Root pruning

Excavations are to be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees in order to facilitate the installation of retaining walls. All excavation within the RPAs are to be undertaken by hand to a minimum depth of 600mm deep for any excavation or to the full depth of the proposed wall footings. Soil will be loosened with the aid of an air spade, fork or trowel and the spoil removed with the aid of a shovel. During the excavation, the project arborist will cut any roots encountered with the use of a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the retained trees and all uncovered roots will be covered over with a minimum of two layers of damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse or contamination.

'No Dig' Surfacing

Trees can be affected by construction within the RPAs either through the direct damage caused by the removal of roots, compaction of the rooting environment or secondary damage such as poisoning through leaks and spills (oils, fuels, etc.) or through de-icing (road salt, etc.).

Proposed hard surfacing within the RPAs of retained trees is to be designed so that it can be situated above the existing soil level and to minimise any adverse impact upon the tree RPAs, as the use of traditional foundations can result in excessive root loss through direct removal of roots during excavation and by compaction of the soil beneath the excavation, as such this 'traditional' type of foundation should be avoided.
When designing hard surfacing that is to be situated within RPAs, the design team need to pay particular attention to the proposed usage (pedestrian, domestic traffic, delivery vans, Emergency vehicles, HGVs etc.), the existing and proposed levels of hard surfacing and finished floor levels, edging types and details, proximity to tree trunks and surface rooting, contamination capture, SUDs, etc.

Possible sub-bases (foundations systems) for hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees could include:

- A proprietary system such as a multi-dimensional confinement system (Cellweb TRP or similar);
- Engineered solution such as a road deck, bridge, etc.

An engineered solution is likely require a level of excavation for site specific investigations to locate roots to aid in foundation design so that a suitable foundation can be designed to avoid roots and for the installation the structure.

NB: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement systems and or an engineered solution 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 levels of adjacent buildings.

Replacement Hard Surfacing

Trees can be affected by construction within the RPAs either through the direct damage caused by the removal of roots, compaction of the rooting environment or secondary damage such as poisoning through leaks and spills (oils, fuels, etc.) or through de-icing (road salt, etc.).

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.

