

Schedule of trees														
No	Species	No of Stems	SD* (mm)	Hgt	N	E	S	W	CRH	Age	Cond.	Comments	Preliminary recommendations	Life Exp
T1	Oak	1	120	6	2	2	2	2	1	Y	Fair	Asymmetric crown, biased south due to influence of adjacent trees		40+
T2	Ash	4	240	8	3	3	3	3	2.5	SM	Fair	4 x 120mm stems. Self-set tree, growing against substation fence, previously coppiced. No signs of Ash Dieback but should it survive is not suitable for retention in this position	Fell	20+
T3	Oak	1	1050	20	9	9	9	9	5	LM	Good	Multiple old pruning wounds up to 30cm diameter on lower stem, several fully occluded. Small amount of deadwood up to 10cm diameter, not currently significant		40+
T4	Oak	1	450	16	6	6	6	6	3	EM	Fair	Dominated by larger oak to east, crown biased heavily to west		40+
T5	Holly	1	90	5.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	SM	Good			40+
T6	Olivillo	2	115	2.3	1	1	1	1	1	EM	Good	Two 80mm stems. Unusual species (<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i>)		20+
G7	Cherry	1	100	4	2	2	2	2	1.5	EM	Fair	Group of three cherry, all relatively insignificant		10+
T8	Pin Oak	1	330	11	3	3	3	3	1.5	EM	Good	Excellent form, significant potential		40+
T9	Norway Maple	1	830	17	9	9	9	9	1.5	M	Good	Small amount of deadwood up to 10cm diameter		20+
T10	Yew	1	750	16	7	7	7	7	0	M	Good			40+
T11	Western Red Cedar	1	1170	25	7	7	7	7	0	M	Good			40+
T12	Fastigate Beech	1	530	22	5	5	5	5	1.7	EM	Good	Good form		40+
T13	Hornbeam	1	510	14	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	1.5	M	Good			40+
T14	Horse Chestnut	1	360	9	5	5	5	5	1.7	EM	Fair	Significant areas of bleeding canker on stem and main branches including narrow band of dysfunctional bark spiralling around stem from ground level to 5m where leading stem has died out, might overcome infection in time		20+
T15	Western Red Cedar	1	1470	20	7	7	7	7	0	M	Good	Stem divides at 1.5m into three 80cm sub-stems two of divide again each into two 50-60cm diameter limbs		40+
T16	Crab Apple	1	400	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	LM	Poor	Extensive stem decay, previously topped at 2.5m, poor form	Fell	<10
T17	Western Red Cedar	1	780	18	5	5	5	5	0	M	Poor	Substantial, 70cm diameter sub-stem arises at 1m south side. Very sparse crown. Remains of fungal fruiting bodies (possibly <i>Ischnoderma benzoinum</i>) at ground level north side	Fell	<10
T18	Holm Oak	1	300	10	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1	EM	Good	Good form		40+

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. ▲ Alternative calculation of 15 times stem diameter used for veteran trees

