2nd June 2021

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West Sussex County Council
County Planning
County Hall
Chichester
PO19 1RH

Our ref: EP1445
Your ref: WSCC/055/20

Dear Sir/Madam

APPLICATION FOR THE SUBMISSION OF DETAILS RESERVED BY PLANNING CONDITION IN RESPECT OF PLANNING PERMISSION REF: WSCC/055/20. THE SUBMISSION IS IN RELATION TO THE FULL DISCHARGE OF CONDITIONS IN RESPECT OF THE WOODLANDS MEED COLLEGE, BIRCHWOOD GROVE ROAD

We hereby submit on behalf of our client ISG Plc on behalf of West Sussex County Council ("the Applicant"), an application for the submission of details reserved by condition in respect of planning permission WSCC/055/20.

BACKGROUND

Planning permission was granted for the construction of a new two storey SEND school with associated landscaping, flood lit all weather pitch, car parking, drop-off/pick up facilities and alterations to existing access arrangements. The site is located within Burgess Hill, under the jurisdiction of West Sussex County Council and Mid Sussex District Council and the site currently a mixed sex college which has 100 no. pupils. Planning permission was granted on the 27th April 2021 subject to a number of planning conditions.

THE PROPOSAL

This application includes submissions for the full discharge of the following conditions in relation to planning permission WSCC/055/20:

- Condition 3 – Construction Management Plan
- Condition 5 – Tree Protection

Full details of the information submitted, and further commentary is included within the table below.

Condition	Submitted information
3 – Construction Management Plan	Construction Phase Plan prepared by ISG Including: Appendix 1 – Woodlands Mead Organogram Appendix 2 – Project Directory Appendix 3 – Project Risk Register Appendix 6 – Traffic Management Plan Appendix 7 – Fire Risk Assessment

	(Appendix 4 and 5 included in main body of the report)
5 – Tree Protection Plan	Arboricultural Method Statement – prepared by Middlemarch Environmental

(Table 1.1 Details submitted to discharge conditions)

SUBMISSION

In addition to the amended plans noted in Table 1.1 above the following documents have been submitted electronically via the Planning Portal (Ref: PP-09893703).

- Application form
- Covering Letter (this letter)
- Site location plan

In accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications, Deemed Applications, Requests and Site Visits) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended, an application fee of £116 plus a £25 service charge, has been calculated. Payment of the application fee has been made to the Planning Portal and will be paid direct to the Council by the Planning Portal.

We trust that you will find this application to be in order. Should you require any additional information or clarification please do not hesitate to contact the writer.

Yours sincerely

Chris Maltby MRTPI
e. chris.maltby@edgeplan.co.uk
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West Sussex County Council

The Grange, Tower Street, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 1RH
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Application for approval of details reserved by condition.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Publication of applications on planning authority websites.

Please note that the information provided on this application form and in supporting documents may be published on the Authority's website. If you require any further clarification, please contact the Authority's planning department.

1. Site Address

Number	
Suffix	
Property name	Woodlands Meed College
Address line 1	Birchwood Grove Road
Address line 2	
Address line 3	
Town/city	Burgess Hill
Postcode	RH15 0DP

Description of site location must be completed if postcode is not known:

Easting (x)	532139
Northing (y)	118380

Description

2. Applicant Details

Title	
First name	
Surname	Director of Property and Assets
Company name	West Sussex County Council
Address line 1	Place Services
Address line 2	West Sussex County Council
Address line 3	County Hall
Town/city	Chichester

2. Applicant Details

Country	
Postcode	PO19 1RG

Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant? (●) Yes ( ) No

Primary number	
Secondary number	
Fax number	
Email address	

3. Agent Details

Title	Mr
First name	Chris
Surname	Maltby
Company name	Edgeplan
Address line 1	3rd Floor
Address line 2	16 Upper Woburn Place
Address line 3	
Town/city	London
Country	
Postcode	WC1H 0BS
Primary number	07908046060
Secondary number	
Fax number	
Email	chris.maltby@edgeplan.co.uk

4. Description of the Proposal

Please provide a description of the approved development as shown on the decision letter

Construction of new two storey Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) College building with associated soft and hard landscaping, a floodlit all-weather pitch, car parking and drop off/pick up facilities and alterations to existing access arrangements

Reference number

WSCC/055/20

Date of decision (date must be pre-application submission)	27/04/2021

Please state the condition number(s) to which this application relates

Condition number(s)

3 - Construction Management Plan
5 - Tree Protection

4. Description of the Proposal

Has the development already started? ○ Yes ◉ No

5. Part Discharge of Conditions

Are you seeking to discharge only part of a condition? ○ Yes ◉ No

6. Discharge of Conditions

Please provide a full description and/or list of the materials/details that are being submitted for approval

Please see cover letter

7. Site Visit

Can the site be seen from a public road, public footpath, bridleway or other public land? ◉ Yes ○ No

If the planning authority needs to make an appointment to carry out a site visit, whom should they contact?

- ◉ The agent
- ○ The applicant
- ○ Other person

8. Pre-application Advice

Has assistance or prior advice been sought from the local authority about this application? ○ Yes ◉ No

9. Declaration

I/we hereby apply for planning permission/consent as described in this form and the accompanying plans/drawings and additional information. I/we confirm that, to the best of my/our knowledge, any facts stated are true and accurate and any opinions given are the genuine opinions of the person(s) giving them. ☑

Date (cannot be pre-application) 02/06/2021

WOODLANDS MEED COLLEGE, BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

A Report to: ISG

Report No: RT-MME-154885-03

Date: May 2021

Triumph House, Birmingham Road, Allesley, Coventry CV5 9AZ
Tel: 01676 525 880
E-mail: admin@middlemarch-environmental.com Web: www.middlemarch-environmental.com

REPORT VERIFICATION

This study has been undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 “Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations”.

Report Version	Date	Completed by:	Checked by:	Approved by:
Final	28/05/2021	Ben Jones MSc Dip Arb Tech.Arbor.A (Arboricultural Consultant)	Duncan Smith BSc (Hons) MArborA (Arboricultural Manager)	Tom Docker CEcol MCIEEM (Managing Director)

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report are the responsibility of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. It should be noted that, whilst every effort is made to meet the client’s brief, no site investigation can ensure complete assessment or prediction of the natural environment.

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

VALIDITY OF DATA

The findings of this study are based upon the survey data produced as part of the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment which is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of survey. If a planning application has not been submitted by this date, an updated site visit should be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist to assess any changes to the trees and hedgerows on site to inform a review of the conclusions and recommendations made.

It should be noted that trees are dynamic living organisms that are subject to natural changes as they age or are influenced by changes in their environment. As such, following any significant meteorological event or changes in the growing environment of the trees they should be re-assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist.

This Arboricultural Method Statement has been produced following a review of a proposed development layout for the site based on data provided by the client. Should the development proposals change, this report will need to be updated to ensure all practices described herein are relevant and suitable for the provision of tree protection.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd were commissioned by ISG to undertake an Arboricultural Method Statement as part of an approved Detailed planning application for new school development at Woodlands Meed College in Burgess Hill, Sussex. A survey of the trees on site and within influencing distance of the boundaries was undertaken on the 28th April 2021 as part of a Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment (PAA) (RT-MME-154885-01) which was produced to identify the existing trees and hedgerows on the site to aid design and avoid unnecessary tree removal.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (RT-MME-154885-02) was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'* (hereafter referred to as BS5837). BS5837 sets out a structured assessment methodology to assist in determining which trees would be consider suitable or unsuitable for retention in the context of the proposed development. The Impact Assessment detailed the potential impact that the proposed development will have upon the site's existing tree stock and set out recommendations for the subsequent mitigation or avoidance of impact.

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) confirms the mitigation measures and sets out the method of impact avoidance outlined in the AIA in accordance with BS5837:2012.

Planning Consent in respect of a Detailed application for construction of new school buildings and associated sports pitches (application reference WSCC/055/20) was granted, subject to condition, on the 27th April 2021. This document has been prepared to provide the information necessary for discharge of Condition 5 of the Planning Permission which states:

"*No development shall take place until an Arboricultural Method Statement in accordance with BS5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority. The Arboricultural Method Statement shall identify and detail all trees/hedgerows/groups to be retained and the measures to ensure their retention and protection in accordance with BS5837:2012, including full details of root protection areas, tree works, protective fencing, location of services/utilities/drainage, scaffolding and ground protection within tree protection zones, construction within the RPAs or that may impact on retained trees, details of site access, temporary parking, onsite welfare facilities, loading, unloading and storage of equipment, materials, fuels and waste as well as concrete mixing and use of fires. Thereafter, the approved Arboricultural Method Statement shall be implemented in full."*

This statement details the specific measures to be adopted to ensure the protection of retained trees during the proposed development in accordance with the above Condition agreed as part of the planning consent for the site (Town and Country Planning Act 1990). Once approved, by the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer, the methods of work described herein will be a requirement of all relevant contractors associated with the development proposals.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site under consideration is located at Woodlands Meed College in Burgess Hill, Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 3213 1825.

The site is located within and adjacent to Woodlands Meed College. At the time of the arboricultural survey (April 2021), tree cover across the site was generally found to be of low to moderate quality and predominantly located along the boundaries of the study area.

The location of the trees surveyed can be found on Middlemarch Environmental Ltd Tree Survey Plan (C154885-01-01). The Tree Retention Plan (C154885-02-01), attached to this report shows those trees proposed to be removed as part of an approved planning application. Confirmation of the proposed tree removal should be sought from the Project Arboriculturist or Local Authority prior to undertaking any tree felling or tree work.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The proposed development of the site includes the construction of a new school building, creation of a new Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA), outdoor amphitheatre and associated hard and soft landscaping works.

