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**ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT
FOR PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL UNITS**

AT

**THE OLD BRICKWORKS
SHOREHAM ROAD
HENFIELD
BN5 9SE**

BY

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. received instructions from ARLO Holdings Ltd. to undertake an inspection of trees located on and immediately adjacent to the site referred to as The Old Brickworks, Shoreham Road, Henfield, BN5 9SE. The purpose of the inspection was to produce a base inventory of the tree stock and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment of development proposals.
- 1.2 The proposals are for the construction of a complex of 12 industrial units in four blocks with associated parking and services infrastructure. An access road will link into an existing connection with the site to the south. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by PRC Architecture and Planning and others.
- 1.3 The trees were originally inspected in November 2023 with update inspections in January 2026 by Tim Laddiman, BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A., Chartered Arboriculturist and Principal Consultant of Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.4 At the time of reporting online checks with Horsham District Council's mapping system did not indicate the site to be within a Conservation Area and no Tree Preservation Orders are indicated to be present. The Defra group ArcGIS Online map has indicated Ancient Woodland to be present to the east of the A2037 Old Shoreham Road.

2. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is located on the west side of Shoreham Road and comprises several interlinked relatively level grass fields utilised as horse paddocks. The fields are lined by trees and hedges.
- 2.2 To the north is a residential property with further fields to the west and a commercial development to the south.

3. SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY

- 3.1 All trees and shrubs of 75mm diameter or more at 1.5m above ground level were included in the survey. This included trees immediately adjacent to the site.
- 3.2 For the offsite trees estimates of location, dimensions and condition had to be made.

4. DATA COLLECTION

- 4.1 All trees were inspected from the ground and no climbing or specialist investigations were undertaken. Only those trees within the site boundary could be basally inspected, with the structural integrity of the trees located outside the site unconfirmed. Each tree was inspected to the requirements of Section 4.4 "Tree Survey" of BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".

- 4.2 The tree survey followed the numbered sequence from G1-G79 inclusive. Tree numbers, together with BS recommended colour coding of condition, have been added to the Tree Constraints Plan, our drawing no. J65.00/01 Rev. A in Appendix 2. This drawing also includes crown spreads based on four compass points and BS calculated root protection areas.
- 4.3 The following categories of information were obtained for each tree. Separate detailed tree survey sheets are attached in Appendix 1, together with comprehensive explanatory sheets which cover the details of the categories listed below.
- (1) Tree reference number
 - (2) Species
 - (3) Height in metres
 - (4) Stem count
 - (5) Stem diameter or equivalent in millimetres
 - (6) Branch spread in metres
 - (7) Age class
 - (8) Height of crown clearance in metres
 - (9) Physiological condition
 - (10) Estimated remaining contribution in years
 - (11) Category grading
 - (12) Structural condition
 - (13) Preliminary management recommendations
- 4.4 Within the assessment of physiological condition and remaining contribution, a visual inspection of each tree was undertaken to assess the crown and stem for any weak structures, deadwood, hollows, forks or other defects that might affect its stability and safety. The base of each tree was also visually inspected, together with tapping and probing, to search for signs of root lifting, bark death or decay. Where stems were heavily ivy clad, no full assessment of structural integrity could be undertaken. Clearance of the ivy would be necessary for confirmation of tree condition.

5. RISK ASSESSMENT - INFORMATIVES

- 5.1 Although the potential risk to someone passing beneath a tree when the tree or part of it fails is relatively remote, the risk is present. This increases significantly in areas of consistent and regular usage on a year round basis, such as footpaths, gardens and roadways. Where static structures exist, the risks become constant and an assessment is made as to whether complete or partial failure of a tree could potentially cause physical damage to such structures.
- 5.2 Within the scope of any tree survey it is a fact that not all risks of stem or crown failure can be covered, particularly in relation to freak occurrences of weather when even healthy trees can suffer stem snap or windblow. There is also a well known propensity for mature trees to occasionally shed limbs for no discernible reason, even on calm days. Although relatively rare, limbs may occasionally be shed and this should be acknowledged as a risk that cannot entirely be mitigated.

6. RESULTS OF TREE INSPECTIONS

- 6.1 A total of 79 individual trees, groups and hedges were reinspected, ranging from young self seeded Blackthorns through to mature Oaks. Most represent typical field boundary components with Oak the dominant species.
- 6.2 Tree health varies considerably, with some of the inter field trees suffering from browsing damage and extensive ground compaction by the horses. Where present most of the Ash are either suffering from basal decay or Ash Dieback and have limited futures within the site. Several to the south of the site have been felled (T65 and elements of G68). Since the previous survey T4 and T7 have collapsed and Willow elements of G77 and G79 have been cut back.
- 6.3 The majority of the trees appear to be in reasonable condition with future growth potential in the younger elements.
- 6.4 Of the trees inspected, the following is a breakdown of the various numbers of trees and groups in each BS category.