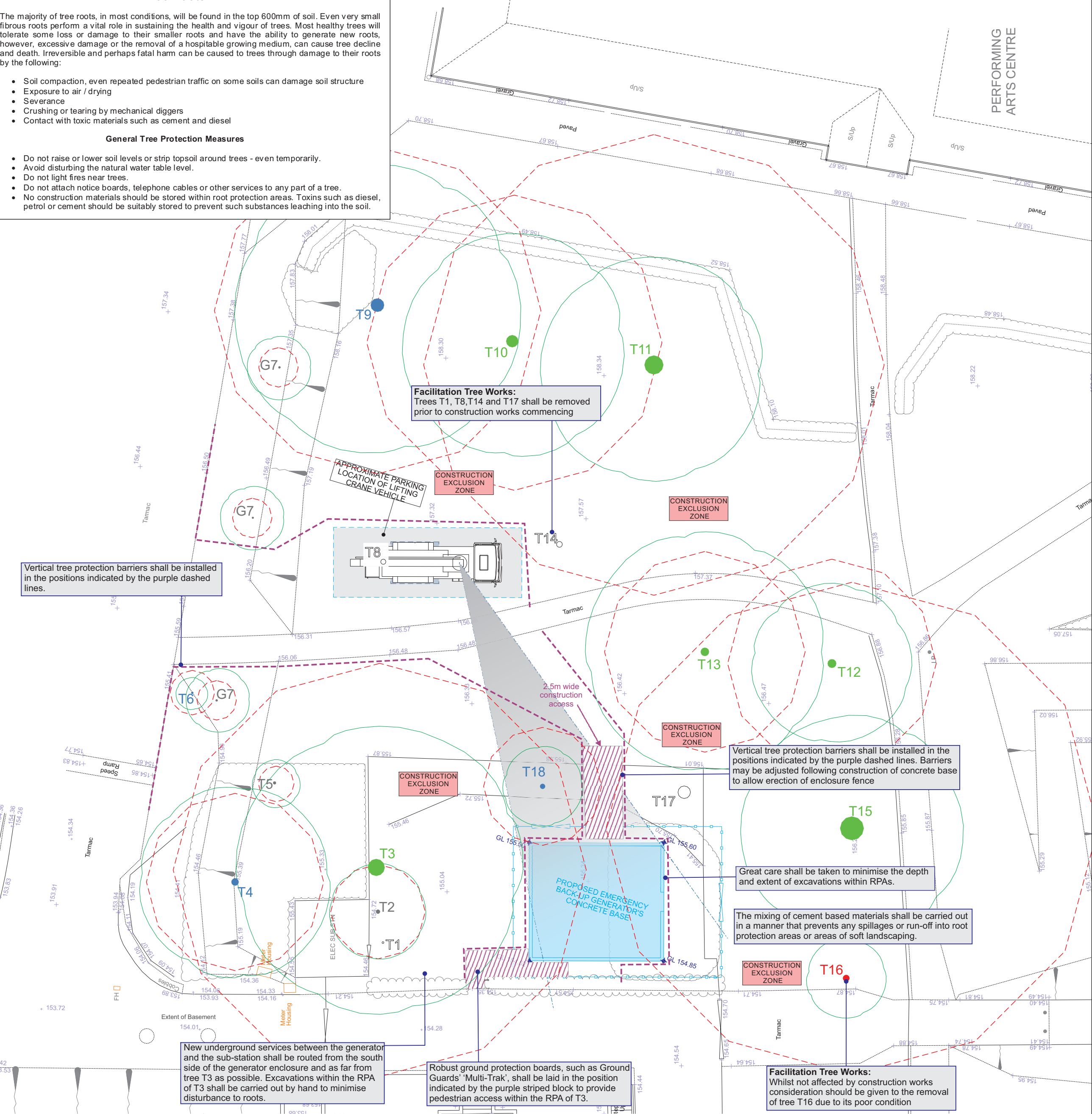
Tree Roots

The majority of tree roots, in most conditions, will be found in the top 600mm of soil. Even very small fibrous roots perform a vital role in sustaining the health and vigour of trees. Most healthy trees will tolerate some loss or damage to their smaller roots and have the ability to generate new roots, however, excessive damage or the removal of a hospitable growing medium, can cause tree decline and death. Irreversible and perhaps fatal harm can be caused to trees through damage to their roots by the following:

- Soil compaction, even repeated pedestrian traffic on some soils can damage soil structure
- Exposure to air / drying
- Severance
- Crushing or tearing by mechanical diggers
- Contact with toxic materials such as cement and diesel

General Tree Protection Measures

- Do not raise or lower soil levels or strip topsoil around trees - even temporarily.
- Avoid disturbing the natural water table level.
- Do not light fires near trees.
- Do not attach notice boards, telephone cables or other services to any part of a tree.
- No construction materials should be stored within root protection areas. Toxins such as diesel, petrol or cement should be suitably stored to prevent such substances leaching into the soil.