The proposed development has been designed so that safe and healthy existing trees are retained wherever possible and that those trees to be retained are not significantly impacted upon by the development.

1.4 DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED

This assessment is based upon the information provided by the client in addition to information collected by Middlemarch Environmental Ltd during the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment and Arboricultural Impact Assessment. The documents and drawings considered are detailed within Table 1.1, below.

Author	Document	Drawing Number	Date
Atkins	Levels Strategy Stage 3	5190243-ATK-XX-XX-DR-L-1010	Dec 2020
Atkins	Landscape General Arrangement – Stage 4 Sheet 1 of 2	WMC-ATK-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 Rev P02	May 2021
Atkins	Landscape General Arrangement – Stage 4 Sheet 2 of 2	WMC-ATK-XX-XX-DR-L-0002 Rev P02	May 2021
Atkins	Kerbs, Fencing and Guardrails Plan – Stage 4 Sheet 1 of 2	WMC-ATK-XX-XX-DR-L-0005 Rev P02	May 2021
Hamson Barron Smith	MEP External Service Routes	WMC-HBS-ZZ-00-DR-N-7002 Rev P03	Apr 2021
Hamson Barron Smith	Mechanical Services Proposed Site Plan	WMC-HBS-ZZ-00-DR-M-5001 Rev P03	Apr 2021
Hamson Barron Smith	Electrical Services Proposed Site Plan	WMC-HBS-ZZ-00-DR-E-6001 Rev P03	Apr 2021

Table 1.1: Documentation Provided

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK STUDY

A desk-based study was undertaken to identify if any of the trees present within or near the site are protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or if the site is situated within a Conservation Area.

An online search using the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (*MAGIC)* website for statutory conservation sites was also undertaken (where appropriate) to determine the presence of Ancient Woodland within 15.0 metres of the site boundary.

2.2 SURVEY SCOPE

To determine the status of the trees and hedgerows within the site, a full arboricultural survey has been undertaken, assessing the species and status of all trees and hedgerows present. This survey has been carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'*.

All trees and hedgerows have been assigned a unique reference number. Individual trees above 75 mm in diameter (at 1.5 m above ground level) have had their position plotted to the Tree Survey Plan. Trees, and hedgerows were visually assessed and a schedule prepared listing:

- Tree number,
- Species,
- Tree height,
- Stem diameter at 1.5 m above ground level (or in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012),
- Crown spread (cardinal points where necessary),
- Minimum crown clearance,
- Age class,
- Condition and;
- Preliminary management recommendations (where required).

Measurements for tree height, minimum crown clearance and crown spread were taken to an accuracy of 0.5 m. Stem diameter measurements were recorded to the nearest 10 mm. Any specific observations or management recommendations were also noted. All observations and measurements are included in Appendix A Tree Schedule.

Trees and hedgerows were assessed and assigned one of the following categories:

- **Category U:** Trees 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.
- **Category A:** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- **Category B:** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- **Category C:** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Categories A, B and C have further sub-categories with regards to the reasons for tree retention:

1: Mainly arboricultural qualities.
2: Mainly landscape qualities.
3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

N.B. Certain category U trees may possess existing or potential conservation value which make them desirable to preserve in the context of wildlife habitat (e.g. areas with limited public access).

2.3 ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the RPA has been calculated for each of the Category A, B and C trees in accordance with section 4.6 of BS5837. This is a minimum area around a tree which is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability. Where groups of trees have been assessed, the Root Protection Area has been shown based on the maximum sized tree stem in each group and so may exceed the Root Protection Area required for some of the individual specimens within the group. Further detailed inspection of the individual trees forming a group may be required where development impacts upon individual trees forming the combined group.

Protection of the roots and soil structure within the RPA should be treated as a priority. These figures have been calculated utilising the formulas within Section 4.6 and Annex D of British Standard 5837:2012.

2.4 TREE SCHEDULE

Appendix A details the individual trees, groups and hedgerows found during the assessment and includes the relevant information for each at the time of inspection. General observations of any structural and physiological condition and the presence of any decay or physical defects have also been included. Preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.

2.5 HEDGEROWS

For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as a line of trees or shrubs with canopies less than 5m wide which is regularly managed through pruning. Where trees are present within a hedgerow that are significantly different in character from the remainder, these have been identified and recorded separately. A tree survey in accordance with BS5837 does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (HEGS) or from an ecological perspective.

2.6 ASSESSMENT LIMITATIONS

This survey has been undertaken in accordance with BS5837 recommendations only. Trees under 75mm in diameter and the specific location of species within a hedgerow have not been identified in accordance with the guidance. It may therefore be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of juvenile trees or woody species within hedgerows and tree groups to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with current building regulations and NHBC Chapter 4.2 *Building near Trees*.

The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, hedgerow or woodland should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken.

2.7 CONDITIONS OF TREE SURVEY

The survey was completed by a suitably qualified and experienced Arboriculturist from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or the internal condition of the stem/s or branches was not undertaken at this stage. Evaluation of tree condition given within this assessment applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It may be necessary to review these within 12 months, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice.

2.8 TREE SURVEY PLAN

The Tree Survey Plan seeks to act as a design tool that shows potential opportunities for inclusion of the existing trees and hedgerows across the site as well as the above and below ground constraints which should be considered during the design process.

2.9 TREE RETENTION PLAN

The Tree Retention Plan identifies which trees and hedgerows are to be retained and incorporated as part of the site development and which are to be removed. The positions of trees and hedgerows and their current crown spread that are to be removed have been shown on the Tree Retention Plan with a dashed outline.

2.10 TREE PROTECTION PLAN

The Tree Protection Plan attached to this report identifies only those trees and hedgerows that are to be retained and incorporated as part of the site development. The Tree Protection Plan identifies the various protection measures required to prevent damage to trees that are to provide long term benefits to the completed site. The Tree Protection Plan also identifies the various working elements of a construction site to confirm any potential impacts are minimised.

All survey data is based on a topographical survey where possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified tree positions or Ordnance Survey mapping has been utilised, trees and hedgerows have been positioned using GPS and aerial photography to provide approximate locations in relation to existing surrounding features. Further confirmation of tree and hedgerow locations through a topographical survey of the site is recommended to ensure future design accuracy.

3. STATUTORY PROTECTION

3.1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER AND CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATIONS

No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority, Mid-Sussex District Council, has taken place. However, having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, it is understood that there are multiple Tree Preservation Orders that would apply to trees present on, or in close proximity to the assessment site and therefore statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees. Prior to any tree works being undertaken, confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.

Table 3.1, below, details which trees are covered by the various TPOs. Protected trees are also identified in the Tree Survey Plan.

Table 3.1: Summary of Statutory Constraints that affect the site

Middlemarch Tree No	TPO Order No.	TPO tree reference no.
T22	BH/02/TPO/94	T1
T20	BH/01/TPO/78	T10
T21		T11
G15		T8 & T9
G16		G2
G17		G1
T24		T7
T40	BH/01/TPO/02	T19
T41		T21

No works must be undertaken on the trees protected by the above Tree Preservation Orders without prior permission from the Local Authority unless authorised as part of an approved planning application. Works include pruning, topping, lopping, uprooting or wilful damage or wilful destruction of these trees. Any proposed pruning works not currently approved will need to be fully specified and agreed within a future planning application. If works are not included within the planning application, a separate TPO application should be submitted to the Local Authority for permission to undertake any works (approximately an 8-week process).

Reference to the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website indicates that an area of ancient woodland has not been recorded within 15.0 metres of the survey area.

3.2 PROTECTED SPECIES

Bats

Mature trees often contain cavities, hollows, peeling bark or woodpecker holes which provide potential roosting locations for bats. Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e. roosts) receive European protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations 2017). They receive further legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. Consequently, causing damage to a bat roost constitutes an offence.

Generally, should the presence of a bat roost be suspected whilst completing works on any trees on site then an appropriately licensed bat worker should be consulted for advice.

Birds

Trees and hedgerows offer potential habitat for nesting birds which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 (as amended). Some species (listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA) are protected by special penalties. This legislation makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy an active bird nest or part thereof.

As the trees on, and adjacent, to the site provide potential habitat for nesting birds all tree work should ideally be completed outside the nesting bird season (Generally March to September).
If this is not possible then the vegetation should be subject to a nesting bird inspection by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to commencement of works. If any active nests are identified then the vegetation, and a defined buffer zone, will need to remain in place until the young have naturally fledged.

4. RESULTS SUMMARY

4.1 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Forty-one individual trees, eighteen groups of trees and twelve hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment. Trees assessed during the survey are listed as individual trees and groups of trees in the Tree Schedule (Appendix A) in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations. Table 4.1, below, provides a summary of the survey results in terms of categorisation.

BS5837:2012 Category	Tree/ Group/ Hedgerow Reference	Frequency		
		T	G	H
U	T19.	1	-	-
A	T5, T20, T21, T22, T32.	5	-	-
B	T4, T6, T7, T13, T14, T15, T16, T24, T28, T36, T41 G2, G4, G9, G10, G12, G13, G16, G17	11	8	-
C	T1, T2, T3, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T17, T18, T23, T25, T26, T27, T29, T30, T31, T33, T34, T35, T37, T38, T39, T40 G1, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8, G11, G14, G15, G18 H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12	24	10	12
Key: T: Trees G: Groups H: Hedgerows				

Table 4.1: Summary of Trees, Groups and Hedgerows in BS5837:2012 Categories

Trees recorded during the arboricultural survey could be broadly divided into those associated with the grounds of Woodlands Meed College and those associated with the adjacent Fellows Meadow to the south.