BS Category	Sub Total
A	-
B	27
C	35
C/U	5
U	10
Collapsed	1
Felled	1
TOTAL	79

6.5 *Interpretation of table*

- Category A** Retention most desirable. Of high quality and value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).
- Category B** Retention desirable. Of moderate quality and value and in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).
- Category C** Could be retained – of low quality and value. Poor crown form, heavily asymmetric, large numbers of similar species/size. Currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
- Category C/U** Trees that would be included in category C but have structural faults, areas of decay, etc. that require more detailed investigations or climbing inspections to ascertain whether or not they can be safely retained. Groups that include dead/dying/dangerous individuals.
- Category U** Trees for removal. Dead/dying/dangerous trees due to structural defects, fungal decay or root plate uplift. Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

7. BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

- 7.1 To provide an indication of the critical areas of root plate necessary for tree survival and longevity, BS 5837:2012 requires the calculation of RPAs for trees in the BS Categories A, B and C. Calculations are not made for Category U trees which will require removal on safety grounds within 10 years.
- 7.2 The table in Appendix 3 has been calculated using the measured stem diameters and the formula as described in Section 4.6 in BS 5837:2012. These are represented as basic circles on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where buildings, walls, services and hard surfacing exist within the indicated RPAs it is likely that the architecture of root systems will have been affected. Foundations to walls and buildings can completely obstruct root development, depending on their depth and the nature of the underlying soils. In the absence of detailed site investigations the indicated RPA circles should be used for guidance only within any development proposals.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

8. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 8.1 The proposals are for the construction of a complex of 12 industrial units in four blocks with associated parking and services infrastructure. An access road will link into an existing connection with the site to the south. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by PRC Architecture and Planning and others.
- 8.2 The supplied PRC "Proposed Site Layout", drawing no. PL-003 has been used as the base for the Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. Tree Protection Plan, drawing no. J65.00/02 Rev. C in Appendix 4. This indicates trees for removal and measures to protect retained trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 requirements.

9. TREES FOR REMOVAL

- 9.1 Based on the proposed layout and levels the following trees would require removal for the development to proceed. These also include BS category U trees with the potential to collapse into the working areas.

Table: Trees for removal

BS Category	Tree No.	Sub Total
A	-	-
B	T3, T29	2
C	G1, T2, T4, G19, G20, G21, G70	7
C/U	G28	1
U	G22, T30, G68	3
	TOTAL	13

- 9.2 All but two of the above are BS category C or U and as such these should not represent a constraint to the proposals, according to BS5837:2012.
- 9.3 The majority of the boundary screening and inter site features can be retained.
- 9.4 Due to the proposed level changes the hedge G1 and trees T2, T3 and T4 (collapsed) would be impractical to retain. However, a new hedge with feature trees is proposed to be planted post construction to replace these lost components. It is anticipated that further new planting will also be proposed in the field to the west that forms part of the site.
- 9.5 The trees for removal for the development are indicated as such with blue dashed crown outlines on the Tree Protection Plan.

10. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSALS ON RETAINED TREES

- 10.1 The positioning of the proposed units and infrastructure has taken into account the tree constraints information. As such potential impacts on retained trees have been minimised, where practical.
- 10.2 Retaining walls have been proposed at locations to the east of units D, E, G and south of unit L to avoid impacting on the RPAs of the adjoining BS category B trees. The use of walls avoids the need for banking, which would incur into the RPAs considerably to achieve required slopes.
- 10.3 The new access road will impact on the RPA of the Oak T69 (BS category B), which is unavoidable to match the new access road with the existing road alignment to the south. The area potentially affected will be dominated by the roots of G70 (Field Maple, Oak), which are to be removed, limiting any impact on the Oak.
- 10.4 To minimise any impacts the excavation edge nearest the tree will be hand tool excavated to avoid potential root tearing associated with machinery excavation. Any roots encountered will be neatly cut back to the excavation face to minimise wound size. This approach would accord with the recommendations in Section 7.2 "Avoiding physical damage to roots during demolition or construction" of BS5837:2012 as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 10.5 Overall, provided the trees are appropriately protected during the construction works, impacts on retained trees will be minimal.

11. TREE SURGERY REQUIREMENTS

- 11.1 To provide appropriate clearances from the proposed units and access road, the following tree works will be required.

Table: Recommended Tree Works

Tree No.	Species	Works required
T34	Common Oak	Reduce back crown to north to 5.5m radius.
T35	Ash	Reduce height to 11m and crown radius to 3m – safety works.
G42	Hazel, Hawthorn	Reduce back crown to north to 3m radius.
T51	Ash	Reduce height to 12m and crown radius to 3m.
T52	Common Oak	Reduce back crown to south to 8m radius
G53	Blackthorn	Reduce back crowns to south to 2m radius.
G62	Blackthorn	Cutback fine branches to south by 2m.
T69	Common Oak	Raise crown base to 5m all round.
T74	Common Oak	Reduce back crown to north to 8m radius.
T76	Common Oak	Reduce back crown to north to 7m radius.