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Proposed Emergency Generator, Worth School, Turners Hill RH10 4SD

Important note: It is essential that this method statement, the tree protection plan and any other documents that relate to tree protection matters are passed to the project manager prior to the commencement of any works on site. All personnel involved in this project should be made aware of the content of these documents and the importance of implementing and maintaining a robust policy towards the protection of retained trees. Failure to adhere to approved tree protection measures is likely to result in a breach of planning conditions.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement [AMS] and the accompanying Tree Protection Plan [TPP] are prepared following the principles set out within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' [BS5837] and current best practice.

1.2 This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Tree Survey and Constraints Plan (ref 2503/23/TCP fate march 2025 and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (ref 2503/23/AIA, dated Sepetmber 2025).

2.0 Arboricultural Supervision

2.1 The successful integration of any development within or adjacent to existing trees relies on those trees being properly protected throughout all periods of the development process, from site clearance or demolition through to post development landscaping and completion. To ensure that this is achieved, BS5837 advocates the retention of an appropriately qualified Arboriculturist to oversee all matters relating to trees for the duration of the construction period.

2.2 It is essential that all those employed to carry out works close to trees are properly briefed in relation to arboricultural matters. All site personnel shall attend an induction meeting where the requirements regarding tree protection and other matters relating to the safeguarding of trees are explained.

2.3 As part of this process the Arboriculturist shall attend a PRE-COMMENCEMENT site meeting with the Project Manager and the Site Manager prior to ANY works on site, including demolition or site clearance are undertaken. At this meeting, the programme of works will be reviewed and an outline schedule of visits by the Arboriculturist will be determined and agreed.

2.4 The development is a relatively simple construction that presents a very low risk to retained trees. Intensive arboricultural supervision should not be required, particularly if the tree protection barriers specified below are correctly installed from the outset and maintained throughout the period of construction.

2.5 Site visits by the Arboriculturist should coincide with tree-related key stages of the development and in particular:

- Any preliminary arboricultural works or site clearance
- The installation of tree protection measures
- Any works within Root Protection Areas such as the removal of hard surfaces or installation of underground services or new hard surfaces.
- Any change in site or project manager personnel

2.6 The schedule may be subject to review and may be influenced by unforeseen events or where there has been a failure in the maintenance of approved tree protection measures. The LPA shall be informed by phone, email or in writing of any changes, variations or amendments.

2.7 Particular attention must be given to any works of any nature that have to be undertaken within CEZs. These must be carried out under the direct supervision of the Arboriculturist.

2.8 The Arboriculturist should be available to attend any site meetings at the request of the LPA. In addition, the Arboriculturist should be available in the event that any unexpected conflicts with trees arise.

2.9 The Arboriculturist should keep a written log of the results of all site inspections and note any changes to the schedule of site visits. Any contraventions of tree protection measures or other incident that may prejudice the well-being of retained trees shall be brought to the attention of the site manager in the form of a written report.

3.0 Facilitation Tree Works

3.1 Prior to the commencement of any other site clearance or construction works, trees T1, T8, T14 and T17 shall be removed. Whilst not required in connection with the development, consideration should also be given to the removal of tree T16 due to its poor condition.

3.2 All works shall be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 – Tree works – recommendations and by an appropriately qualified tree contractor.

3.3 No other tree works shall be undertaken without further consultation with the local planning authority.

4.0 Tree Protection Barriers

4.1 Prior to the commencement of any site clearance works, vertical tree protection barriers shall be installed in the positions indicated by the purple dashed lines on the TPP.

4.2 Vertical barriers shall be formed of a system of 'heras' style weldmesh panels securely fixed in place. A diagram indicating a suitable specification for tree protection barriers is shown on the TPP.