Woodlands Meed College
Along the northern and eastern boundaries, trees were generally noted to be of lower retention value, however, this was due to their relative immaturity rather than any specific structural defects or signs of decline. These included an avenue of young Hornbeam trees planted along the existing access drive, which are considered to have potential to contribute significantly to visual amenity in the fullness of time.

Towards the north-west corner of the college grounds, tree cover was noted to be of predominantly low retention value due to their reduced structural condition and scrub-like qualities. Tree cover along the western boundary, while comprised of relatively low value specimens, was deemed to provide a moderate degree of visual amenity and screening value when considered as collective features.

Finally, trees located off-site but adjacent to the southern boundary of the study area were noted to be the most prominent recorded during the first phase of the arboricultural survey. These included a number of English Oaks deemed to be of high overall value and an individual Ash tree which was noted to be in a state of decline. Various structural defects and the presence of decay-spreading fungi on the Ash tree present potential future failure points which should be monitored going forward.

Fellows Meadow
Trees recorded during the second phase of the survey were predominantly located adjacent to residential gardens along the eastern boundary and beside Folders Lane along the southern boundary. These trees were generally noted to be of moderate retention value overall, due to their prominence in the local area and good structural condition.

The southern boundary was delineated by a low-storey, scrubby group of trees interspersed with a number of large, prominent trees. Several of these trees exhibited structural defects such as tear-outs and stem cavities. Through conference with Middlemarch Environmental Ltd ecologists, it has been confirmed that

these features have potential to support roosting bats and other wildlife. The trees should therefore be considered prominent specimens both arboriculturally and ecologically.

Other trees along the southern boundary, in particular a number of Ash and Lombardy Poplars, were noted to be of reduced individual value due to their own structural defects. However, the collective value of these specimens should again be considered in the context of visual amenity.

4.2 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Several trees require removal as part of the approved planning application. Trees to be removed are identified on the Tree Retention Plan (C154885-02-01) and listed in Table 4.2, below. All tree removal should be undertaken prior to the installation of tree protection measures and site occupation.

Tree/ Group/ Hedgerow Reference	Species	BS5837 Category
T3	Silver birch	C
T4	Weeping willow	B
T10	Goat willow	C
T11	Goat willow	C
T12	Goat willow	C
T13	Horse chestnut	B
T17	Ash	C
T18	Hawthorn	C
G4*	Mixed species	B
G5	Mixed species	C
G6	Mixed species	C
G7	Mixed species	C
G8	Mixed species	C
G9*	Mixed species	B
G13	Mixed species	B
G14	Mixed species	C
Key: *:Partial removal of trees within group feature		

Table 4.2: Trees to be Removed

Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the agreed tree removal and confirmation of the presence of the statutory constraints should be sought from the Local Authority. All tree works are to be completed by suitably qualified and insured arboricultural in accordance with BS3998:2010 *'Tree Work – Recommendations'*.

5. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The following sections of this report detail the specific measures to be adopted to ensure the protection of retained trees during the proposed development and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Plan, Tree Retention Plan and Tree Protection Plan. This document also details the specific pruning requirements for the site and identifies the correct method of working near trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 *'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'*.

The site contractor must ensure that they read and understand all the following sections prior to commencement of any onsite works.

5.2 TREE PRUNING

Pruning of mature trees should only be undertaken where essential, to prevent open wounds that allow the ingress of decay and fungal spores that have the potential to infect the tree. Temporary tying back of branches while works are completed should be the preferred approach and avoids the need to prune trees. However, any pruning work required should ideally be undertaken during the winter and summer months and pruning during autumn (when fungal spores are abundant) should be avoided if possible.

Juvenile trees should be formatively pruned in their early years to reduce the presence of potential defects into maturity that would reduce their lifespan in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Tree work – Recommendations* & BS8545:2014 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape- Recommendations*.

All tree work should be completed prior to the installation of the tree protection measures detailed in this report and before site occupation unless delayed, to coincide with the seasons or to allow nesting birds to fledge in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 (as amended).

Access facilitation pruning works will be required at the existing and temporary access points serving the development and at various locations within the site to retained trees to minimise the potential for vehicular impact. Furthermore, pruning will aim to remove any potentially hazardous branches that could result in injury to contractors working on site throughout the course of the development.

Tree/ Group/ Hedgerow Reference	Species	BS5837 Category	Pruning Works
T5	Horse chestnut	A	Lift crown to adequate height (i.e. 3.5 m above ground level) to provide clearance for proposed construction works.
T6	Silver birch	B	Lift overhanging branches on southern side of crowns to adequate height (i.e. 3.5 m above ground level) to provide clearance for proposed construction works.
T7	Silver birch	B	
T19	Ash	U	**RECOMMENDED** – Lateral reduction of overhanging branches and clearance of deadwood from northern side of crown to reduce potential health and safety risks.
G4	Mixed species	B	Lateral reduction of overhanging branches on northern side of group to minimise potential conflicts with proposed works.
G9	Mixed species	B	Lateral reduction of overhanging branches on eastern side of group to minimise potential conflicts with proposed works.
G15	Mixed species	C	Lateral reduction of overhanging branches on northern side of group to minimise potential conflicts with proposed works.

Tree/ Group/ Hedgerow Reference	Species	BS5837 Category	Pruning Works
H5	Mixed species	C	Lateral reduction of overhanging branches on southern side of hedgerow to minimise potential conflicts with proposed works.

Table 5.1: Trees to be Pruned

The extent of pruning required will be identified in a pre-commencement site meeting involving the Project Arboriculturist, Site Manager and Contractors. All tree pruning works should be completed in accordance with the current best practice guidance set out within BS3998:2010 *'Tree Work – Recommendations'* by suitably qualified and insured arboricultural contractors.

5.3 CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

The Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is the area considered necessary to ensure that the tree roots and canopy are protected from damage during the construction processes. The extent of the CEZ is based upon guidance within BS5837:2012 *'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'*, and encompasses the Root Protection Area (RPA) and or tree canopy (whichever is the greatest).

The Construction Exclusion Zones are always to be afforded protection and no works that cause compaction of the soil or severance of tree roots, except where undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided within this document, will be undertaken within any exclusion zone.

The exclusion zones are to be defined on site throughout the course of the development using protective barriers based upon guidance within BS5837:2012 *'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'*.

5.4 PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

Protective barriers will be erected prior to the commencement of any site works (e.g., before any materials or machinery are brought on site or the stripping of topsoil commences) and signs will be installed on the protective barriers to inform site contractors of the importance of the tree protection measures in accordance with the Conditions agreed as part of the planning consent for the site (Town and Country Planning Act 1990).

The protective barriers are to be constructed in accordance with the specification detailed in BS5837:2012 *'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'*. Fencing should be erected prior to site occupation and inspected by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure they are complete, robust, and sufficiently protect the CEZ for the retained trees present on site. Any variation to the specification of the protective barrier will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer.

The proposed location of the protective barriers is identified on the Tree Protection Plan attached to this Arboricultural Method Statement. The Local Planning Authority will be notified in writing once this inspection has been undertaken (if required).

The barriers will remain in place until completion of the construction phase of the development. Barriers will only be removed in agreement with the Project Arboriculturist or Local Planning Authority once the main construction works have been completed and prior to soft landscaping works. Other than works detailed within this method statement or approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority no works, including storage or dumping of materials, shall take place within the Construction Exclusion Zone as defined by the protective barrier.

5.5 PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES

Temporary ground protection will be installed as part of construction of the proposed footpath diversion route, boundary walls and fences which passes through the Construction Exclusion Zones of retained trees. All temporary ground protection installed must be capable of supporting the expected loads of construction traffic in accordance with Structural Engineers recommendations and avoid permanent compaction and damage to the soil.

Temporary ground protection will be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and will be supervised by the Project Arboriculturist to the following methodology:

1. Prior to commencement of the works the location of the ground protection will be marked out and the existing ground cover and vegetation present within the area will be carefully stripped / strimmed using hand tools.

2. The exposed soil will be covered with a permeable geotextile membrane. The geotextile layer shall be laid with overlaps of 300 mm beyond the edge of the proposed extent of the ground protection and it shall be temporarily retained with pins, stakes, or weights.

3. A 200 mm deep layer of woodchip shall then be placed over the geotextile membrane, any plant equipment used to facilitate this must only operate from areas of existing hardstanding outside the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

4. The edges of the woodchip filled area shall be retained by timber boards staked into place with road pins or similar to prevent lateral movement.

The track mat system shall then be installed on top of the woodchip layer. The track mats shall be transported to the working area from the existing areas of hardstanding outside the Root Protection Areas of retained trees. Where plant equipment is required to assist in placing the track mats, it must only operate from ground outside the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

If further temporary access is required to the exclusion zone or the RPA of a retained tree, then such access will only be gained after consultation with Project Arboriculturist and/or the Local Planning Authority (see contact details).

Permanent ground protection will be installed as part of the carriageway and footway construction as the route passes through the Root Protection Areas of retained trees. All ground protection installed must be capable of supporting the expected loads in accordance with Structural Engineers recommendations and avoid compaction and damage to the soil.

