Spread E (m)	Canopy Spread S (m)	Canopy Spread W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Physical Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Est. Rem. Contr. (Yrs)	BS: 5837 Grade
T15	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	4.5	1	120	1.44	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	Y	Good	Good	Offsite tree. Tree not topographically surveyed. Unable to access tree for inspection. Diameter estimated.	20+	C2
G16	Hawthorn, Holly, Common Oak, Cherry Plum, Blackthorn, Whitebeam	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Sorbus aria</i>	6.0	1	140	1.68	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	EM	Fair	Fair	Tree not topographically surveyed.	20+	C2
G17	Common Oak, Goat Willow, Rowan, Cherry Plum	<i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	7.0	1	140	1.68	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	SM	Fair	Fair	Tree not topographically surveyed.	20+	C2
T18	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17.0	1	800	9.60	8.0	8.0	9.5	8.0	3.0	M	Fair	Good	Offsite tree. Tree not topographically surveyed. Unable to access tree for inspection. Diameter estimated.	40+	A2
T19	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17.0	1	800	9.60	6.0	5.5	8.5	7.0	6.0	M	Fair	Good	Offsite tree. Tree not topographically surveyed. Ivy on tree. Unable to access tree for inspection. Major bark wounding on stem. Diameter estimated. Minor Deadwood.	40+	B2
T20	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17.0	1	700	8.40	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	M	Fair	Good	Offsite tree. Tree not topographically surveyed. Ivy on tree. Unable to access tree for inspection. Diameter estimated.	40+	B2
T21	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	20.0	1	1150	13.80	10.0	8.0	10.0	7.5	6.0	M	Good	Good	Offsite tree. Tree not topographically surveyed. Ivy on tree. Unable to access tree for inspection. Diameter estimated.	40+	A2
G22	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	18.0	1	800	9.60	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	3.0	M	Good	Good	Offsite tree. Unable to access tree for inspection. Diameter estimated.	40+	A2
T23	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	11.0	1	530	6.36	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	EM	Good	Good	Minor Deadwood.	40+	B2
H24	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	5.0	1	130	1.56	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	SM	Fair	Fair	Offsite tree. Tree not topographically surveyed.	40+	C2
G25	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	7.0	1	200	2.40	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	SM	Fair	Fair	Offsite tree. Tree not topographically surveyed.	20+	C2
T26	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	14.0	1	480	5.76	6.0	3.0	1.5	5.0	2.0	EM	Good	Good	Multiple stems above 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape.	40+	B2
T27	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i>	16.0	1	350	4.20	6.5	5.5	5.5	3.0	1.5	M	Good	Good		20+	B2

Tree Ref No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem dia. (mm)	Root Protection Radius (m)	Canopy Spread N (m)	Canopy Spread E (m)	Canopy Spread S (m)	Canopy Spread W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Physical Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Est. Rem. Contr. (Yrs)	BS: 5837 Grade
T28	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	12.0	2	240;120	3.22	3.5	4.5	2.5	1.0	2.0	M	Fair	Good	Low vitality. Minor Deadwood. Unbalanced crown shape.	10+	C2
T29	Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	10.0	1	250	3.00	4.5	4.0	3.5	0.5	2.0	EM	Good	Good	Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	20+	B2
T30	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i>	15.0	2	350;240	5.09	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	2.5	M	Fair	Fair	Minor bark wounding on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m.	10+	C2
T31	Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	5.0	1	130	1.56	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	EM	Fair	Fair	Multiple stems above 1.5m.	10+	C2
T32	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	5.0	3	75;75;75	1.56	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	Fair	Fair	Poor shape & form. Major bark wounding on stem. Multiple stems at ground level.	10+	C2
T33	Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	9.0	3	230;160;140	3.76	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	EM	Fair	Fair	Minor bark wounding on stem. Multiple stems at ground level.	10+	C2
T34	Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	6.0	2	220;75	2.78	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	EM	Fair	Fair		10+	C2
T35	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	5.0	1	80	0.96	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	Y	Poor	Fair	Low vitality. Declining. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	<10	U
T36	Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	6.0	2	200;80	2.58	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	1.5	EM	Good	Fair	Stem divides at ground level.	10+	C2
T37	Pink Cherry	<i>Prunus 'Kanzan'</i>	6.0	2	200;180	3.23	5.5	4.5	4.0	5.0	1.5	EM	Fair	Fair	Stem divides at ground level. Shot hole disease present.	10+	C2
T38	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	3.0	1	50	0.60	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	Y	Poor	Fair	Low vitality. Declining. Dysfunctional bark throughout.	<10	U
T39	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13.0	1	670	8.04	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	M	Good	Good	Offsite tree. Tree not topographically surveyed. Historically topped at 12metres; large pruning wounds evident. Good regrowth from cutting points.	40+	B2
T40	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i>	14.0	1	250	3.00	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	EM	Good	Good	Tree adjacent to road. Offsite tree.	20+	B2