4.3 To allow construction access through the RPAs of trees T3, T15 and T18, robust ground boards such as Ground Guards 'Multi-Trak' (www.ground-guards.co.uk) shall be laid in the position indicated by the purple striped block on the TPP. Ground boards shall be of sufficient strength and rigidity to bear the weight of any anticipated loads without distorting or causing rutting of the underlying surface. Additional ground boards may be required in the event that machinery is used to clear the existing structures to the rear of the site.

4.4 Barriers may be adjusted following the construction of the base for the generator to allow the erection of the enclosure fence and installation of services. Barriers shall otherwise remain in position until construction works are complete.

5.0 Site Access and Storage of Materials

5.1 Main access to the work area shall be from the roadway to the west and via the area to north of the position of the generator. An addition, pedestrian access can be formed via existing gateway to the south.

5.2 Great care shall be taken to ensure that the booms of excavators and all machinery used in the delivery or movement of materials do not damage the crowns or stems of retained trees. All activities close to trees shall be carefully planned and controlled.

5.3 Particular care shall be taken to prevent the spillage of toxic chemicals such as cement and oils in any part of the site so that any future planting is not compromised by substances that may prejudice their establishment. All such substances shall be stored (and mixed where necessary) on robust plastic sheeting. Contaminated water from the washing of tools and equipment shall not be permitted to leach into the soils in or adjacent to the RPA or any area designated for future planting.

6.0 Site Clearance

6.1 Great care shall be taken during any preparatory works to avoid any form of ground disturbance within the RPAs of nearby trees.

6.2 Any machinery employed in site preparation works shall operate from outside RPAs wherever possible. Should access within RPAs ground boards as discussed in paragraph 4.3 above shall be used. Under no circumstances shall any machinery or vehicles operate or traverse across the exposed soils or areas of soft landscape within root protection areas.

6.3 In the event that tree roots are damaged they shall be cut back cleanly with secateurs or a hand saw.

6.4 All ground levels outside the footprint of the generator base shall remain as existing. Minor dips and hollows may be brought up to surrounding levels with good quality topsoil compatible with BS3882:2015 'Specification for Topsoil'.

7.0 Construction of Concrete Base

7.1 It is essential that excavations for the concrete base are limited as far as possible, both in terms of their depth and the extent of surface area affected. Ground levels outside the footprint of the base shall remain as existing.

7.2 In the event that tree roots are damaged during excavation, they shall be cut back cleanly using secateurs or a small handsaw.

7.3 Prior to laying the sub-base, robust polythene sheeting shall be laid across the surface of the excavated area to prevent contamination of the underlying soils by toxic substances such as cement and concrete. In the event that multiple sheets are required to cover the surface they should be laid with a minimum overlap of 50cm.