Tree/ Group/ Hedgerow Reference	Species	BS5837 Category	Ground Protection Measures within RPAs	
			Permanent (New hardstanding to be installed)	Temporary (To be installed on site)
T5	Horse chestnut	A	✓	
T6	Silver birch	B		✓
T7	Silver birch	B		✓
T8	Narrow leaved ash	C		✓
T9	English oak	C		✓
T14	Horse chestnut	B	✓	✓
T15	English oak	B	✓	✓
H5	Mixed species	C	✓	

5.6 ACCESS DETAILS

Pedestrian and construction traffic will access the site via the existing road and footpath network. Tree protection barriers will be installed adjacent to the proposed access point to protect nearby trees from potential impact damage and to prevent vehicles from accidentally encroaching onto areas of unprotected ground.

5.7 SITE COMPOUND, MATERIALS STORAGE AND CONTRACTORS' CAR PARKING

At the time of writing, the location of the site compound had not been formally identified, however, sufficient space is present within the site to accommodate the site compound outside of Construction Exclusion Zones and its establishment is unlikely to result in harm to retained trees.

Materials storage and contractor's car parking is to be provided within the site compound and will therefore not cause harm to retained trees. Should the demand for car parking exceed the available area alternative offsite parking arrangements will be made.

The location of the site compound, materials storage area and contractor's car parking are shown on the Tree Protection Plan, found in Section 7 of this report.

5.8 INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

New underground services will primarily be located within the proposed carriageway or footway, outside of Root Protection Areas of retained trees. Connections will be made into existing services outside of the Construction Exclusion Zones surrounding retained trees.

It is understood that new underground services are to be installed within the RPA of T5. However, it has been noted that the new services will be installed along the relative periphery of T5's RPA in an area which, at time of writing, is approximately 0.4 m beneath the stem of T5 and separated from the tree by an existing retaining wall.

Further, cross-referencing of the Levels Strategy (Drawing Ref. 5190243-ATK-XX-XX-DR-L-1010) and the Combined External Services (Drawing Ref WMC-HBS-ZZ-00-DR-N-7002 Rev P03) plans indicates that this area will be raised to approximately the same level as the current ground level of T5's main stem. It is therefore considered that proposed services can be installed beneath the finished surface in this area, upon completion of ground raising works, without incurring significant impacts upon the long-term health of T5.

If any further underground services are to be installed within the RPA of a retained tree, then the Project Arboriculturist will be consulted. The methodology for the installation, maintenance or removal of any services within an RPA will be in accordance with NJUG Volume 4 *'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees'*. This will include hand-dug "broken" trenches to ensure that maximum protection is given to tree roots.

5.9 DEMOLITION, HARD SURFACE REMOVAL & REMOVAL OF STRUCTURES

There are no existing buildings or structures present on site that require demolition or removal within the Construction Exclusion Zone defined by protective fencing, or within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees.

Removal of Hard Surfaces
The removal of existing hardstanding within the RPAs of T6, T7, G4, G11 and G12 will require a precautionary approach to the works. In this respect, the following guidance will be adhered to for the removal of any hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees:

1. All works will be carried out under supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

2. The initial 'breaking-up' of the asphalt or concrete will be undertaken using an excavator mounted breaker or handheld pneumatic tool.

3. Removal of the surface will occur in 0.5 m bands working from the undisturbed surface. Any exposed roots will be covered with damp hessian sheet to avoid desiccation.

4. The debris resulting from breaking-up the hard surface and the exposed sub-base will be removed by excavator using a suitable bucket with no teeth. No reduction in levels of the underlying soil will occur.

5. If any roots are damaged during the removal of hard surfaces, then they will be cut using secateurs or a sharp knife to leave a clean wound with as small a surface area as possible.

6. Work will not be carried out if the ambient air temperature is below + 4°C.

Works to remove existing hardstanding within the RPAs of retained trees will be carried out under supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

5.10 NEW HARD SURFACES

New areas of hardstanding are to be installed within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of T14 and T15 for the creation of a new pedestrian footpath adjacent to the western site boundary. All new hardstanding within the RPAs of retained trees will be installed according to a No-Dig construction methodology, as detailed below:

1. Prior to works commencing, the areas of 'no-dig' hardstanding will be marked out.

2. The existing ground cover and vegetation present within the area will be carefully stripped / strimmed using handheld tools.

3. The exposed soil will be covered with a permeable geotextile membrane. The geotextile layer shall be laid in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and temporarily retained with pins, stakes, or weights.

4. A cellular confinement system will then be installed and fixed in position in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The cellular confinement system used should be specified by the manufacturer or engineer, appropriate for tree root protection in car parking or pedestrian areas.

5. The cellular confinement system will then be filled with the manufacturer's specified aggregate.

6. All plant movements involved in filling the cellular confinement system with aggregate shall be undertaken from outside the RPAs and crowns of retained trees.

7. The infill aggregate will then be lightly rolled or whacked to ensure cohesion with the cellular confinement system.

8. The desired permeable and gas porous finished surface shall then be installed.

All works to install new hardstanding according to no-dig methodology shall be carried out under supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

5.11 SITE GRADIENTS

No alterations of soil level will take place within the Construction Exclusion Zones as defined by the protective barriers to prevent damage to retained trees.

If site gradient alterations within the Construction Exclusion Zones of any retained tree are required, then the Project Arboriculturist will first be consulted for advice.

5.12 CONSTRUCTION OF STRUCTURES WITHIN THE RPA/CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

The following details will be adhered to for the construction of new structures within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees:

Raised Walkway
To avoid significant harm to tree root systems, the proposed raised walkway being installed within the Root Protection Areas of T15 and T16 will be constructed so as to span two precast steps installed at either end. This will allow the walkway to be constructed with only localised incursion within the RPAs of retained trees.

The precast concrete steps will be supported on pad foundations and some limited excavation will be required in these locations to ensure stability of the structure. To minimise the potential for harm to tree roots as a result of these works the following precautions are to be adhered to:

1. Any ground protection measures within the footprint of the proposed decked / stepped areas are to be removed prior to the deck / step construction works commencing.

2. Following the removal of the ground protection measures within the proposed decked area the use of plant machinery in the previously protected areas is prohibited.

3. Care should be taken to avoid soil compaction surrounding the walkway area by ensuring temporary ground protection measures are in place around the working area during its construction.

4. The footprint and supporting pad foundations of the walkway shall be set out on site by the Site Engineer and the area investigated by the Project Arboriculturist to determine if any surface roots that require protection during the works present.

5. The pad foundations will be excavated mechanically under supervision of the Project Arboriculturist. Where roots of less than 25 mm in diameter are encountered, they may be pruned back to the edge of the excavation, using clean, sharp tools. Where roots of greater than 25 mm in diameter are encountered, the proposed pad locations should be adjusted if possible, to avoid the roots present.

6. Where the foundation pad locations cannot be moved, any roots of greater than 25 mm in diameter must be retained and protected during the works. In this respect, they initially should be wrapped in damp hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to minimize the risk of mechanical damage as foundation excavation is completed.

7. Once the final foundation locations have been established the precast step structures and supporting foundation beams shall be installed and fixed into place.

8. All excavated holes should be lined with an impermeable membrane to prevent concrete leaching into surrounding soils. Heave precautions should also be installed, if required.

9. The raised walkway framework shall then be transported to the working area using the temporary ground protection measures and installed in place.

Works to install the proposed raised walkway shall be completed under supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

Boundary Fences
The location of the concrete foundations and centre posts will be carefully considered, to ensure the potential for root damage to the adjacent trees is minimised. The fence post positions will not be situated within 1.0 m of the stems of any retained trees and all excavation for the fence post foundations will be completed using manual tools only. Care should be taken not to damage tree roots that may be present to avoid ingress of decay. If any roots under 25mm diameter are damaged during the excavation for the fence posts then they will be cut using sharp cutting tools such as bypass secateurs or handsaws to leave a clean wound with as small a surface area as possible.

Any roots over 25mm diameter will be retained and the fence post position moved to avoid damage and / or severance of roots. Special construction techniques may be used where fence posts are likely to sever significant roots to ‘bridge’ these areas and avoid severance of any significant roots close to tree stems.

Retaining Walls
New retaining walls will be constructed partially within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of T6, T7 and T8 and trees within G4 and G9.

If large tree roots are found during supervised excavation works, brick piers supported by pad foundations or piles will be constructed either side of the root, providing sufficient space for lateral root growth. A supporting lintel above existing ground level will then bridge the root and brickwork will then be completed in accordance with advice from a suitably qualified Structural Engineer.

The works shall be completed in accordance with the following methodology:

1. The location of the new garden wall including pad foundations shall be set out by the Site Engineer and the areas investigated to establish if any large roots are present in the presence of the Project Arboriculturist.

2. Temporary ground protection measures shall be installed adjacent to the proposed wall location to prevent soil compaction and contamination of the ground through the spilling of concrete or mortar. Materials for the wall construction are to be brought to the working area using the temporary ground protection. All works involved in the construction of the walls shall be undertaken from the installed ground protection and no materials are to be transported, loaded, or stored on areas of unprotected ground within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

3. The pad foundations will be excavated mechanically under supervision of the Project Arboriculturist. Where roots of less than 25 mm in diameter are encountered, they may be pruned back to the edge of the excavation, using clean, sharp tools. Where roots of greater than 25 mm in diameter are encountered, the proposed foundation location should be adjusted if possible, to avoid the roots present. Where the foundation location cannot be moved any roots of greater than 25 mm in diameter must be retained and protected during the works. In this respect they initially should be wrapped in damp hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to minimise the risk of mechanical damage as foundation excavation is completed. Following this any retained roots shall be encased in a suitably sized plastic pipe filled with a compressible inert material, to permit future expansion growth, which will then be wrapped with an impermeable membrane.