- 11.2 Any tree work should be carried out by a competent tree surgeon to comply with BS3998:2010 "Tree Work - Recommendations".
- 11.3 All trees recommended for felling or tree surgery works should be checked for the presence of bats or nesting birds prior to works commencing. Disturbance to bats or nesting birds could contravene the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and result in prosecution.

12. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES – FENCING

12.1 *Location of fencing*

- 12.1.1 The Tree Protection Plan indicates the proposed location of protective fencing based on the calculated tree protection areas and space available.

12.2 *Design of fencing*

- 12.2.1 Protective fencing to comprise weldmesh panels securely fixed together with scaffold ties set within rubber/plastic feet to form a continuous barrier. Feet to be pinned to the ground with road pins/short scaffold bars or panel joins back braced. Waterproof signs to be attached to every 5th panel declaring “TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE – KEEP OUT” or similar wording. Fencing to be constructed in accordance with Fig 3 of Section 6.2 of BS5837:2012.

- 12.2.2 Examples of the fencing specification and signage required are included in Appendix 5.

12.3 *Timing of fencing*

- 12.3.1 Protective fencing is to be erected prior to commencement of site works and remain in place until completion of construction. The location and suitability of the fencing can be confirmed to the local authority by an arboricultural consultant prior to commencement of construction. Any tree felling will need to be undertaken prior to fence installation to minimise risks to operatives. All tree surgeons’ vehicles will be kept outside the indicated protection zones.

12.4 *Additional precautions*

- 12.4.1 Potentially injurious materials such as fuels, oils, chemicals and cement will be stored at least 20m from any stem, or in a bunded storage vessel. No fires will be lit within 5m of the drip line of any retained tree. No level changes will occur, either raising or lowering within the protected areas. A list of these additional precautions are included on the Tree Protection Plan.

13. GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES

- 13.1 In areas within root protection zones where access around the new building footprints will be required during construction, specific ground protection measures will be necessary. For machinery access these should comprise interlocking, specifically designed load bearing temporary roadway plates, commonly made of steel or specialised plastics. They will minimise any risk of compaction whilst providing a running platform for machinery.
- 13.2 Installation of the ground protection measures should take place at the same time as the protective fencing and remain in place until completion of construction. The areas requiring ground protection measures is indicated by cross hatching on the Tree Protection Plan.

14. SITE OPERATIONS AND MATERIALS STORAGE

- 14.1 Details of site zoning cannot be specified by an Arboriculturalist as these are commonly determined by contractors on the basis of Health & Safety Assessments. However, the robust protective fencing will define the remaining site space available for storage and operations.
- 14.2 It is presumed that construction will be phased and that the various areas of surfacing/ parking will be utilised for temporary site offices, contractor parking and materials storage. It is assumed the road system will be installed prior to construction of the units commencing.

15. SERVICES/DRAINAGE/SOAKAWAYS

- 15.1 Based on the supplied layout, any new services, drainage or soakaway alignments should be located outside root protection areas. At the main site access all runs should be kept outside the RPA of T69. If incursion into the protective areas of retained trees is unavoidable, then the routing should be obtained either by hand tool excavation or air spade, supervised by an arboricultural consultant. Any works within the protective areas will need to be undertaken to the requirements of NJUG Volume 4 "Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees".

16. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 16.1 A separate Arboricultural Method Statement is not considered necessary for this site. Details of the protective fencing and ground protection specification, timing and location are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan, which can be referred to in a specifically worded condition.

17. SUMMARY

- 17.1 The proposals require the removal of five individual trees and eight groups, all but two of which are BS category C or U and should not represent a constraint to the proposals, according to BS5837:2012.
- 17.2 A replacement hedge and feature trees are proposed for the loss of the hedge G1 and trees T2, T3 and T4, with additional planting achievable on the land to the west and around the peripheries of the proposals. These will be addressed by the Landscape Architect and within the BNG Assessment.
- 17.3 Impacts on retained trees have been minimised by design with limited potential conflicts.
- 17.4 The Tree Protection Plan can be referred to as an approved drawing or in a specifically worded Condition to ensure that the retained trees are appropriately protected during the construction works.

