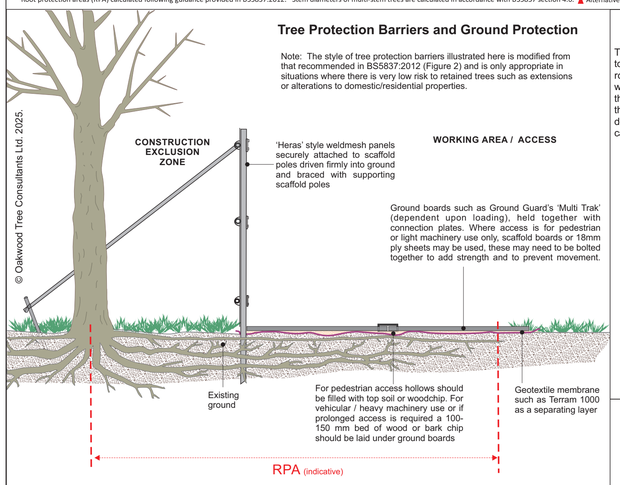
Schedule of trees

No	Species	No of Stems	SD* (mm)	Hgt	Crown radii N	E	S	W	CRH	Age	PC	Comments	Life Exp	BS Cat	Sub Cat	RPA m2	RPA Rad (m)
T1	Cherry	1	150	7	3	3	3	3	2	EM	Good		20+	C	1;2	10	1.8
T2	Plum	1	440	9	5	6	6	5	2	LM	Fair	Off site. Reduced vitality	10+	C	2	88	5.3
G3	Mimosa	1	250	11	4	6	5	5	2	EM	Fair	Group of three main trees with a 7cm diameter semi-mature specimen adjacent to southern tree. North tree stem leans 30° off vertical to the north, no signs of instability and has been heavily reduced. Southern tree has significant dieback. Maximum dimensions shown	10+	C	2	28	3.0
T4	Bay Laurel	10	630	12	6	6.5	7	5	1.5	M	Good	Off-site, in public park. Ten stems averaging 200mm diameter	40+	B	1;2	180	7.6
T5	Fastigiate Beech	1	100	7.5	0.8	0.75	0.8	0.8	1.7	SM	Good	Off-site. Significant potential	40+	C	1;2	5	1.2
T6	Holly	3	260	10	3	2.5	4	3	1	M	Poor	Off-site. Three 150mm stems. Previously coppiced. Very sparse crown	<10	U	N/A	N/A	N/A
T7	Fastigiate Beech	1	170	11	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	EM	Good	Off-site. Significant potential	40+	B	1;2	13	2.0
G8	Purple Plum	1	400	7.5	4.5	5.5	6	3.5	1.5	M	Fair	Off-site. Two trees, both suppressed by adjacent Horse chestnut	10+	C	2	72	4.8
T9	Horse Chestnut	1	740	17	8	7	6	6	4	M	Fair	Previously topped at 4.5m and more recently cut back from building	40+	B	1;2	248	8.9
T10	Ash	1	730	10	5	5	5	4	2	M	Fair	Off-site. Topped many years ago at 2.5m and reduced more lightly on several occasions since	20+	B	2	241	8.8
T11	Sweet Chestnut	1	620	13	7	5.5	8	7	2	M	Good	Off-site	40+	A	1;2	174	7.4
T12	Sweet Chestnut	1	320	10	3	5	5	5	2	EM	Fair	Possibly coppiced in the past, stump of additional stem remains at ground level west side, removed long ago. Extensive wound/ lost bark north side from ground level to 1m. Canopy suppressed by adjacent tree to north	20+	C	2	46	3.8
T13	Horse Chestnut	1	910	13	5	6	7	7	2.5	M	Poor	Heavily reduced in past including topping at 2.5m many years ago. Stem is in reasonable condition but crown has poor vitailty with significant dieback in throughout upper canopy and on east and west sides. May survive 10 years but unlikely to survive 20. Decline could be rapid.	10+	C	1;2	375	10.9
T14	Silver Birch	1	300	13	6	5	4.5	4.5	0	M	Fair	Off-site, street tree.	20+	B	1;2	41	3.6
T15	Eucalyptus	1	400	4	1	1	1.5	1.5	2	M	Poor	Off-site. Recently topped at 4m. Similarly topped sycamore stem (15cm dia.) within 1m	20+	C	N/A	72	4.8

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 Protection Barriers and Ground Protection

Note: The style of tree protection barriers illustrated here is modified from that recommended in BS5837:2012 (Figure 2) and is only appropriate in situations where there is very low risk to retained trees such as extensions or alterations to domestic/residential properties.