4. The foundation pit shall then be lined with an impermeable membrane and suitable heave precautions installed prior installation of steel reinforcing and concrete.

5. Once all pad foundations have been installed, brick piers will be built sufficient to install a suitable lintel approximately 100mm above the existing ground level to bridge the ground containing the roots. The proposed walls shall then be constructed off the newly installed lintels and tied into the rising piers.

The location of the wall piers will be determined in consultation with the Project Arboriculturist, to ensure that the potential for harm to occur to the roots of retained trees is minimised.

Where walls will traverse the RPA of retained trees the sections between the piers will be suspended above existing ground level upon beams. The final specification for the construction of the walls will be determined in consultation with the Project Arboriculturist and the Site Engineer.

5.13 SOFT LANDSCAPING

All soft landscaping within the exclusion zone will be undertaken by hand and in accordance with BS8545:2012 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape- Recommendations*.

A 500 mm radius from any tree stem will remain uncovered by turf or other planting to allow penetration of water and air into the soil. A propriety mulch will be applied to a depth of 50mm to 100mm to inhibit weed and growth, reduce groundwater evaporation during the drier months, resist and mitigate soil compaction, reduce maintenance requirements and act as a slow-release fertilizer.

5.14 USE OF HERBICIDES

Any herbicide used during the development works shall be systemic, spot applied, and mixed according to manufacturers' recommendations.

5.15 ON SITE MONITORING REGIME & CONTACT DETAILS

All operations will be monitored by the main contractor. The main contractor will ensure that all works within this document are followed (this will be built into the contract specification).

If any issues arise in relation to the retained trees the Project Arboriculturist will be contacted for advice. The Project Arboriculturist for the development is:

Name: Ben Jones
Position: Arboricultural Consultant
Company: Middlemarch Environmental Ltd
Address: Triumph House, Birmingham Road, Coventry, CV5 9AZ
Telephone: 01676 525 880
Mobile: 07483 104 086

Induction and Personnel Awareness
Details of tree protection and methods of working around trees will be included within site inductions to new members of site staff. A copy of this document and the related Tree Protection Plan will be kept on site and referred to by operatives working near retained trees.

Monitoring/Audits
A pre-commencement site meeting will be arranged between the contractor, Project Arboriculturist, and any other interested party. During this meeting, all outstanding items will be finalised, and these will be communicated to the Local Planning Authority upon request.

An inspection audit will be undertaken by the Project Arboriculturist once the protective measures have been installed to ensure they provide the level of protection required for retained trees. Feedback will be provided to the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer on completion of this visit and monthly audits of the tree protection measures will be undertaken by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure they remain in position and fit for purpose.

Works Requiring Arboricultural Supervision
The following aspects of the development will be completed under supervision of the Project Arboriculturist:

- Demolition of existing hard surfaces within the RPAs of T6, T7, G4, G11 and G12
- Installation of temporary ground protection measures within the RPAs of retained trees, as indicated within Section 5.5 and illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan C154885-03-01.
- Excavation works within the RPA of T22 as required to facilitate construction of a proposed electrical substation.
- Demolition, landscaping, and ground raising works within the RPA of T5.
- Construction of the proposed retaining wall within the RPAs of T6 and T7.
- Installation of hardstanding, according to no-dig construction methods, within the RPAs of T14 & T15.
- Construction of proposed raised walkway within the RPA of T16.

5.16 USE OF SUBCONTRACTORS

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for ensuring sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any tree on site. If any issues arise in relation to the retained trees the Project Arboriculturist will be contacted for advice.

5.17 RESPONSIBILITIES

It will be the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to ensure that the planning conditions attached to the planning consent are always adhered to and that a monitoring regime regarding tree protection is adopted on site.

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for contacting the Local Planning Authority should any issues are raised related to the trees on site.

If pruning works to trees beyond the agreed scope within this Method Statement are required at any time, then permission must be sought from the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement. All works must be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

The Principal Contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to retained trees during the construction processes. Protective measures will remain in position until completion of the construction phase of development and will only be removed to allow the commencement of soft landscaping works.

The protection measures and signs will always be maintained in position and checked daily by a designated person on site under the responsibility of the Principal Contractor.

5.18 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as fuel oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10.0 m of any retained tree.

6. REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Standards Institution. (2012). *British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.* British Standards Institution, London.

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British Standards Institution. (2014). *British Standard* 8545:2012 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape- Recommendations, London.*

Littlefair P. (2011). *Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: a guide to good practice* (BR 209). British Research Establishment, Watford.

National House Building Council. (2020). *NHBC Standards 2020: Chapter 4.2 - Building Near Trees*. NHBC, Milton Keynes.

NJUG Volume 4 *'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees'*

7. DRAWINGS & APPENDICES

Drawing Number C154885-01-01 – Tree Survey Plan

Drawing Number C154885-02-01 – Tree Retention Plan

Drawing Number C154885-03-01 – Tree Protection Plan

Appendix A: Tree Schedule

Appendix B: Tree Protection Fencing Sign

C154885-01-01

Legend

- Tree location and stem diameter
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Current canopy extent
- Root Protection Area
- Indicative tree shadow
- Newly planted trees
- Stump
- Site boundary
- 00 TPO present (BH/02/TPO/94)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/02)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/78)

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

Note: various tree locations are approximate, based on combined field observations and aerial imagery

NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with Project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment and Tree Schedule. Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital informaton in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the Project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

N

Project	Woodlands Meed College, Burgess Hill, Sussex
Drawing	Tree Survey Plan - Page 1 of 2
Client	ISG
Drawing Number	C154885-01-01
Revision	00
Scale @ A3	1:1,000
Date	May 2021
Approved By	BJ
Drawn By	RP

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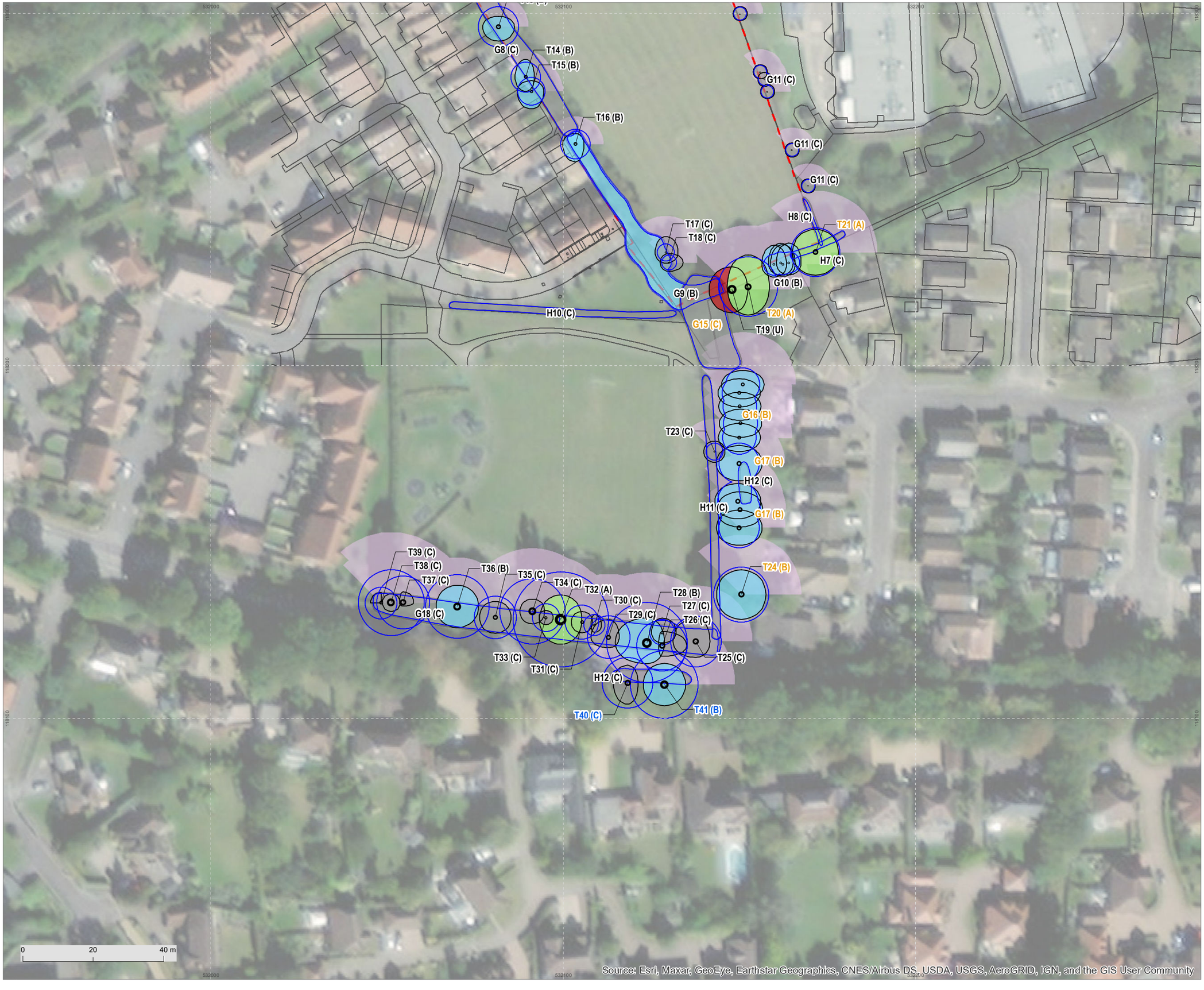