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APPENDIX 1

TREE SURVEY EXPLANATORY SHEET

Height	in metres (estimated where ground uneven or access restricted).
Stem count	number of stems
Stem diameter	in mm. at 1.5m. above ground level.
Branch spread	radial spread in metres at four main compass points (estimated where no access).
Age class	Young - Y Semi Mature - SM Mature - M Over mature - OM Veteran - V
Height of crown clearance	in metres. Normally range of heights of outer branches above ground level, e.g. 2-4m.
Physiological condition	Good, Fair, Poor, Dead, Variable
Estimated remaining contribution	in years e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+
Category grading	see attached sheet
Structural condition	comment on presence of defects, decay, crown form, past management, deadwood, other features worthy of note. N.B. If trees are ivy clad, no full structural assessment will have been possible.
Preliminary management recommendations	requirements of further investigations, works necessary to alleviate potential hazards based on current setting and levels of access. NB: Works that may be necessary in relation to development are not included here

CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline. - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree.)			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial construction (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodland, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodland, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY
NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation				

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
G1	Blackthorn, Occ Field Maple, Oak	<5	Multi	<150	<1	<2.5	<1	<2	Y/M	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Overgrown hedgerow with outgrown elements adding to width. Occasional Oak and Field Maple developing out	
T2	Common Oak	13	1	500	8	7	1.5	c7	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded to W. Minor deadwood. 3 stems <2m	
T3	Common Oak	14	1	630	4	8.5	8	c8	SM	1.8+	Fair	20-40	B2	Large limb to SW at 2m. Minor deadwood	
T4	Goat Willow	3	Multi	360	3	9	0.5	0	SM	0+	Poor	-	U	Twin stemmed near ground level. Collapsed to E	
G5	Elder, Hazel, Hawthorn	<6	Multi	<200	<4.5	<3	<3	<3	SM	0+	Variable	10-40	C1	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Variable dimensions. Browsing damage and dieback in Elder to W	
G6	2no Hawthorn	<5	Multi	<150	<4	<2	<3	<2	SM	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Multi-stemmed from ground level	
T7	Crab Apple	Collapsed to N													
T8	Hawthorn	4	2	120	2.5	2	1	1.5	Y	0+	Poor	<10	U	Overtopped. Twin stemmed at 1.3m, E stem torn stub. Deadwood. Lean to E. Heavily decayed sem	
T9	Common Oak	19	1	900	9	9	11.5	12	SM	2.5+	Fair	20-40	B2	Long limbs to S and W. Deadwood.	
G10	2no Common Oak	<12	1	<360	<9	<7	<6	<3.5	SM	2.5+	Fair	20-40	C1	Heavily crowded. Both twin stemmed <2.5m	
G11	2no Hawthorn	<4	Multi	<150	<2	<1.5	<2.5	<1	SM	0+	Poor	<10	U	Hedgerow elements. Dead upper crowns	
T12	Common Oak	14	1	400	6.5	3	6	3	SM	2.5+	Fair	20-40	B2	Minor deadwood. Crowded	
T13	Common Oak	16	1	570	8.5	4.5	11.5	3.5	SM	2.3+	Fair	20-40	B2	Deadwood. Crowded and extensive dieback	
T14	Common Oak	12	1	390	10	4	10	5	SM	2.5+	Fair	20-40	C2	Heavily crowded. Ground compaction. Suppressed. Long limbs to N and S. Squat upper crown	
T15	Common Oak	15	1	660	6	4.5	10	4.5	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Ground compaction. Deadwood and dieback. Surface root damage. Slight lean to S	
T16	Crab Apple	4	1	170	2	1.5	0.5	1.5	SM	1.5+	Poor	<10	U	Dead upper crown. Stem hollowing	
T17	Common Oak	15	1	600	8	4	9	4.5	SM	2.2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Ground compaction. Crowded. Deadwood	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T18	Common Oak	14	1	660	9.5	8	8	4.5	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Crowded. Slight lean to E. Ground compaction. Deadwood. Twin stemmed at 3.5m	
G19	Hawthorn	<5	Multi	<180	<4.5	<3	<2	<2	SM	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Crowded. Multi-stemmed from ground level. W stem dying	
G20	Hawthorn	<7	Multi	<230	<4	<5	<4	<4	SM	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Densely multi-stemmed near ground level	
G21	2no Hawthorn	<5	Multi	<180	<3	<3	<4	<4	SM	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Multi-stemmed near ground level	
G22	Holly	<5	Multi	<120	<3	<3	<3	<4	Y	0+	Poor	<10	U	Crown thinning and dieback. Multi-stemmed near ground level	
T23	Common Oak	15	1	460	5	2	2	6.5	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Heavily crowded. Upper stem bowed to W. Ground compaction. Deadwood	
T24	Common Oak	15	1	480	0.5	2	7	6	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Crowded. Upper stem bowed to S. Deadwood. Ground compaction	
T25	Common Oak	17	2	800	9.5	5	10	5	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Twin stemmed from <1m, N stem dominant. S stem has large decayed wound to W above join and leaning S. Deadwood. Ground compaction	
T26	Hawthorn	4.5	Multi	170	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	SM	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Minor deadwood. Multi-stemmed <1m	
T27	Common Oak	17	1	600	6.5	5.5	9	3	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Crowded. Slight lean to S. Deadwood. Ground compaction	