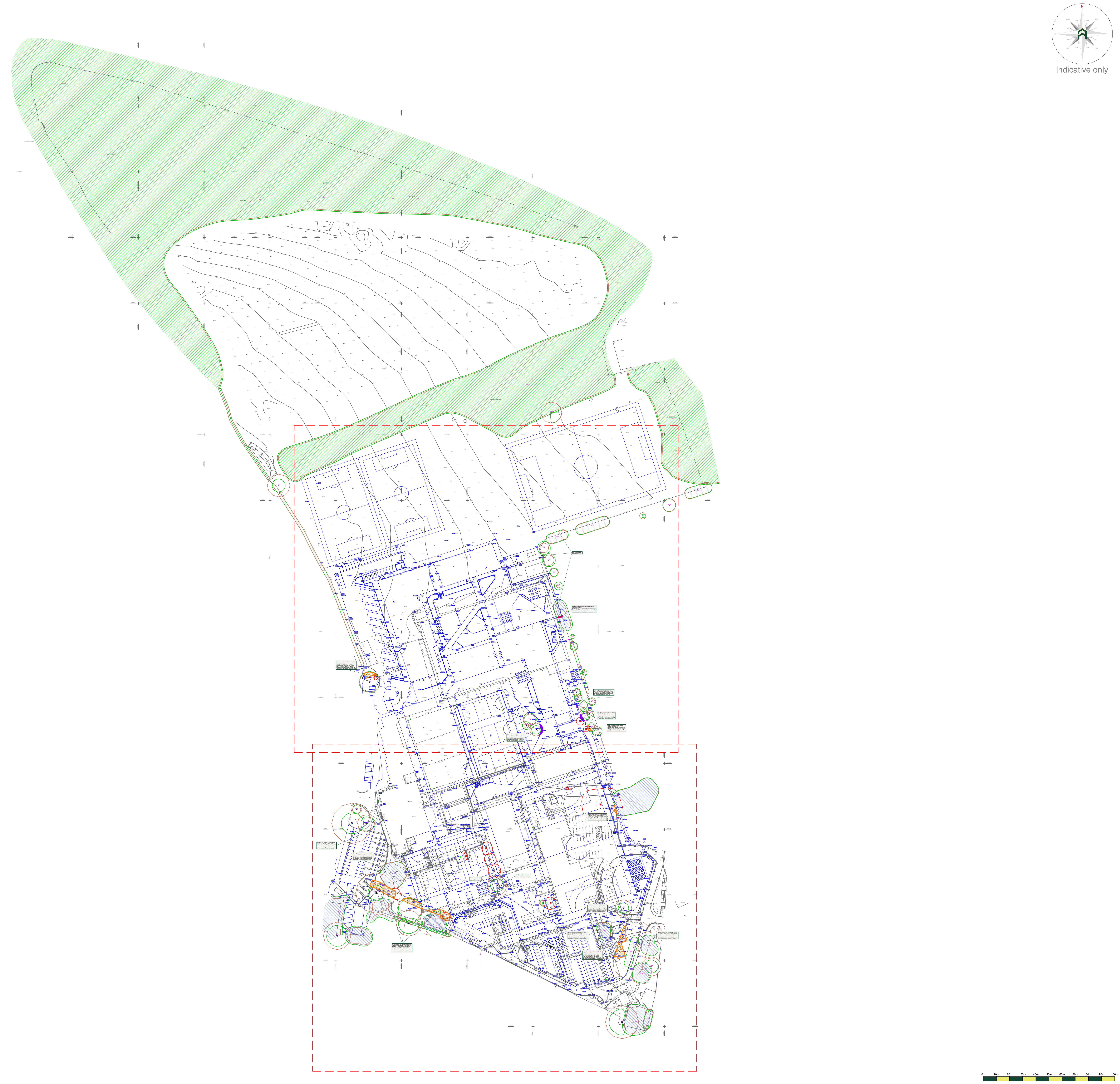
The wearing course will be broken up using a handheld pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheelbarrows to break up and remove the surfacing. Where is necessary to remove the subbase, this is to be undertaken using a fork to loosen the material and moved using shovels and wheelbarrows.

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.

Utility apparatus

Underground utility apparatus
Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage severs any roots present and can change the local hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care should be taken in the rout and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus should be routed outside of RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts, all inspection chambers should be sited outside of the RPAs.
Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPAs, detailed plans showing the proposed route should be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases trenchless insertion methods should be used with entry and retrieval pits being located outside of the RPAs. If this option is not feasible and providing roots can be retained and protected excavations should be undertaken using hand held tools (air-spade, forks, shovels) or a combination of trenchless and manual excavation (broken trench).
Above-ground utility apparatus
Above-ground apparatus(including CCTV cameras and lighting) should be sited to avoid the need for detrimental tree pruning, as such the current and future crown size of the tree should be assessed.
Tree branches can be pruned back with care to provide space, though it is not appropriate for repetitive and significant tree work to bean initial design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010



Arboricultural Impacts

Impacts	Nos. of trees
Trees to be removed	9
Groups / Hedges to be removed (Partial removal of groups)	3 (0)
Trees with proposed incursions into RPAs	7
Groups / Hedges with proposed incursions into RPAs	4
Trees that will require pruning	0
Groups / Hedges that will require pruning	0
Trees to be transplanted	1
Groups / Hedges to be transplanted	0

No.	Species	Proposed structure	Incursion
T13	Crab apple	Tiered cellweb	RPA
T15	Cherry	Retaining wall	RPA
T32	London Plane	Hard surfacing	RPA
T36	Leyland Cypress	Hard surfacing	RPA
T37	Silver maple	Hard surfacing	RPA
T42	Wild Cherry	Retaining wall	RPA
T45	Wild Cherry	Retaining wall	RPA
G03	Lombardy Poplar	Hard surfacing	RPA
G07	Various	Hard surfacing	RPA
G09	Various	Fencing	RPA
G17	Common Lime	Hard surfacing	RPA

Arboricultural Impacts - RPAs (Area)