C154885-01-01

Legend

- Tree location and stem diameter
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Current canopy extent
- Root Protection Area
- Indicative tree shadow
- Newly planted trees
- Stump
- Site boundary
- 00 TPO present (BH/02/TPO/94)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/02)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/78)

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Drawing	Tree Survey Plan - Page 2 of 2
Client	ISG
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C154885-02-01

Legend

- Tree location and stem diameter
- Category A
- Category B
- Category B to be removed
- Category C
- Category C to be removed
- Category U
- Current canopy - tree to be retained
- Current canopy - tree to be removed
- Root Protection Area
- Indicative tree shadow
- Newly planted trees to be removed
- Stump
- Site boundary
- Proposed site layout
- 00 TPO present (BH/02/TPO/94)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/02)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/78)

T - Tree
H - Hedgerow
G - Tree group

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Note: various tree locations are approximate, based on combined field observations and aerial imagery

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Project	Woodlands Meed College, Burgess Hill, Sussex
Drawing	Tree Retention Plan - Page 1 of 2
Client	ISG
Drawing Number	C154885-02-01
Revision	00
Scale @ A3	1:1,000
Date	May 2021
Approved By	BJ
Drawn By	VO

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C154885-02-01

Legend

- Tree location and stem diameter
- Category A
- Category B
- Category B to be removed
- Category C
- Category C to be removed
- Category U
- Current canopy - tree to be retained
- Current canopy - tree to be removed
- Root Protection Area
- Indicative tree shadow
- Newly planted trees to be removed
- Stump
- Site boundary
- Proposed site layout
- 00 TPO present (BH/02/TPO/94)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/02)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/78)

T - Tree
H - Hedgerow
G - Tree group

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Note: various tree locations are approximate, based on combined field observations and aerial imagery

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C154885-03-01

Legend

- Tree location and stem diameter
- Category
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Current canopy - tree to be retained
- Root Protection
- Indicative tree shadow
- Stump
- Existing fence retained for tree protection
- Installation of new fences under arboricultural supervision
- New retaining walls constructed according to specific working methodology and under arboricultural supervision
- Site access
- Site access (temporary)
- Temporary reconfiguration of ttree protection barrier to facilitate installation of new fences
- Tree protection barrier BS5837: 2012
- Area of demolition, construction or excavation works requireing arboricultural supervision
- Installation of new hardstanding using no dig methods and under arboricultural supervision
- Construction of raised walkway according to specific working methodology and under arboricultural supervision
- Temporary ground protection measures
- Site boundary
- 00 TPO present (BH/02/TPO/94)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/02)
- 00 TPO present (BH/01/TPO/78)
- # Tree pruning
- # Tree pruning recommended for heath and safety

T - Tree
H - Hedgerow
G - Tree group

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

Note: various tree locations are approximate, based on combined field observations and aerial imagery

NOTES
All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with Project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment and Tree Schedule. Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital informaton in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.
Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the Project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey. SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

N

Project	Woodlands Meed College, Burgess Hill, Sussex
Drawing	Tree Retention Plan - Page 1 of 2
Client	ISG
Drawing Number	C154885-03-01
Revision	00
Scale @ A3	1:1,000
Date	May 2021
Approved By	BJ
Drawn By	VO

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C154885-03-01

Legend

- Tree location and stem diameter
- Category
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Current canopy - tree to be retained
- Root Protection
- Indicative tree shadow
- Stump
- Existing fence retained for tree protection
- Installation of new fences under arboricultural supervision
- New retaining walls constructed according to specific working methodology and under arboricultural supervision
- Site access
- Site access (temporary)
- Temporary reconfiguration of ttree protection barrier to facilitate installation of new fences
- Tree protection barrier BS5837: 2012
- Area of demolition, construction or excavation works requireing arboricultural supervision
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N

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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

<table>
<tr><th>Measurements</th><th>Age Class</th><th>Overall Condition</th><th>Root Protection Area (RPA)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Height - estimated from ground level (m).</td><td>YNG: Young trees up to ten years of age.</td><td>G - Good: Trees with only a few minor defects and in good overall health needing little, if any attention.</td><td rowspan="5">• The RPA column gives the required area (m²).
• The RPA Radius column gives the radius (m) of an equivalent circle.
• The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the required rooting area in order for a tree to be retained.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837.</td><td>SM: Semi-mature, trees less than 1/3 life expectancy.</td><td>F - Fair: Trees with minor, but rectifiable, defects or in the early stages of stress from which it may recover.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crown - crown spread estimated radially from the main stem (m).</td><td>EM: Early mature, trees 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy.</td><td>P - Poor: Trees with major structural and/or physiological defects such that it is unlikely the tree will recover in the long term.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Abbreviations
Est - Estimated stem diameter
Avg - Average stem diameter
Max - Maximum stem diameter</td><td>M: Mature trees, over 2/3 life expectancy.</td><td>D - Dead: Trees no longer alive. This could also apply to trees that are dying and unlikely to recover.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OM: Over mature, declining or moribund trees of low vigour.</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">In the assessment, of the BS category, particular consideration has been given to the following
• The health, vigour and condition of each tree
• The presence of any structural defects in each tree and its future life expectancy
• The size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of a proposed development
• The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features
• Age class
• Life expectancy</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>V: Veteran, tree possessing certain attributes relating to veteran trees.</td></tr>
</table>

Structural Condition

The following has been considered when inspecting structural condition:

- The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay.
- Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base.
- Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning.
- Tight or weak 'V' shaped forks and co-dominant stems.
- Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994).
- Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning.
- Broken branches or storm damage.
- Canker formations.
- Loose or flaking bark.
- Damage to roots.
- Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities.
- Crown die-back or abnormal foliage size and colour.
- Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns.

Quality Assessment of Retention Category

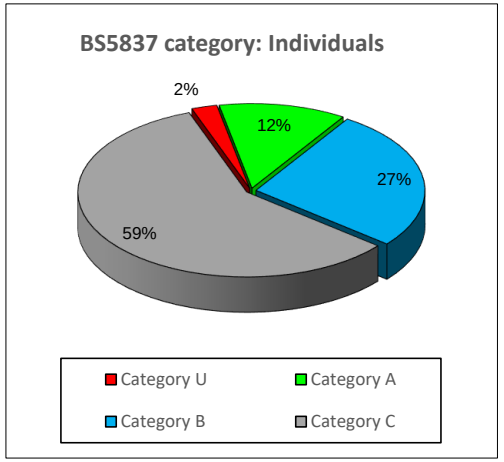
Category U - Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

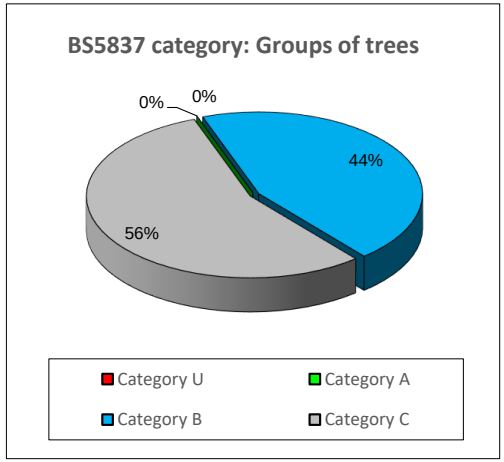
Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

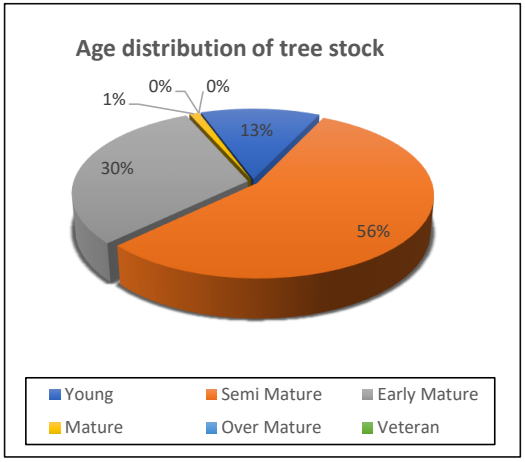
Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value
(ii) - Mainly landscape value
(iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value







Appendix A - Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups	Totals
Category U	T19	1		0
Category A	T5, T20, T21, T22, T32	5		0
Category B	T4, T6, T7, T13, T14, T15, T16, T24, T28, T36, T41	11	G2, G4, G9, G10, G12, G13, G16, G17	8
Category C	T1, T2, T3, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T17, T18, T23, T25, T26, T27, T29, T30, T31, T33, T34, T35, T37, T38, T39, T40	24	G1, G3, G5, G6, G7, G8, G11, G14, G15, G18	10
	Total	41	**Total**	18

	Hedgerows	Totals	Woodlands	Totals
Category U		0		0
Category A		0		0
Category B		0		0
Category C	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12	12		0
	Total	12	**Total**	0