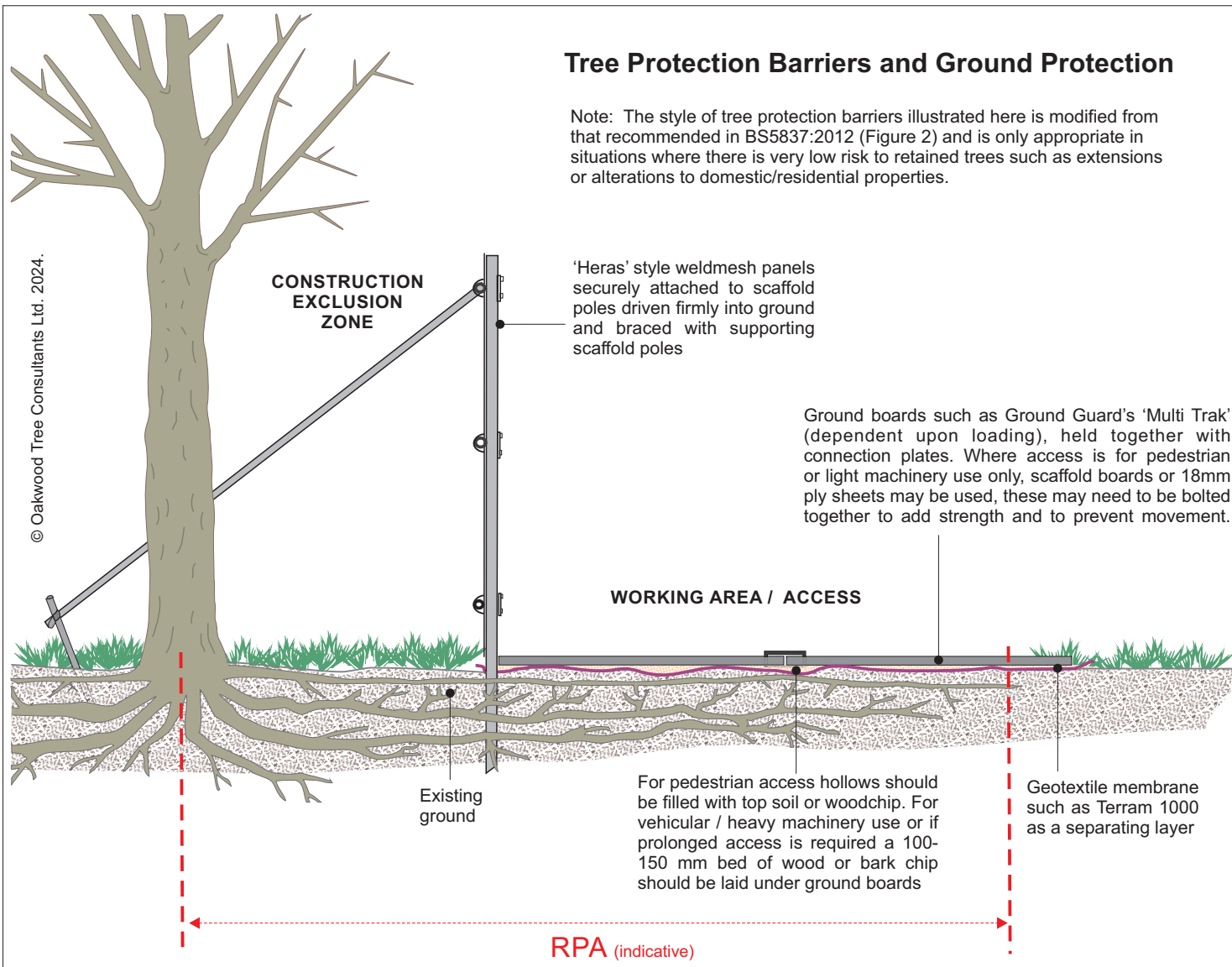
7.4 Care shall be taken to avoid any spillages of concrete within RPAs or in any areas to be used for soft landscaping. Should any spillages occur, they shall be cleared immediately

7.5 No machinery shall work from or traverse across unprotected soils within root protection areas.

8.0 Installation of New Underground Services

8.1 The installation of new underground services can present a particular risk of damage to trees. Even relatively shallow excavations, if carried out without appropriate care, can cause considerable damage to roots.

8.2 In this case, the connecting cables between the generator and the existing sub-station shall be routed out from the south side of the generator base and as far from the stem of tree T3 as possible. Excavations within the RPA shall be dug by hand with any roots greater than 25mm in diameter being retained. Cables shall be routed below or between retained roots.



Key

Existing tree (T prefix), tree group (G) or significant hedge (H). Colour coded according to BS5837 quality assessment criteria (see Table 1)

Root protection area, derived from guidance within BS5837, any offsetting is specifically noted.

Proposed location of emergency generator and surrounding fence

Proposed surface level of concrete slab base

Position of mobile crane during installation

Position of vertical tree protection barriers

Position of ground protection boards

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:
**Proposed Emergency Generator
Worth School
Paddockhurst Road
Turners Hill RH10 4SD**

Title:
**Tree Protection Plan and
Arboricultural Method Statement**

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. 2025.
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 2503/23/TPP Revision -

Date: September 2025 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