

Root pruning

Excavations are to be undertaken within the RPA's of retained trees in order to facilitate the installation of retaining walls. All excavation within the RPA's 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 footing. 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 excavator. The edge of the excavation closed 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 shrouded to prevent soil collapse or contamination.

'No Dig' Surfacing

Trees can be affected by construction within the RPA's 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 (oil, fuel, etc) or through diverting (road salt, etc).

Proposed hard surfacing within the RPA's 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 RPA's. 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 would be avoided. When designing hard surfacing that is to be situated within RPA's, 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-base (foundations systems) for hard surfacing situated within the RPA's of retained trees could include:

- A proprietary system such as a multi-dimensional confinement system (Calweb 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 RPA's 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 (oil, fuel, etc) or through diverting (road salt, etc).

Where it is required for hard surfacing is to be removed and or re-surfaced within the RPA's 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 grooves 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 soilless 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.

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 practicable possible to prevent desiccation.

Utility apparatus

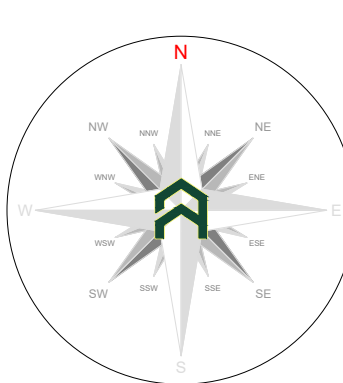
Underground utility apparatus

Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage serves 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 root and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus should be routed outside of RPA's. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts, all inspection chambers should be sited outside of the RPA's.

Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA's, 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 RPA's. 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 side 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 be an initial design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010.



Indicative only



Arboricultural Impacts

Impacts	Nos. of trees
Trees to be removed	0
Groups of trees to be removed (Partial removal of groups)	3 (3)
Trees with proposed incursions into RPA's	7
Groups of trees with proposed incursions into RPA's	4
Trees that will require pruning	0
Groups of trees that will require pruning	2
Trees to be translocated	1
Groups of trees to be translocated	0

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

Arboricultural Impacts - RPA's (Area)

No.	Species	RPA (m ²)	Incursion (m ²)
G03	Lombardy Poplar	396.7	82.1
G07	Various	113.1	5.5
G09	Various	40.7	None/Nil
G17	Common Lime	443.4	56.3
T13	Crab apple	20.9	1.4
T15	Cherry	72.4	2.6
T32	London Plane	178.6	24.9
T36	Leyland Cypress	707.0	113.7
T37	Star maple	288.5	48.8
T42	Wild Cherry	42.1	4.7
T45	Wild Cherry	30.6	0.3

Tree Work Schedule

No.	Species	Works	Category
G06	Various	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	B2
G08	Various	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	C2
H1	A Hedge	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	C2
T03	Common Holly	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T04	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T06	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T08	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T09	Common or Black Mulberry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	B1
T10	Common Holly	Tree to be translocated elsewhere on site (after ground clearance may be necessary to facilitate movement)	C1/3
T11	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	U
T14	Crab apple	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	C1
T31	English Elm	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	U
T32	London Plane	Prune 2m from lower members crown extent in order to achieve 5m clearance from ground level	B1
T41	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	B1

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010 Tree work - Recommendations for the selection, establishment, maintenance and removal of trees. All works are to be undertaken in accordance with the site plan 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
2	0	2

No. of groups / hedges to be removed

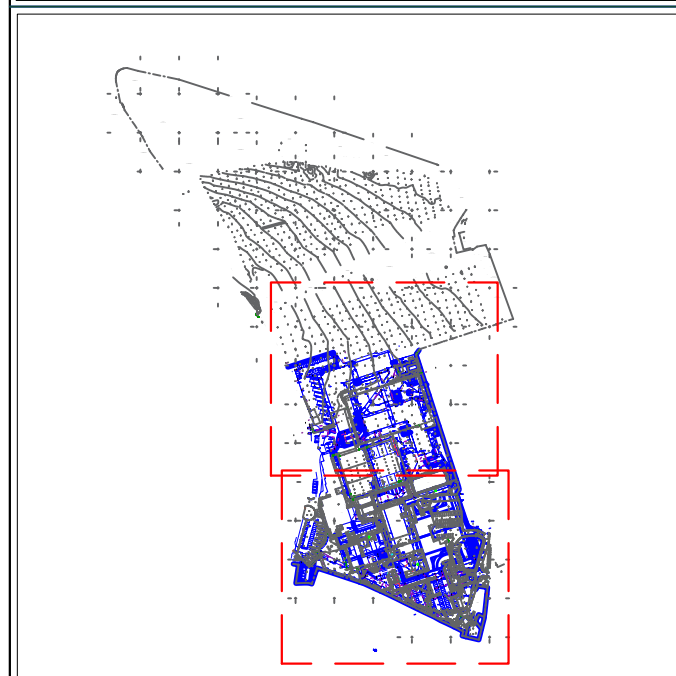
U	A	B
0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)

(1) Partial removal of a group

Arboricultural Method Statement

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010 Tree work - Recommendations for the selection, establishment, maintenance and removal of trees. All works are to be undertaken in accordance with the site plan 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:
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Based on:
SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-1971 P13

Drawing No:
37463641_AIA01_01

Date:
June 2026

Scale:
1:1000 @ A0

Sheet:
Overview

Drawn:
FG

Key:

Tree Nos. **T01** Tree Categories: Trunk, Category 'A' trees, Category 'B' trees, Category 'C' trees, Trees to be removed, TO3

RPA's: Category 'A' trees, Category 'B' trees, Category 'C' trees, Trees to be removed, TO3

Existing Site Plan (Top): Proposed Site Plan (Bottom): Incursion - Hard surfacing, Incursion - Fencing, Incursion - Structures

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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.