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T1	Silver birch	8.5	1.5	1	150	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	G	10	1.8	C 1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area No obvious defects observed Typical crown form
T2	Silver birch	6.5	1.5	1	120	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Y	F	G	7	1.5	C 1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area No obvious defects observed Typical crown form
T3	Silver birch	7.0	1.0	1	180	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM	F	F	18	2.4	C 1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area No obvious defects observed Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Bird box on main stem
T4	Weeping willow	15.5	1.0	1	640	5.5	5.5	7.5	7.0	EM	F	G	191	7.8	B 1	Branch stubs observed Minor deadwood in the crown Typical crown form Pruning wounds observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Vehicle damage at base of tree on East side
T5	Horse chestnut	14.0	1.5	1	710	7.0	5.5	6.5	5.5	EM	G	G	238	8.7	A 1	Branch stubs observed Pruning wounds observed Minor deadwood in the crown Epicormic growth on the main stem No obvious defects observed Typical crown form Hard surfaces within the rooting area Bird boxes on main stem. Sheds within RPA
T6	Silver birch	12.0	2.0	1	320	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	SM	F	G	48	3.9	B 1	Limited inspection due to access Branch stubs observed Building within the rooting area Pruning wounds observed Minor deadwood in the crown Branch socket cavity observed Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T7	Silver birch	14.0	1.0	2	320 320	3.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	SM	F	G	102	5.7	B 1	Branch stubs observed Building within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T8	Narrow leaved ash	13.0	2.5	1	500	6.5	5.0	2.5	5.0	SM	F	F	113	6.0	C 1	Branch stubs observed Pruning wounds observed Tear wounds present Branch socket cavity observed Tree is showing signs of decline Apical dieback Lateral dieback Minor deadwood in the crown Major deadwood in the crown Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Sparse upper crown
T9	English oak	15.0	3.0	5	300 300 290 170 210	4.5	7.5	6.0	4.0	EM	F	F	163	7.2	C 1	Branch stubs observed Branch socket cavity observed Minor deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed Epicormic growth observed in the crown Epicormic growth on the main stem Tree is showing signs of decline Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T10	Goat willow	5.5	1.0	4	70 90 70 80	3.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	Y	F	F	14	2.1	C 1	Branch stubs observed Pruning wounds observed Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Limited contribution
T11	Goat willow	8.0	1.0	1	200	2.5	4.0	4.5	2.5	SM	F	G	18	2.4	C 1	Branch stubs observed Minor deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed Typical crown form Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T12	Goat willow	8.5	1.0	2	260 160	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.0	SM	F	G	48	3.9	C 1	Branch stubs observed Minor deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed Typical crown form Tear wounds present Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T13	Horse chestnut	8.5	2.0	1	470	3.0	4.5	4.0	4.5	SM	F	G	102	5.7	B 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Minor deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Stem trifurcates at 2.0m above ground level

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T14	Horse chestnut	7.5	2.0	1	350	5.0	2.5	4.0	3.0	SM	F	G	55	4.2	B 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Limited inspection due to access Pruning wounds observed Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T15	English oak	9.0	2.5	1	320	3.0	3.5	5.0	4.0	SM	F	G	48	3.9	B 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Minor deadwood in the crown No obvious defects observed Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T16	Horse chestnut	8.0	2.0	1	340	3.0	2.5	5.0	3.5	SM	F	G	55	4.2	B 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to dense vegetation No obvious defects observed Typical crown form Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T17	Ash	10.5	3.5	1	200	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	SM	F	F	18	2.4	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Minor deadwood in the crown Typical crown form
T18	Hawthorn	8.0	2.0	2	120 110	2.5	4.0	2.5	2.5	SM	F	F	14	2.1	C 1	Branch stubs observed Dense ivy on the stem Limited inspection due to ivy Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Minor deadwood in the crown Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Limited contribution

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T19	Ash	16.5	2.5	2	560 620	6.5	4.5	6.5	6.5	EM	P	F	327	10.2	U	Apical dieback Lateral dieback Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crown Major deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed Tree is showing signs of decline Wound present on main stem Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Multiple tear-out wounds on main stem with exposed heartwoof Inonotus sp. fungal fruiting bodies noted
T20	English oak	17.5	2.5	1	680	9.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	SM	G	G	222	8.4	A 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to access Pruning wounds observed Minor deadwood in the crown No obvious defects observed Typical crown form Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T21	English oak	17.5	2.0	1	570	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	EM	G	G	150	6.9	A 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to access Pruning wounds observed Typical crown form Tear wounds present Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T22	Western red cedar	25.0	5.0	1	1390	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	M	G	G	707	15.0	A 1	Branch stubs observed Building within the rooting area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Pruning wounds observed Minor deadwood in the crown Typical crown form Limited inspection due to access Tree located off-site but within influencing distance of study area
T23	Liquid amber	9.5	2.0	1	180	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	F	F	18	2.4	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Pruning wounds observed Lateral dieback Tree is showing signs of decline Crown sparse in areas

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T24	English oak	17.0	2.5	1	630	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	EM	F	G	191	7.8	B 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to access Building within the rooting area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Minor deadwood in the crown Lateral dieback Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area
T25	English oak	16.0	4.5	1	0	6.5	4.0	4.5	6.5	EM	P	F			C 1	Branch stubs observed Apical dieback Lateral dieback Minor deadwood in the crown Major deadwood in the crown Tree is showing signs of decline Tear wounds present Branch socket cavity observed Multiple cavities on main stem and in crown with potential to support roosting bats
T26	English oak	16.0	8.0	1	590	4.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	EM	F	F	163	7.2	C 1	Branch stubs observed Epicormic growth observed in the crown Branch socket cavity observed Tear wounds present Pruning wounds observed Apical dieback Lateral dieback Minor deadwood in the crown Tree is showing signs of decline Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T27	Ash	14.0	6.0	1	280	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	SM	F	F	41	3.6	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Minor deadwood in the crown Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees. Limited contribution
T28	English oak	20.0	4.0	1	950	7.0	5.0	6.0	9.0	EM	F	G	408	11.4	B 1	Branch stubs observed Wound present on main stem Tear wounds present Minor deadwood in the crown Major deadwood in the crown Hard surfaces within the rooting area Branch socket cavity observed Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T29	Ash	18.0	4.0	1	490	5.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	SM	F	F	113	6.0	C 1	Branch stubs observed Dense ivy on the stem Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Limited inspection due to ivy Minor deadwood in the crown Hard surfaces within the rooting area Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Limited contribution
T30	Ash	8.0	4.0	1	230	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	SM	F	F	28	3.0	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Dense ivy on the stem Limited inspection due to ivy Minor deadwood in the crown Tree is showing signs of decline Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Limited contribution
T31	Ash	12.0	5.0	1	390	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	F	F	72	4.8	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Limited inspection due to access Dense ivy on the stem Limited inspection due to ivy Tree is showing signs of decline Apical dieback Lateral dieback Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Sparse crown
T32	English oak	16.0	2.0	1	1110	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	EM	G	G	573	13.5	A 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Limited inspection due to ivy Minor deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Dense ivy on the stem Tear wounds present Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Overhead cables within lower crown.
T33	Lombardy poplar	18.0	3.0	1	320	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F	48	3.9	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Form partly suppressed by neighbouring

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T34	Lombardy poplar	18.0	3.0	1	770	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	F	G	272	9.3	C 1	Branch stubs observed Typical crown form Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T35	Ash	11.0	2.5	2	300 380	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	SM	F	G	113	6.0	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Apical dieback Minor deadwood in the crown Major deadwood in the crown Lateral dieback Tree is showing signs of decline Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T36	English oak	14.0	1.5	1	740	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	EM	F	G	255	9.0	B 1	Branch stubs observed Dense ivy on the stem Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Limited inspection due to ivy Minor deadwood in the crown Major deadwood in the crown Branch socket cavity observed Early indicators of crown retrenchment
T37	Lombardy poplar	18.0	4.0	1	610	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	EM	F	G	177	7.5	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Typical crown form Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T38	Lombardy poplar	20.0	5.0	1	770	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	F	G	272	9.3	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Typical crown form
T39	Lombardy poplar	15.0	2.5	1	370	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	SM	F	F	64	4.5	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Typical crown form Form partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
T40	English oak	19.0	5.0	1	580	5.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	SM	F	F	163	7.2	C 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Limited inspection due to access Pruning wounds observed Epicormic growth observed in the crown Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Crown sparse in areas

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T41	English oak	20.0	3.5	1	800	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	EM	F	G	290	9.6	B 1	Branch stubs observed Pruning wounds observed Epicormic growth observed in the crown Tree located off-site but canopy overhangs study area Crown sparse in areas

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
G1	Holly Hawthorn Hazel	6.0	2.5	-	150	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	F	F	10	1.8	C 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Building within the rooting area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Self seeded trees present
G2	Hawthorn Hazel Norway maple Field maple	7.0	1.0	-	180	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Y SM	F	G	18	2.4	B 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crowns No obvious defects observed Provides screening Typical crown forms
G3	Hornbeam Beech	7.0	1.5	-	150	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	F	G	10	1.8	C 1,2	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Dead and dying trees present Typical crown forms Stem wounds noted on a number of trees Relatively immature avenue of trees with potential to make long-term contribution in the fullness of time
G4	Hazel Hawthorn Beech Cotoneaster	8.0	0.0	-	210	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM SM	F	G	23	2.7	B 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Dead and dying trees present Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crowns Typical crown forms
G5	Silver birch Elder Cherry Hawthorn	7.0	0.0	-	160	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	EM SM	F	F	14	2.1	C 1	Branch stubs observed Dead and dying trees present Group is sparse in areas Hard surfaces within the rooting area
G6	Goat willow Silver birch	5.0	0.5	-	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	F	G	5	1.2	C 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Self-seeded group with limited contribution
G7	Hawthorn Cherry laurel Scots pine Holly	5.0	0.0	-	70	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM EM	F	F	3	0.9	C 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Dead and dying trees present Group is sparse in areas Hard surfaces within the rooting area Self seeded trees present Typical crown forms Limited contribution