G28	Hawthorn, Crab Apple, Field Maple	<7	3	<250	<2.5	<2.5	<3.5	<2	SM	0+	Variable	<10-40	C/U1	Overgrown hedge elements, some with dieback and stem decay	
T29	Common Oak	14	1	590	5.5	7	6.5	3	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Ground compaction. Deadwood	
T30	Ash	7	1	250	3.5	3.5	1.5	3	SM	2+	Poor	<10	U	Twin stemmed at 1m. N stem shattered decayed stub. Advanced decay in base. S stem decayed. Extensive bark loss	
T31	Hawthorn	5	Multi	420	3	3	3	2.5	SM	1.5+	Poor	10-20	C1	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Dieback. Deadwood, Ground compaction	
T32	Elder	3.5	1	100	1.5	0.5	2	3	Y	1+	Poor	10-20	C1	Overtopped. Leaning W. Deadwood	
T33	Common Oak	13	1	530	7.5	3.5	8.5	7	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Crowded. Deadwood. Surface root damage and ground compaction	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T34	Common Oak	16	1	560	9	4	4	5	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Crowded. Ground compaction and deadwood. Upper stem curved to N	
T35	Ash	14	1	500	4	5.5	6.5	1	SM	4+	Poor	<10	U	Crowded. Advanced basal decay to N and E	
G36	Blackthorn	<3.5	Multi	<170	<4	<3	<4	<3	Y	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Contorted stems. Part overtopped	
T37	Common Oak	12	1	620	4.5	5.5	9	4	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Three stems at 3-3.5m. Lean to S	
G38	Hawthorn, Elder	<5	Multi	<130	<3	<1	<3	<1	SM	0+	Variable	<10-20	C/U1	Dead/dying Elder. Multi-stemmed from ground level	
G39	2no Hawthorn	<8	Multi	<250	<3.5	<4	<4	<1	M	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Crowded. Multi-stemmed <1.5m	
T40	Hawthorn	8	1	300	2.5	1	2.5	2.5	M	2+	Dead	-	U	Dead	
T41	Common Oak	15	1	700	7.5	5	9	8.5	SM	2+	Fair	20-40	B2	Deadwood	
G42	Hazel, Hawthorn	<6	Multi	<200	<4	<3	<2	<3	SM	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Crowded. Deadwood	
T43	Weeping Willow	10	1	c650	c6	c6	7.5	7.5	M	1.3+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Multi-stemmed <1.8m. Wounding and decay in E stem. Deadwood. Pollarded <5m in past.	
T44	Willow	3	Multi	120	2	2.5	2.5	1	Y	1.3+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C2	Overtopped. Multi-stemmed from ground level	
T45	Prunus sp	5	Multi	240	4	c2.5	3	3.5	SM	1.5+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C2	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Overtopped	
T46	Eucalyptus	23	1	c1000	10	c10	10.5	11	SM	2+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Twin stemmed at 1.7m	
T47	Hazel	4	Multi	c200	3	c3	4	2.5	SM	0+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C2	Overtopped. Multi-stemmed from ground level	
G48	3no Ash	<10	1/2	<200	<3	<4	<4	<4	Y	1+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Possible early Ash Dieback	
T49	Elder	4.5	Multi	c170	3	c2.5	3	2	SM	1+	Poor	10-20	C1	Multi-stemmed <1m. Bark death and dieback	
G50	Elder, Hawthorn	<4.5	Multi	<180	<3	<3	<3	<3	SM	0+	Variable	10+-20	C1	Crowded. Multi-stemmed near ground level. Dieback in Elder to N	
T51	Ash	23	1	650	8	4.5	6.5	7.5	M	1+	Poor	<10	U	Advanced decay in large basal wound to N	
T52	Common Oak	15	1	620	5	7.5	11	2.5	SM	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded. Long low limbs to S/SE touching ground. Deadwood	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
G53	Blackthorn	<4.5	Multi	<150	<2	<3	<4	<3	Y	0+	Fair	20-40	C2	Multi-stemmed. Squat crowns	
T54	Field Maple	11	1	320	4.5	5	4	2.5	Y	2.5+	Fair	20-40	C2	Crowded	
G55	Hawthorn, Hazel, Blackthorn, Field Maple	<9	Multi	<250	<4	<4	<4	<4	M	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Crowded. Most multi-stemmed, several partially collapsed. Ivy clad.	
T56	Common Oak	16	1	c650	5	7	5	9	SM	1.5+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Multi-stemmed <3.5m. Ivy clad	
G57	1no Field Maple, Ash	<18	Multi	<600	<4	<8	<6	<8	SM	3+	Variable	<10-40	C/U1	Crowded. S stem dominant, others drawn up. Field Maple crowded to S. Ash suffering Ash Dieback	
G58	Hawthorn	<5	Multi	<150	<3	<2	<3	<3.5	SM	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Crowded. Overtopped. Part collapsed	
G59	Common Oak, Ash	<18	Multi	<600	<9	<9	<5	<6	SM	0+	Variable	<10-40	C/U1	Oak twin stemmed at 1m with stems leaning out to NW and E. Ash drawn up. High crowns. Ash dieback	
T60	Common Oak	19	1	960	8	10	9.5	8.5	M	1.5+	Fair	20-40	B2	Multi-stemmed <3m. Deadwood.	
T61	Common Oak	14	1	c600	0	8	8	8	SM	1+	Poor	20-40	C2	Base curved to E where part collapsed in past. Stem to S. Crowded. Deadwood	
G62	Blackthorn	<7	Multi	<200	<2	<4	<4	<4	SM	0+	Variable	<10-40	C/U1	Crowded. Several stems collapsed.	
T63	Field Maple	7	Multi	c600	5	4.5	3	4	SM	0+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Multi-stemmed near ground level. Ivy clad	
T64	Common Oak	12	2	350	7.5	5	c3	4	Y	0+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Cut back to S. Multi-stemmed <1.3m. Part ivy clad. Extensive root disturbance to S	
T65	Ash	Felled													
G66	Hawthorn, Hazel	<7	Multi	<200	<5	<3	<2	<3	SM	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Ivy clad. Some dead elements	
T67	Grey Willow	4	1	80	2.5	1.5	1.5	2	Y	0+	Fair	20+-40	C2	Regrowth from stub	
G68	Ash	<16	Multi	<550	<6	6	<4	<1	SM	4+	Poor	<10	U	Cluster of stems. All have Ash Dieback. Several mostly dead and several felled	
T69	Common Oak	17	1	c800	10	10	c7	8	M	1.5+	Good	20-40	B2	Ground disturbance to S. Ivy clad. Deadwood. Multi-stemmed <5m	