7. APPENDIX 3: TREE PROTECTION PLANS

[See attached]

8. APPENDIX 4: TREE SURGERY SCHEDULE

Tree Ref. No.	Common Name	Proposed Works	Reason
T1	Common Oak	Lateral reduction on northern side of canopy by 2 metres	To provide sufficient clearance within compound for access
T8	Silver Birch	Lateral reduction on northern side of canopy by 1.5 metres	To provide sufficient clearance within compound for access
T9	Sweet Gum	Lateral reduction on northern side of canopy by 1.5 metres	To provide sufficient clearance within compound for access
T11	Common Oak	Lateral reduction on northern side of canopy by 2.5 metres	To facilitate construction of adjacent building
T12	Common Oak	Lateral reduction on northern side of canopy by 1 metre	To facilitate construction of adjacent building
G13	Norway Maple, Bird Cherry, Common Lime	Lateral reduction to northernmost tree on northern side of canopy by 1 metre	To facilitate construction of adjacent building
H24	Beech	Lateral reduction on western side of group by up to 3 metres	To facilitate erection of hoarding
G25	Lawson Cypress	Lateral reduction on western side of group by up to 3 metres	To facilitate erection of hoarding

9. APPENDIX 5: ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION SCHEDULE

Constraints item	Supervision /Visit required?	Visit sequence	Date / Visit Stage	Reporting format	Visit Status
<i>Tree works operations</i>	No				TBC
<i>Pre-commencement meeting between relevant parties informing LPA of development start date</i>	Yes	Visit 1		None	TBC
New Build Phase -					
<i>Establishment of Tree Protection Zones for retained trees</i>	Yes	Visit 2		Annotated report	TBC
<i>Supervision of excavation within RPAs</i>	Yes	Visit 3		Annotated report	TBC
Phase 2a (Demolition)					
<i>Establishment of Tree Protection Zones for retained trees</i>	Yes	Visit 4		Annotated report	TBC
<i>Supervision of demolition works</i>	Yes	Visit 5		Annotated report	TBC
Phase 2b (Final Landscape)					
<i>Establishment of Tree Protection Zones for retained trees</i>	Yes	Visit 6		Annotated report	TBC
<i>Supervision of excavation within RPAs</i>	Yes	Visit 7		Annotated report	TBC