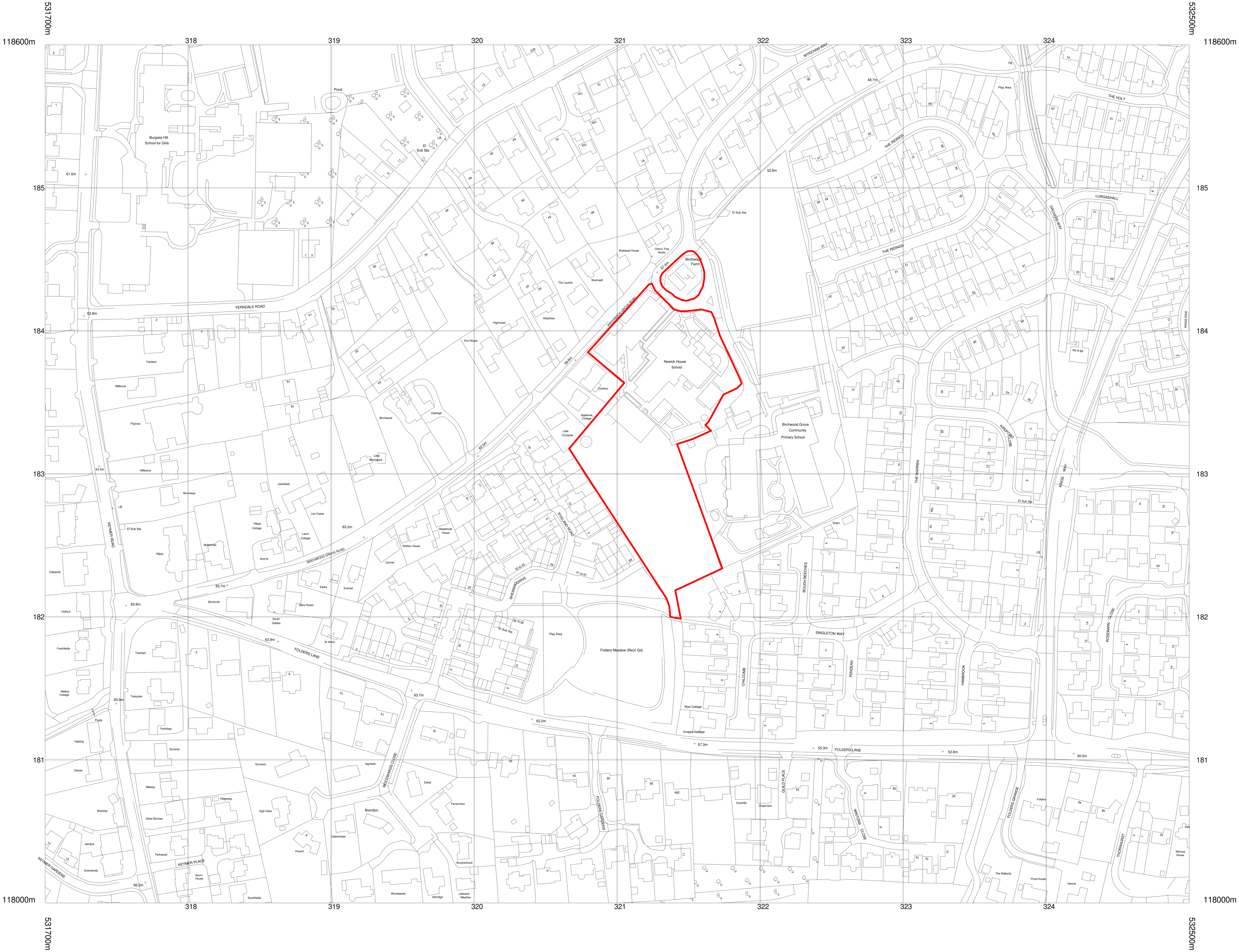
Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
G8	Ash Blackthorn Yew Hawthorn Hazel Holly	6.0	0.0	-	150	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM EM Y	F	F	10	1.8	C 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Dead and dying trees present Group is sparse in areas Ivy suppressing a number of trees Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to ivy Minor deadwood in the crowns Provides screening Typical crown forms Self seeded trees present
G9	Blackthorn Hawthorn Holly Goat willow English oak Ash Cherry laurel Sycamore	8.0	0.0	-	180	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Y EM SM	F	G	18	2.4	B 1,2	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Dead and dying trees present Group is sparse in areas Ivy suppressing a number of trees Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to ivy Minor deadwood in the crowns Provides screening Self seeded trees present Typical crown forms
G10	Hornbeam	12.0	2.5	-	250	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	SM	F	G	28	3.0	B 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Limited inspection due to access No obvious defects observed Forms partly suppressed by neighbouring trees
G11	English oak Goat willow Ash	6.5	1.0	-	150	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	EM SM	F	G	10	1.8	C 1	Branch stubs observed Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Group is sparse in areas Limited inspection due to access No obvious defects observed Typical crown forms
G12	Hornbeam	8.0	1.0	-	220	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM	F	G	23	2.7	B 1	Branch stubs observed Group is sparse in areas No obvious defects observed Typical crown forms
G13	Alder Hornbeam	8.0	1.5	-	340	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	EM SM	F	G	55	4.2	B 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Building within the rooting area Dead and dying trees present Group is sparse in areas Hard surfaces within the rooting area Minor deadwood in the crowns Pruning wounds observed Typical crown forms

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
G14	Yew Blackthorn Horse chestnut Hawthorn Cherry laurel	5.0	0.0	-	120	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM Y	F	F	7	1.5	C 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Dead and dying trees present Group is sparse in areas Hard surfaces within the rooting area Self seeded trees present Limited contribution
G15	Ash Blackthorn Hawthorn Elder Goat willow English oak Scots pine	6.0	0.5	-	180	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM EM	F	F	18	2.4	C 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Dead and dying trees present Group is sparse in areas Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crowns Self seeded trees present Typical crown forms Limited contribution
G16	English oak Hornbeam	15.0	2.5	-	390	4.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	EM SM	F	G	72	4.8	B 1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to access Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Group is sparse in areas Building within the rooting area Conjoined canopy Minor deadwood in the crowns Pruning wounds observed Branch socket cavities Forms partly suppressed by neighbouring trees Several of the smaller trees appear to growing from lapsed pollards or historic stem union failure points
G17	Hornbeam	13.0	2.5	-	470	5.0	6.5	5.0	6.5	EM SM	F	G	102	5.7	B 1	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Building within the rooting area Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Group is sparse in areas Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crowns No obvious defects observed Typical crown forms Forms partly suppressed by neighbouring trees

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
G18	Ash Hawthorn Holly Field maple English oak	7.0	0.0	-	180	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM SM Y	F	F	18	2.4	C 1,2	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Conservation value Group is sparse in areas Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to ivy Ivy suppressing a number of trees Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crowns Provides screening Self seeded trees present

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
H1	Hazel Hawthorn Holly	2.5	0.0	-	60	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM EM	F	G	3	0.9	C 1	Managed Provides screening
H2	Hawthorn Hazel Holly Norway maple	2.5	0.0	-	60	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM EM Y	F	G	3	0.9	C 1	Managed Provides screening
H3	Hazel Hornbeam	2.5	0.0	-	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM Y	F	G	3	0.9	C 1	Managed Sparse in areas Provides screening
H4	English elm Dogwood Goldenrod; Bramble	2.0	0.0	-	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM Y	F	F	3	0.9	C 1	Sparse in areas Provides screening Unmanaged
H5	Hawthorn Holly Field maple Norway maple Horse chestnut English oak Bay laurel	2.5	0.0	-	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	EM SM	F	G	3	0.9	C 1	Managed Provides screening Sparse in areas
H6	Cherry laurel Bay laurel	2.5	1.0	-	60	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM	F	F	3	0.9	C 1	Sparse in areas Unmanaged Hedgerow located off-site but canopies overhang study area
H7	Hawthorn	1.0	0.0	-	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM	F	F	3	0.9	C 1	Unmanaged Sparse in areas
H8	Hornbeam	4.0	0.5	-	50	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	SM Y	F	F	3	0.9	C 1	Unmanaged Sparse in areas Outgrown trees present
H9	Hornbeam	7.0	0.0	-	80	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	SM	F	F	5	1.2	C 1	Outgrown hedgerow Sparse in areas Unmanaged
H10	Hawthorn Hazel English oak	1.0	0.0	-	40	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM	F	F	3	0.9	C 1	Managed Sparse in areas
H11	Blackthorn Hawthorn Cherry laurel Hazel	1.5	0.0	-	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM Y	F	F	3	0.9	C 1	Managed Provides screening Sparse in areas
H12	Holly Cherry laurel	2.5	0.5	-	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	SM	F	F	3	0.9	C 1	Provides screening Laid in the past Managed

Rev:	Date:	By:	Chck:	Appr:	Description:
P.1	20/11/20				Issued to Planning



Key

Existing Site Boundary Line

0m 25m 50m 75m 100m 125m

VISUAL SCALE 1:1250 @ A1

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Client:
West Sussex Council

Job Title:
Woodlands Meed College

Drawing Title:
Site Location Plan

Job/ Dwg No/ Rev:
1191 - HAV -ZZ -XX -DR -A - 1007 P.1

Drawn:	**Checked:**	**Appr:**	**Date:**
OJ	SDR	CB	20/11/20

Drawing Status: Planning

Scale(s):
1:1250 @ A1
1 : 200

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