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
G70	Field Maple, Oak	<9	Multi	<350	<7	<4	<3	<4.5	Y/SM	1.2+	Variable	20-40	C2	Crowded. Leaning N. Ivy clad. One stem collapsed to N	
T71	Hawthorn	5	Multi	200	5	5.5	1	1.5	SM	0+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C1	Crowded. Ivy clad. Leaning N/NE. Multi-stemmed near ground level	
G72	Common Oak	<9	1	<350	<6	<5	<4	<6.5	Y	1.5+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Forming one crown. Heavily ivy clad. Deadwood	
T73	Hazel	5	Multi	200	4	4	3	3	SM	1+	Unconfirmed	20-40	C2	Overtopped. Ivy clad. Multi-stemmed near ground level	
T74	Common Oak	20	1	c800	12.5	9	c7	4	M	3+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Crowded to W. Deadwood. Ivy clad. Fine dieback	
T75	Common Oak	17	1	c800	7	4	c9	4	M	1.5+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Crowded. Crown mainly to S. Ivy clad. Multi-stemmed <4m	
T76	Common Oak	21	1	c750	10	4	c8	8	M	3+	Unconfirmed	20-40	B2	Crowded. Part ivy clad. Deadwood	
G77	Hazel	<7	Multi	<300	<3	<5	<4	<5	M	0+	Fair	20-40	C2		
T78	Common Oak	16	1	810	9	8	c10	9	M	4+	Fair	20-40	B2	Deadwood	
G79	Hazel, Willow	<7	Multi	<300	<5	<4	<3	<4	SM	0+	Variable	10-40	C2	Crowded	