10. APPENDIX 6: TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATION

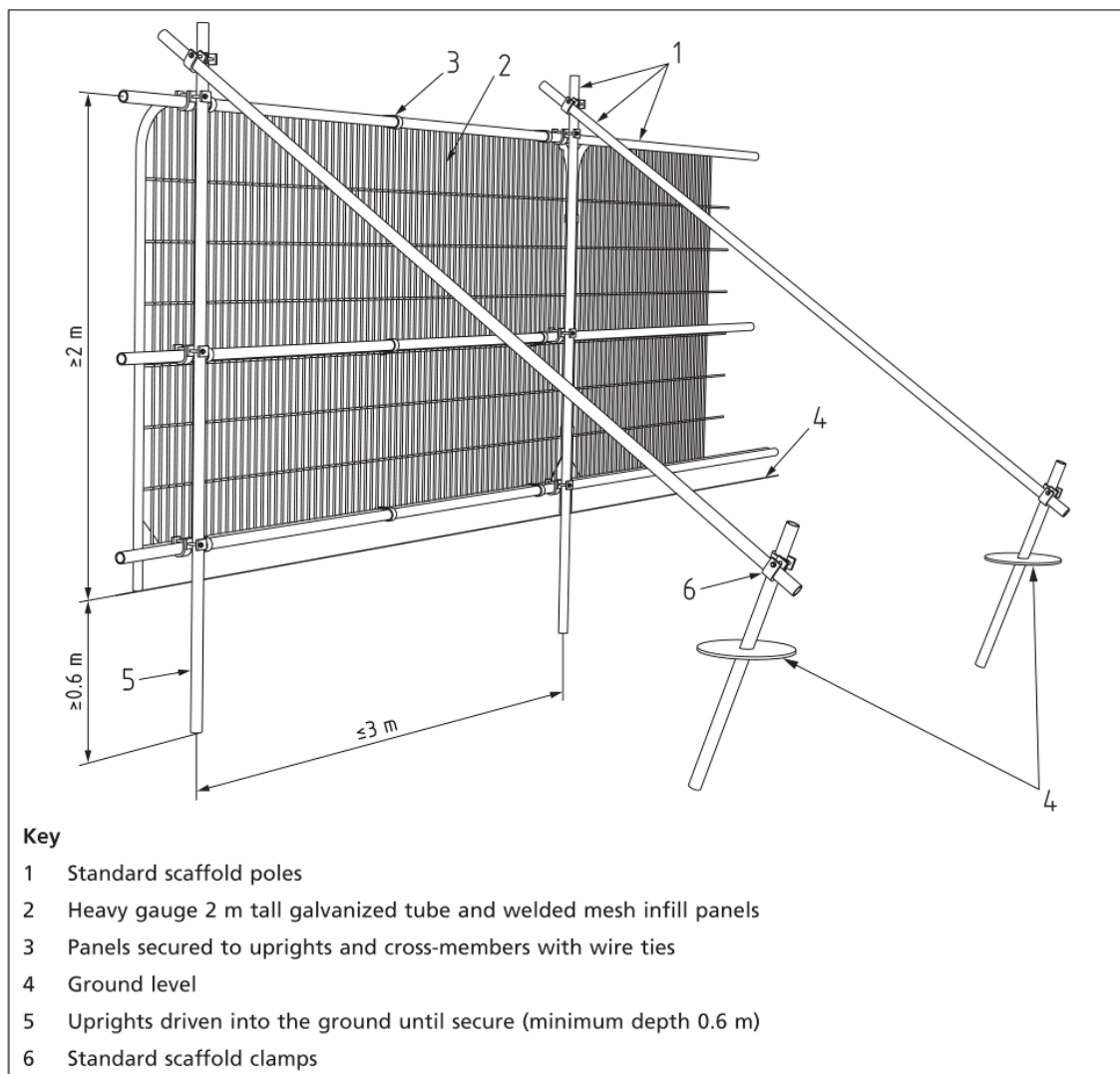
DESIGN OF WELDED MESH, HERAS TYPE TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

- 10.1 Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place. The default specification should be in accordance with 6.2.2.2 of BS 5837, as set out below.

SPECIFICATIONS:

