

Schedule of trees										
No	Species	No of Stems	SD* (mm)	Hgt	Crn radius	CRH	Age	Condition	Comments	
T1	Sweet Gum	1	670	15	6	2.5	M	Good	Reasonable form	
T2	Ginkgo	1	80	6	2	1.5	SM	Fair		
T3	Italian Cypress	1	120	7	0.5	0	SM	Fair	Supported by steel cables	
T4	Ginkgo	1	80	5.5	1	1.5	SM	Fair		

All dimensions in metres unless otherwise stated. Dimensions of trees growing outside the site may be estimated. Age categories: Y=Young, SM=Semi-Mature, EM=Early Mature, M=Mature, LM=Late Mature, V=Veteran. PC = Physiological Condition. Root protection areas (RPA) calculated following guidance provided in BS5837:2012. *Stem diameters of multi-stem trees are calculated in accordance with BS5837 section 4.6.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Proposed Landscape Works - Worth Abbey, Paddockhurst Road, Turners Hill

1.1 Instructions:

Instructions were received from Alan Beacham, Estates Project Manager for Worth School, to carry out an assessment of likely impact on trees that may arise in connection with proposed works to Worth Abbey Church and the adjacent landscape.

1.2 Terms of Reference:

- To inspect the significant trees in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.
- Assess their suitability for retention in relation to the development of the site
- Where appropriate, make preliminary management recommendations
- Identify any constraints that those trees worthy of retention may present in relation to development
- Assess the impact of the proposed development on those trees suitable for retention

1.3 Documents Supplied:

The following plans have been provided:

- Topographic Survey, drawing number 4206 prepared by Aworth Survey Consultants
- Proposed Plaza Plan, drawing number 2412-MAL-02-GF-DR-A 0154 (rev P2)
- Proposed Street Plan, drawing number 2412-MAL-02-GF-DR-A 0152 (rev P2)
- Illustrative Landscape Masterplan, drawing number LLD3566-LAN-DWG-010

2.0 Scope and Method of Tree Survey

2.1 The survey was carried out on 17 April 2026 by N R Beardmore F.Arbor.A.

2.2 All trees that could, potentially, be affected by the proposed development were assessed in accordance with guidance detailed in British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design demolition and construction - Recommendations' [BS5837].

2.3 The survey is based on a ground level tree assessment and examination of external features only – described as the 'Visual Tree Assessment' method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).

2.4 In general, trees with a stem diameter less than 75mm at 1.5m above ground level and woody shrub species are excluded unless they have particular merit that warrants inclusion. Tree stem diameters are measured in millimetres as near as possible to 1.5m above ground level. Root protection areas are calculated in accordance with BS5837 section 4.6.

2.5 The height of each tree was estimated visually and crown radii were estimated by pacing and are given for each main compass point: north, east, south and west. Dimensions are given in metres.

2.6 Dimensions of trees within groups are given as an averaged figure unless otherwise stated. Dimensions of off-site trees are estimated unless full access is available.

3.0 Existing Trees

3.1 The details of four trees were recorded. All other trees within the site are at such distance from any likely area of construction activity to be entirely unaffected.

3.2 The schedule of trees shown on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan (ref 2604/25/AIA), provides the dimensions of those specimens included in the survey together with an assessment of their condition and life expectancy with specific comments regarding their condition where appropriate. In addition, each tree has been categorised according to its retention value following criteria provided in Table 1 of BS5837.

3.3 One tree, a Sweet Gum (T1) is in good condition and can be expected to survive in excess of 40 years, accordingly it is graded category A.

3.4 The remaining three trees, T2, T3 and T4 are quite insignificant trees of reasonable form but with negligible landscape value. They are, therefore, graded category C.

3.5 It is understood that none of the trees are subject to any statutory controls such as a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). The site is not located within a Conservation Area (CA).

4.0 Recommended Tree Works

4.1 The guidance provided within BS5837 suggests that the tree survey schedule should include preliminary recommendations for works that should be carried out in the interests of good arboricultural practice.

4.2 In this case, no works are currently required.

5.0 Tree Constraints

5.1 The data collected during the tree survey data provides the basis for identifying the above ground or below ground constraints that may imposed on the site by those trees worthy of retention.

5.2 Below ground constraints are indicated by the root protection area [RPA] for each tree which is calculated in accordance with guidance provided within BS5837. The RPA is the minimum recommended area in square metres that ideally should be left undisturbed around each tree to be retained to ensure that damage to its roots or rooting environment is avoided. The RPA for each retained tree is detailed in the schedule of trees and shown on the AIA plan as red dashed polygons.

5.3 In the case of open grown trees with an even, radial root distribution it is normal for the extents of the RPA to be shown equidistant from the stem of the tree. The actual disposition of tree roots can however be greatly affected by a range of site-specific factors such as existing building foundations and poor growing conditions under public highways. BS537 advises that these factors are to be assessed by the arboriculturist and appropriate adjustments to the siting of the RPA made, provided that it is not reduced in area.