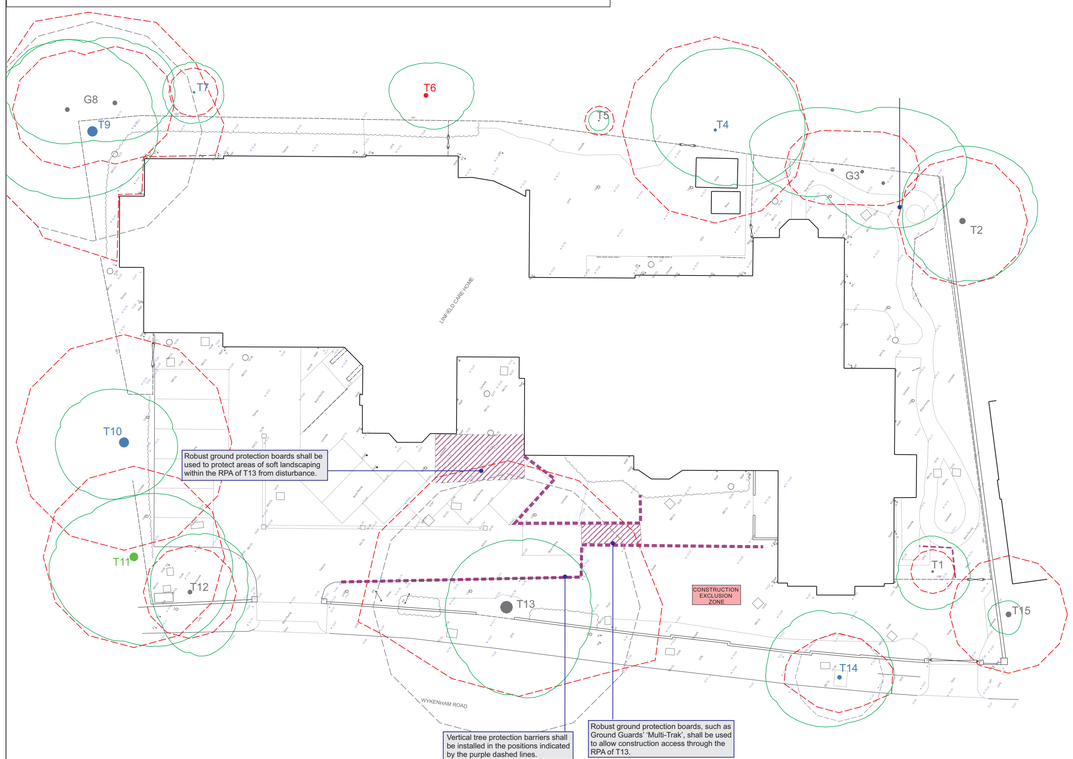
Tree Roots

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

Linfield House, 18-22 Wykeham Road, Worthing. BN11 4JD

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 Arboricultural Impact Assessment reference 2409/65/AIA - B, dated October 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 No tree works are required in connection with this development.

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 line 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 tree T13 robust ground boards such as Ground Guards 'Multi-Trak' (www.ground-guards.co.uk) shall be laid in the positions indicated by the purple striped blocks 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. Gound boards may be incorporated within any scaffold system used for access to higher levels.

4.4 Barriers shall remain in position until construction works are complete.

5.0 Site Access and Storage of Materials

5.1 Access to the site and the delivery of materials will be via the existing access. There is ample scope for the storage of materials in the parking area to the front of the building No materials shall be stored on areas of soft landscape.

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 Construction of Extension

6.1 Great care shall be taken during the excavation of the foundations for the proposed extension to avoid disturbing the soils outside the footprint of the structure.

6.2 In the event that tree roots are exposed during excavations, they shall be cut back cleanly to the outer wall of the trench using secateurs or a small handsaw.

6.3 Care shall be taken to avoid any spillages of concrete within RPAs and any area of soft landscape. Should any spillages occur, they shall be cleared immediately

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

7.0 Installation of New Underground Services

7.1 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.

7.2 In this case, no there is ample scope for any new connections to existing services, should they be required to be made outside the RPAs of all trees.

Key

T7 — 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.

+57.28 — Existing levels

Proposed extension and location of internal alterations

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:
Linfield House
18-22 Wykeham Road
Worthing
BN11 4JD

Title:
Tree Survey and
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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

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Scale: 1: 250 @ A1 — 0m 2.5 5 7.5 10 12.5

Dwg No	2409/57/AIA - B	Revision	-
Date:	October 2025	Drawn by:	NRB

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