

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding or a 2.3m high scaffolding framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground to 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.

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-clamp couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the weld mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

BYWAY & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

THREE ENCLOSURES: THIS FENCE AND PROTECTED AREAS PLANNING CONDITIONS

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

Construction exclusion zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is a designated area where there is to be no construction activity what-so-ever. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited and there is no scope for materials or waste storage etc.

Ground protection

The existing hard surfacing within the RPA's of retained trees must be retained for the duration of the project. If this is removed, it shall be done so under direct arboricultural supervision and replaced with suitable ground protection, suitable of withstanding the likely loading for the site.

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.

Note 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);

c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t 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 situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support 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 function remains unimpaired.

Soil Amelioration

To mitigate the impact upon notional RPA's of retained trees resulting from the installation of proposed structures/surfacing to impacted RPA's, effected trees will be subject to soil improvement, thereby improving the growing conditions.

To improve the soil structure within the remaining RPA compressed air will be injected to a depth of 600mm at 1m spacings, by way of a perforated soil probe (e.g. Terrameter, Vogt etc.) to create fissures within the soil profile. A mixture of Terramul and enriched biochar (or similar) will then be injected into the newly fissured soil, again using the same high-pressure system.

The Terramul 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.

Supervised demolition

Hard surfacing:

Removal of and/or replacement of hard surfacing situated either partially or completely within the RPA's of retained trees shall be undertaken with care and under the direct on-site arboricultural supervision as these areas are likely to contain roots.

Where this is necessary the wearing course will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and a wheel barrow to break up and remove the surfacing. If it is necessary to remove the sub base this is to be undertaken using hand tools such as a fork to loosen the material removed using shovels and wheels barrow.

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

Which ever system is used this 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 top soil to prevent desiccation.

Structures:

Demolition of existing structures and foundations situated either partially or completely within RPA's of retained trees shall be undertaken with care and under the direct on-site arboricultural supervision as these areas are likely to contain roots.

Where it is necessary for the foundations to be removed they are to only be removed where critical to the proposed development and to the minimum depth required. The foundations will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and a wheel barrow to break up and remove the surfacing. In some situations and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPA's, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPA's or from ground boarding.

Which ever system is used there is to be NO disturbance of the soil on the tree side of the foundations. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil to prevent desiccation.

Supervised Excavation

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPA's are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any roots that are to be cut will be cleanly severed by the project arboricultural using a suitable hand saw or secateurs. The edge of all excavation closed to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

Excavations within the RPA's will be undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 600mm deep (to be confirmed by the project arboricultural). The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and/or air-spade and then cleared with a shovel and/or the aid of an air-blade and air-vac.

No Dig Surfacing

Multi-dimensional confinement system

Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non residual herbicide such as Glyphosate. The new hard surfacing will be constructed using a 'No Dig' surfacing situated entirely above the existing soil surface and where needed using a proprietary cellular confinement system (GeoWeb) or similar laid over a bi-based geo-grid (linear TriAx or similar). 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 'GeoWeb' is to be back filled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm - 20mm. The area of 'GeoWeb' will be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and secured with bracing or steel pins driven into the ground, the outer edge of the supports may be backed up with clean top soil.

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 levels of adjacent buildings.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:

- Pre-commencement site meeting;
- Location of protective measures;
- Supervised demolition of buildings, hard surfacing, kerb edging and foundations within and in proximity to the RPA's of trees T07, T07 and groups G04 and G17;
- Installation of hard surfacing within the RPA's of trees T32, T36 and T37 and groups G03 and G17;
- Supervised excavations/foot pruning for retaining walls within the RPA's of trees T13, T15 and T42;
- Supervised excavations for fence posts within RPA of group G09;
- Supervised removal and/or replacement of hard surfacing within the RPA's of trees T02, T34, T35, T36, T39 and groups G03, G04, G05, G14, G16 and G19;
- Any demolition and/or excavations within or adjacent to RPA's e.g. underground services;
- Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement, for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the development may be implemented without detriment to retained trees.

Indicative only

Tree Work Schedule

No.	Species	Works	Category
008	Various	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	B2
009	Various	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C2
101	Alder	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C2
103	Common Holly	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
104	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
106	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
108	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
109	Common or Black Mulberry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	B1
110	Common Holly	Tree to be translocated elsewhere on site. Minor parts of crown may be necessary to fulfill requirement.	C13
111	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	U
114	Crab apple	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
131	English Elm	Prune 2m from lower northern crown stems in order to achieve 5m clearance from ground level.	U
132	London Plane		B1
141	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	B1

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

All stumps 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.

Sheet Layout

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:

Tree Protection Plan

Based on:

SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-1971 P13

Drawing No:

37463641_TPP01_01

Sheet:

Overview

Date:

June 2026

Scale:

1:1000 @ A0

Drawn:

FG

Key:

Tree No.	T01	Tree Categories	Trunk	
RPA's		Category 'A' trees	Category 'A' groups	
Category 'B' trees		Category 'B' groups	Category 'C' trees	
Category 'C' groups		Category 'C' trees	Trees to be removed	T03
Productive bearing		Arboricultural supervision - Retention	Arboricultural supervision - Excavation	
Arboricultural 'No Dig' HS		Trees for relocation	T10	

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0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m 60m 70m 80m 90m 100m

Arbtech Consulting Ltd. 2026

Protective Fencing

To be executed prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.

Detail specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden side hoarding, or a 2.3m high scaffolding framework comprising of vertical and horizontal 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 scaffolding framework with two scaffold clamps.

Secondary specification: To comprise of 20m 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 should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer sticks, which should be attached to a base plate and driven into the ground.

All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

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.



Construction exclusion zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is a designated area where there is to be no construction activity what-so-ever. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited and there is no scope for materials or waste storage etc.