APPENDIX 2

Tree ID	Species	Calculated Tree Ht	Species	Calculated Tree Ht	Species	Calculated Tree Ht	Species	Calculated Tree Ht
1	Betula sp.	10	1	Betula sp.	10	1	Betula sp.	10
2	Quercus sp.	12	2	Quercus sp.	12	2	Quercus sp.	12
3	Quercus sp.	12	3	Quercus sp.	12	3	Quercus sp.	12
4	Quercus sp.	12	4	Quercus sp.	12	4	Quercus sp.	12
5	Quercus sp.	12	5	Quercus sp.	12	5	Quercus sp.	12
6	Quercus sp.	12	6	Quercus sp.	12	6	Quercus sp.	12
7	Quercus sp.	12	7	Quercus sp.	12	7	Quercus sp.	12
8	Quercus sp.	12	8	Quercus sp.	12	8	Quercus sp.	12
9	Quercus sp.	12	9	Quercus sp.	12	9	Quercus sp.	12
10	Quercus sp.	12	10	Quercus sp.	12	10	Quercus sp.	12
11	Quercus sp.	12	11	Quercus sp.	12	11	Quercus sp.	12
12	Quercus sp.	12	12	Quercus sp.	12	12	Quercus sp.	12
13	Quercus sp.	12	13	Quercus sp.	12	13	Quercus sp.	12
14	Quercus sp.	12	14	Quercus sp.	12	14	Quercus sp.	12
15	Quercus sp.	12	15	Quercus sp.	12	15	Quercus sp.	12
16	Quercus sp.	12	16	Quercus sp.	12	16	Quercus sp.	12
17	Quercus sp.	12	17	Quercus sp.	12	17	Quercus sp.	12
18	Quercus sp.	12	18	Quercus sp.	12	18	Quercus sp.	12
19	Quercus sp.	12	19	Quercus sp.	12	19	Quercus sp.	12
20	Quercus sp.	12	20	Quercus sp.	12	20	Quercus sp.	12
21	Quercus sp.	12	21	Quercus sp.	12	21	Quercus sp.	12
22	Quercus sp.	12	22	Quercus sp.	12	22	Quercus sp.	12
23	Quercus sp.	12	23	Quercus sp.	12	23	Quercus sp.	12
24	Quercus sp.	12	24	Quercus sp.	12	24	Quercus sp.	12
25	Quercus sp.	12	25	Quercus sp.	12	25	Quercus sp.	12
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29	Quercus sp.	12	29	Quercus sp.	12	29	Quercus sp.	12
30	Quercus sp.	12	30	Quercus sp.	12	30	Quercus sp.	12
31	Quercus sp.	12	31	Quercus sp.	12	31	Quercus sp.	12
32	Quercus sp.	12	32	Quercus sp.	12	32	Quercus sp.	12
33	Quercus sp.	12	33	Quercus sp.	12	33	Quercus sp.	12
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35	Quercus sp.	12	35	Quercus sp.	12	35	Quercus sp.	12
36	Quercus sp.	12	36	Quercus sp.	12	36	Quercus sp.	12
37	Quercus sp.	12	37	Quercus sp.	12	37	Quercus sp.	12
38	Quercus sp.	12	38	Quercus sp.	12	38	Quercus sp.	12
39	Quercus sp.	12	39	Quercus sp.	12	39	Quercus sp.	12
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47	Quercus sp.	12	47	Quercus sp.	12	47	Quercus sp.	12
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52	Quercus sp.	12	52	Quercus sp.	12	52	Quercus sp.	12
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54	Quercus sp.	12	54	Quercus sp.	12	54	Quercus sp.	12
55	Quercus sp.	12	55	Quercus sp.	12	55	Quercus sp.	12
56	Quercus sp.	12	56	Quercus sp.	12	56	Quercus sp.	12
57	Quercus sp.	12	57	Quercus sp.	12	57	Quercus sp.	12
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65	Quercus sp.	12	65	Quercus sp.	12	65	Quercus sp.	12
66	Quercus sp.	12	66	Quercus sp.	12	66	Quercus sp.	12
67	Quercus sp.	12	67	Quercus sp.	12	67	Quercus sp.	12
68	Quercus sp.	12	68	Quercus sp.	12	68	Quercus sp.	12
69	Quercus sp.	12	69	Quercus sp.	12	69	Quercus sp.	12
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71	Quercus sp.	12	71	Quercus sp.	12	71	Quercus sp.	12
72	Quercus sp.	12	72	Quercus sp.	12	72	Quercus sp.	12
73	Quercus sp.	12	73	Quercus sp.	12	73	Quercus sp.	12
74	Quercus sp.	12	74	Quercus sp.	12	74	Quercus sp.	12
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78	Quercus sp.	12	78	Quercus sp.	12	78	Quercus sp.	12
79	Quercus sp.	12	79	Quercus sp.	12	79	Quercus sp.	12
80	Quercus sp.	12	80	Quercus sp.	12	80	Quercus sp.	12
81	Quercus sp.	12	81	Quercus sp.	12	81	Quercus sp.	12
82	Quercus sp.	12	82	Quercus sp.	12	82	Quercus sp.	12
83	Quercus sp.	12	83	Quercus sp.	12	83	Quercus sp.	12
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85	Quercus sp.	12	85	Quercus sp.	12	85	Quercus sp.	12
86	Quercus sp.	12	86	Quercus sp.	12	86	Quercus sp.	12
87	Quercus sp.	12	87	Quercus sp.	12	87	Quercus sp.	12
88	Quercus sp.	12	88	Quercus sp.	12	88	Quercus sp.	12
89	Quercus sp.	12	89	Quercus sp.	12	89	Quercus sp.	12
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91	Quercus sp.	12	91	Quercus sp.	12	91	Quercus sp.	12
92	Quercus sp.	12	92	Quercus sp.	12	92	Quercus sp.	12
93	Quercus sp.	12	93	Quercus sp.	12	93	Quercus sp.	12
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99	Quercus sp.	12	99	Quercus sp.	12	99	Quercus sp.	12
100	Quercus sp.	12	100	Quercus sp.	12	100	Quercus sp.	12