5.4 In this case there are no obvious site features that might have had a significant influence on root distribution and no adjustment to RPAs is required,

6.0 Proposed Development

6.1 The proposed development involves:

- various internal alterations to Worth Abbey Church
- re-landscaping to external areas to create new footpaths and sloping wheel-chair access including the installation of lighting bollards and seating areas.
- soft-landscaping, including new trees and hedges and reinstatement of grassed areas

6.2 The internal works to the Church will have no direct impact on trees and are therefore no discussed here. Similarly, the proposed soft landscaping works are quite superficial and will have negligible if any impact on trees. It is just the creation of the paths and installation of lighting bollards that presents a potential risk of harm to trees.

7.0 Impact of Proposed Development

7.1 **NOTE:** The Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan 2604/25/AIA shows an amended, indicative, routing for the sloping access aimed at reducing impact on the Sweet Gum (T1) at the top of the slope. To achieve this, part of the access will be constructed above existing ground levels and supported posts or perhaps helical piles. Whilst the specification for such a structure should be determined by an appropriately qualified engineer, the approximate area for the elevated section is indicated by the pink shading shown on the AIA plan.

7.2 The proposed development does not necessitate the removal or pruning of any trees.

7.3 The amended route for the sloping path will greatly reduce the need for excavations within the RPA of T1. By moving the path away from the stem of the Sweet Gum, the most critical roots, close to the stem, are avoided. A shallow excavation at the top of the sloped path will be necessary to allow the finished level of the new surface to marry into the existing hard surface of the parking area to the north. The area of excavation will be very limited, involving 1 to 2% of the RPA at most, and to a depth of no more than 15cm. Whilst it will be necessary for a small number of support posts to be sited within the RPA, these will again cause little disturbance to soils within the rooting area.

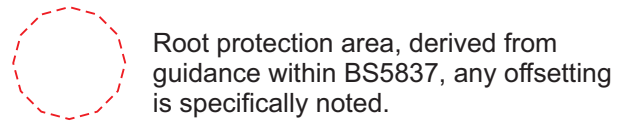
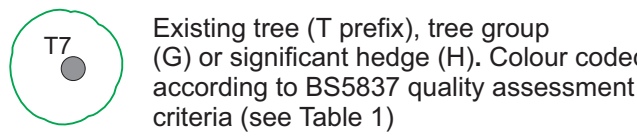
7.4 A similarly shallow excavation will be required at the top of the stepped slope where it meets the access road. The new path can be constructed to meet the existing access at the same height as the existing kerb to avoid unnecessary excavation. To further reduce exaction there is some scope for raise the new surface a little above adjacent ground levels as it leaves the kerb and passes beyond the RPA of T1.

7.5 Any lighting bollards to be located within RPAs should ideally be solar powered to avoid any trenching for electricity cables. If mains powered lighting within RPAs cannot be avoided, cables shall be attached to the underside of the elevated part of the sloped path and within the depth of the foundation of the areas of traditionally constructed path.

7.6 As with all construction works where trees are present, there will be some risk of indirect harm to trees by ancillary works such as the delivery and movement of materials and the use of any toxic substances such as cement. These risks can be significantly reduced by the strict adherence to an appropriately worded arboricultural method statement.

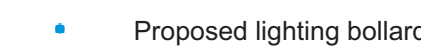
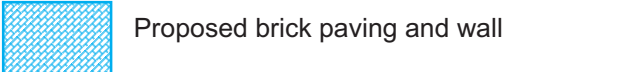
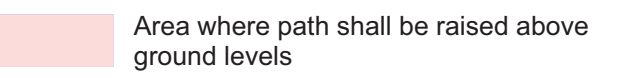
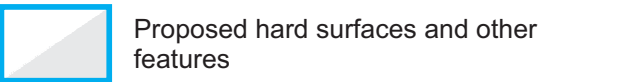
7.7 Provided that the tree protection measures specified in the accompanying arboricultural method statement (AMS) and tree protection plan (TPP) are implemented and strictly maintained throughout the construction period there is no reason why all trees should not be adequately safeguarded from the effects of construction.

Key



+ 57.28 Existing ground levels

-150.50 Existing Contours



Notes Notes relating to specific arboricultural issues



BS 5837 Tree Categorisation (from BS5837: 2012, Table 1)

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

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years

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

Site:

Worth Abbey Church
Paddockhurst Road
Turners Hill
CR3 5ED

Title:

Tree Survey and Arboricultural
Impact Assessment Plan

Please check all dimensions on site and notify us of any discrepancies. This drawing was prepared in colour, do not rely on monochrome copies.

© Oakwood Tree Consultants Ltd. 2026. This drawing is copyright and is intended for the sole use of our Clients or their Agents. It may not be used or changed without our written consent.

Scale: 1: 200 @ A1 0m 2m 4m 6m 8m 10m

Dwg No 2604/25/AIA Revision -

Date: April 2026 Drawn by: NRB



Oakwood Tree Consultants Ltd
3 Cissbury Gardens Worthing
West Sussex BN14 0DX
T 01903 873938
E info@oakwood.net
W www.oakwood.net