Ground protection

The existing hard surfacing within the RPAs of retained trees must be retained for the duration of the project. If this is removed, it shall be done so under direct arboricultural supervision and replaced with suitable ground protection, suitable of withstanding the likely loading for the site.

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.

Note 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, or to form a

suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane; or for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-locked concrete boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane; or for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t/gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with a structural engineer to accommodate the likely loading that it will be subjected.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with structural advice, to be able to support 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 function remains unimpaired.

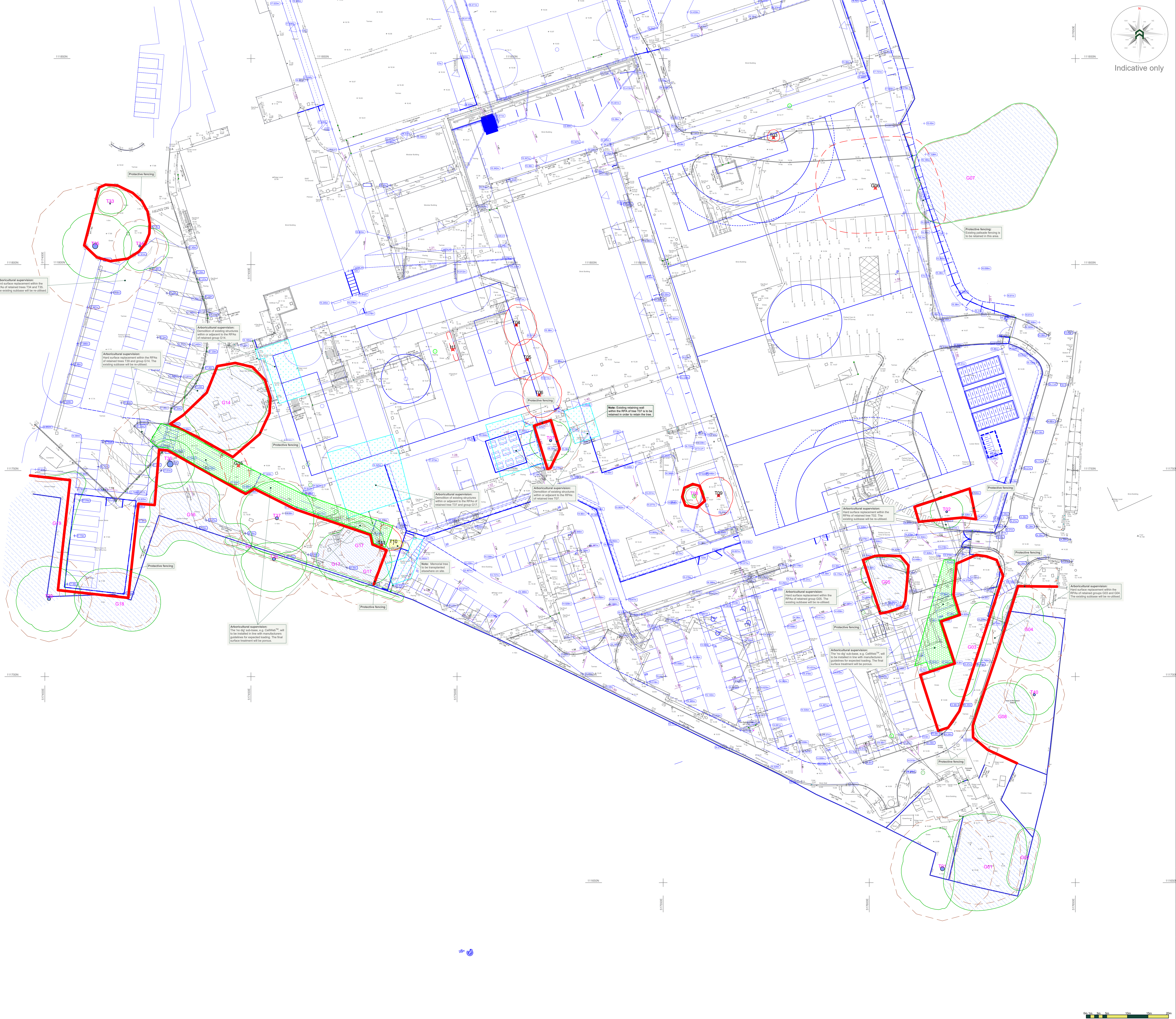
Soil Amelioration

To improve the soil structure within the remaining RPAs of retained trees resulting from the installation of proposed riprap/surfacing to impacted riprap, effective use will be required to be subject to soil improvement, thereby improving the growing conditions.

To improve the soil structure within the remaining RPAs compressed at a depth of 100 to 150 mm at 600 mm at 1m spacings, by way of a perforated soil probe (e.g. Terravert, Vogt etc.) to create fissures within the soil profile. A mixture of Terramoll and enriched biochar (or similar) will then be injected into the newly fissured soil, again using the same high-pressure system.

The Terramoll 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 substitutes while providing permanent release for beneficial microbiology. Enriched biochar has beneficial effects on soil microbial diversity, mycorrhizal fungi, Trichoderma, trace nutrients and beneficial bacteria.

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

Supervised demolition [illegible]

Tree Work Schedule			
No.	Species	Works	Category
009	Various	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	B0
015	Various	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C0
016	A. Hedge	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C0
703	Common Holly	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C0
704	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C0
705	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C0
706	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C0
709	Common or Black Mulberry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C0
710	Common Holly	Trees to be transplanted elsewhere on site without pruned of crown may be necessary to facilitate movement.	C13
711	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C0
714	Crab apple	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C0
731	English Elm	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	U
732	London Plane	Prune 2m from lower branches crown extend in order to achieve 5m clearance from buildings.	B1
741	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	C0

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.

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