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 practicable possible to prevent desiccation.

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,

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 in the route are not expected to be a problem, it may be possible to hand hold tools (air-spade, force, 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 be an initial design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010

Inputs		No. of rows	
Things to be removed		0	
Group(s) / Hedges to be removed (Partial removal of groups)		3 (6)	
Group(s) / Hedges to be removed (Full removal of HFs)		2	
Group(s) / Hedges with proposed removal into RFA		2	
Things that will require pruning		0	
Group(s) / Hedges that will require pruning		2	
Things to be transplanted		1	
Group(s) / Hedges to be transplanted		0	
Input	Output	Proposed structure	Reason
G02	Lemon / Pear	Hard-wedding	RFA
G07	Various	Hard-wedding	RFA
G09	Various	Fencing	RFA
G17	Common Lime	Hard-wedding	RFA
T13	Crab apple	Retaining wall	RFA
T15	Cherry	Retaining wall	RFA
T23	Lemon / Plane	Hard-wedding	RFA
T36	Leyland Cypress	Hard-wedding	RFA
T37	Silver birch	Hard-wedding	RFA
T42	Wild Cherry	Retaining wall	RFA
T45	Wild Cherry	Retaining wall	RFA

No.	Species	RPA (m ²)	Incursion (m ²)	(%)
G03	Lombardy Poplar	366.7	52.1	13.3
G07	Various	113.1	5.5	4.9
G09	Various	40.7	Negligible	N/A
G17	Common Lime	443.4	56.3	13.1
T13	Crab apple	20.9	1.4	6.7
T15	Cherry	72.4	2.6	3.6
T32	London Plane	176.6	24.9	13.9
T36	Leysland Cypress	707.0	113.7	16.1
T37	Silver maple	266.5	46.6	16.9
T42	Wild Cherry	42.1	4.7	11.2
T45	Wild Cherry	30.6	0.3	1.0

No.	Species	Works	Category
006	Various	Fall to ground level and grind stumps.	C2
015	Various	Fall to ground level and grind stumps.	C2
H1	A Hedge	Fall to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
703	Common Holly	Fall to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
704	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
706	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
706	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
709	Common or Black Mulberry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	B1
710	Common Holly	Tree to be transported elsewhere on site. Minor cut of stump may be necessary to facilitate move.	C13
711	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	C1
714	Crab apple	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	U
731	English Elm	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	U
732	Linden Place	Prune 2m from lower northern; crown evident in or above active SW clearance from ground level.	B1
741	Cherry	Fall to ground level and grind stump.	B1

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

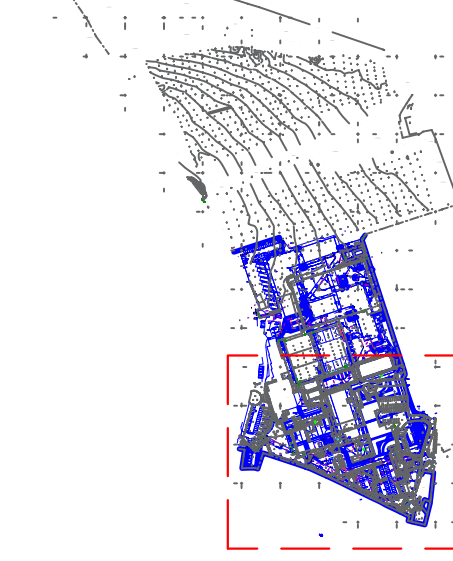
All arising's are to be removed and the site is to be left as found.

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.

U	A	B	C
2	0	2	5

No. of groups / hedges to be removed			
U	A	B	C
0 (2)	0 (2)	1 (2)	2 (5)

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998. Please refer to Arbrech 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 may be implemented without detriment to retained trees.



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

Project

Steining Grammar School,
Shooting Field,
Steining,
BN44 3RX

Client:

DFE/ Steyning Grammar Shooting Upper School

Drawing:
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Based on:
SRP1121-WWA-00-EX-D-L-1971 P13

Drawing No:	Sheet:
37463641_AIA01_01	1

Date:	Scale:	Drawn:
June 2026	1:300 @ AD	FG

Key:			
Tree Nos:	T01	Tree Canopies:	Trunks:
RPA's:	Category 'A' trees:	Category 'A' trees:	Category 'A' trees:
Category 'B' trees:	Category 'B' groups:	Category 'C' trees:	Category 'C' trees:
Category 'C' groups:	Category 'C' trees:	Trees to be removed:	T03
Existing Site (topography):	Proposed Site Plan:	In-situ:	Structure:
In-situ:	Proposed:	In-situ:	Structure:

This drawing was produced under a non-exclusive agreement and should not be relied upon.