No.	Species	RPA (m²)	Incursion (m²)	(%)
T13	Crab apple	20.9	4.2	20.1
T15	Cherry	72.4	5	6.9
T32	London Plane	179.6	24.9	13.9
T36	Leyland Cypress	707.0	113.7	16.1
T37	Silver maple	289.5	48.8	16.9
T42	Wild Cherry	42.1	4.7	11.2
T45	Wild Cherry	30.6	0.3	1.0
G03	Lombardy Poplar	399.7	52.1	13.0
G07	Various	113.1	5.5	4.9
G09	Various	40.7	Negligible	N/A
G17	Common Lime	443.4	61.2	13.8

Tree Work Schedule

No.	Species	Works	Category
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
T41	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	B1
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

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010 Tree work - Recommendations.
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.

No. of individual trees to be removed

U	A	B	C
2	0	2	5

No. of groups / hedges to be removed

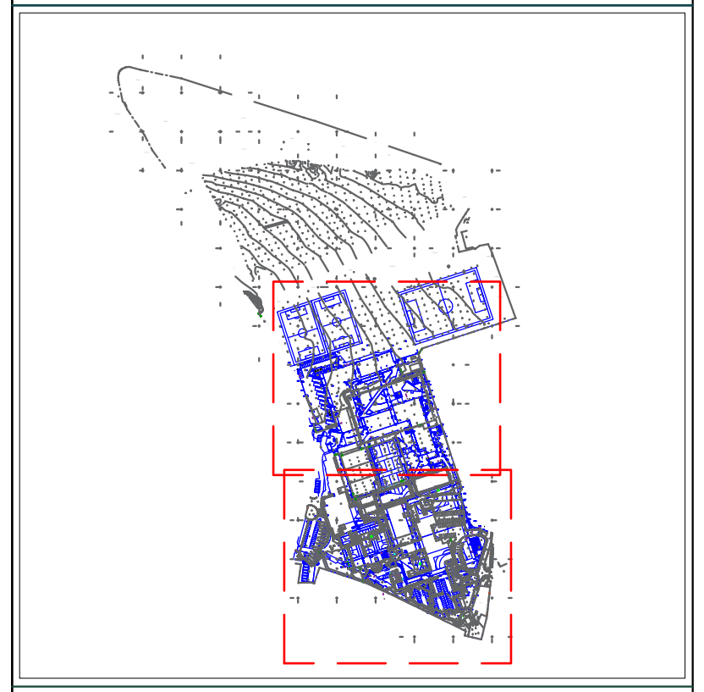
U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)

( ) = Partial removal of a groups

Arboricultural Method Statement

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998. Please refer to Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan, for full details of all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the development maybe implemented without detriment to retained trees.

Sheet Layout



arbtech
Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk, 01244 661170

Project:
Steyning Grammar School,
Shooting Field,
Steyning,
BN44 3RX

Client:
DFE/ Steyning Grammar Shooting Upper School

Drawing:
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Based on:
SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-1970 P09

Drawing No:	Sheet:
SRP1121-ACL-XX-XX-D-O-0003	Overview

Date:	Scale:	Drawn:
Feb 2026	1:1000 @ A0	FG

Key:

Tree Nos.:	T01	Tree Canopies:	◯	Trunks:	○
RPAs:	◌	Category 'A' trees:	●	Category 'A' groups:	▨
Category 'B' trees:	●	Category 'B' groups:	▨	Category 'C' trees:	●
Category 'C' groups:	▨	Category 'U' trees:	●	Trees to be removed:	T03 ✕
Existing Site Plan (Topo):	―	Proposed Site Plan:	―	Incursion - Structures:	▨
Incursion - Hard surfacing:	▨	Incursion - Fences:	▬ ▬		

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
Please notify us of any discrepancies found. Arbtech Consulting Ltd. cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the base drawing in which this plan is based.
This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design only, and relates only to the protection of retained trees.
This drawing is not to be read as a definitive part of the engineering or construction designs or method statement. An architect or structural engineer should be contacted over any matters of construction, detailing or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services.
This drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

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