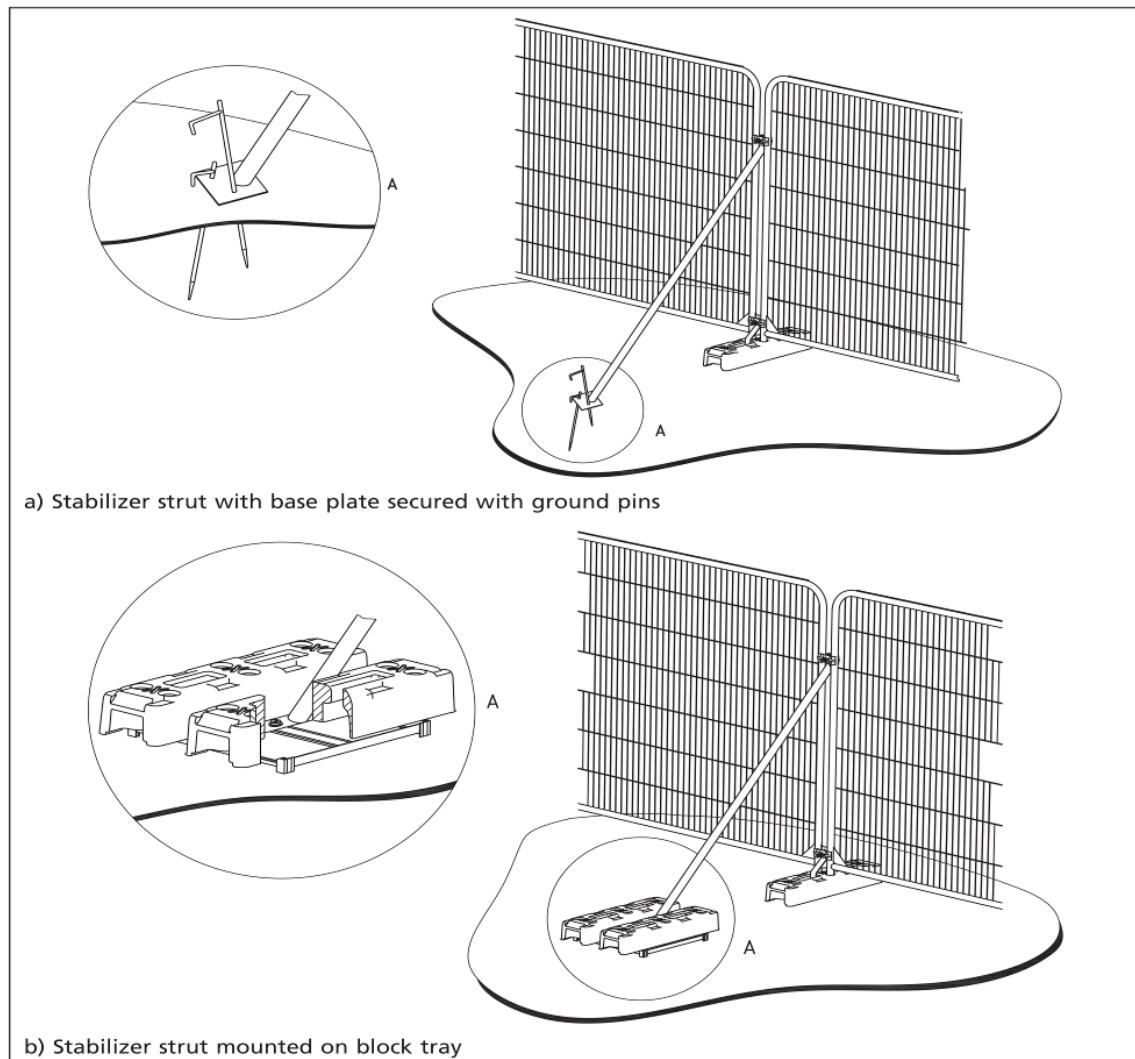
- 10.2 Barrier shall be a minimum 2 m high. It shall consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated below. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a minimum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. See Figure 4 below

Figure 4 Default Specification for Protective Barrier.



- 10.3 Where site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursions into the CEZ do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification may be used if agreed with the local authority. An example would be 'Heras' type welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. The panels should 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 should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts. See Figure 5 below.

Figure 5 Examples of Above-Ground Stabilizing Systems.



- 10.4 All-weather notices should be attached to the barrier with words such as:
'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - NO ACCESS.'

LOCATION

- 10.5 Fencing shall be positioned on the perimeter of the Root Protection Area to define the Construction Exclusion Zone or as shown in the Tree Protection Plan using a black Fenceline linetype.