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THE OLD BRICKWORKS
SHOREHAM ROAD
HENFIELD
WEST SUSSEX BN5 9SE

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

G1 - G79 Tree numbers

BS Category of Condition

0 BS Condition A

T3 BS Condition B

T2 BS Condition C

T7 BS Condition U

Crown spread

BS Calculated root protection areas

The root protection areas have been calculated using the measured stem diameter and the crown spread. The areas are represented as thick circles on the plan. These are the areas that the tree's roots occupy and which are essential for the tree's health and stability. The areas are shown in the plan to help you understand the tree's needs and to ensure that any proposed works do not interfere with the tree's root system. The areas are shown in the plan to help you understand the tree's needs and to ensure that any proposed works do not interfere with the tree's root system.

0 1 2 3 4 5
Scale (m)

DRAWING NO: J65.0001 Rev A
Scale: 1:300 at A1
Added to by: NL
29/01/2026

APPENDIX 3

TABLE OF BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)
AT
THE OLD BRICKWORKS, SHOREHAM ROAD, HENFIELD, WEST SUSSEX BH5 9SE

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m ²)
G1	Blackthorn, Occ Field Maple, Oak	C2	<150	<1.8	<10
T2	Common Oak	C2	500	6	113
T3	Common Oak	B2	630	7.6	181
T4	Goat Willow	U	360	-	-
G5	Elder, Hazel, Hawthorn	C1	<200	<2.4	<18
G6	2no Hawthorn	C2	<150	<1.8	<10
T7	Crab Apple	Collapsed to N			
T8	Hawthorn	U	-	-	-
T9	Common Oak	B2	900	10.8	366
G10	2no Common Oak	C1	<360	<4.3	<58
G11	2no Hawthorn	U	<150	-	-
T12	Common Oak	B2	400	4.8	72
T13	Common Oak	B2	570	6.8	145
T14	Common Oak	C2	390	4.7	69
T15	Common Oak	B2	660	7.9	196
T16	Crab Apple	U	170	-	-
T17	Common Oak	B2	600	7.2	163
T18	Common Oak	B2	660	7.9	196
G19	Hawthorn	C2	<180	<2.2	<15
G20	Hawthorn	C2	<230	<2.8	<25
G21	2no Hawthorn	C2	<180	<2.2	<15
G22	Holly	U	<120	-	-
T23	Common Oak	B2	460	5.5	95
T24	Common Oak	B2	480	5.8	106
T25	Common Oak	B2	800	9.6	290
T26	Hawthorn	C2	170	2	13
T27	Common Oak	B2	600	7.2	163
G28	Hawthorn, Crab Apple, Field Maple	C/U1	<250	3	28
T29	Common Oak	B2	590	7.1	158
T30	Ash	U	250	-	-
T31	Hawthorn	C1	420	5	79
T32	Elder	C1	100	1.2	5
T33	Common Oak	B2	530	6.4	129
T34	Common Oak	B2	560	6.7	141
T35	Ash	U	500	-	-
G36	Blackthorn	C2	<170	2	13
T37	Common Oak	B2	620	7.4	172
G38	Hawthorn, Elder	C/U1	<130	1.6	8
G39	2no Hawthorn	C2	<250	3	28
T40	Hawthorn	U	300	-	-

TABLE OF BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)
AT
THE OLD BRICKWORKS, SHOREHAM ROAD, HENFIELD, WEST SUSSEX BH5 9SE

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m²)
T41	Common Oak	B2	700	8.4	222
G42	Hazel, Hawthorn	C2	<200	2.4	18
T43	Weeping Willow	B2	c650	7.8	191
T44	Willow	C2	120	1.4	6
T45	Prunus sp	C2	240	2.9	26
T46	Eucalyptus	B2	c1000	12	452
T47	Hazel	C2	c200	2.4	18
G48	3no Ash	C1	<200	2.4	18
T49	Elder	C1	c170	2	13
G50	Elder, Hawthorn	C1	<180	<2.2	<15
T51	Ash	U	650	-	-
T52	Common Oak	C2	620	7.4	172
G53	Blackthorn	C2	<150	<1.8	<10
T54	Field Maple	C2	320	3.8	45
G55	Hawthorn, Hazel, Blackthorn, Field Maple	C2	<250	<3	<28
T56	Common Oak	B2	c650	c7.8	c191
G57	1no Field Maple, Ash	C/U1	<600	<7.2	<163
G58	Hawthorn	C2	<150	<1.8	<10
G59	Common Oak, Ash	C/U1	<600	<7.2	<163
T60	Common Oak	B2	960	11.5	416
T61	Common Oak	C2	c600	c7.2	c163
G62	Blackthorn	C/U1	<200	<2.4	<18
T63	Field Maple	B2	c600	c7.2	c163
T64	Common Oak	C1	350	4.2	55
T65	Ash	Felled			
G66	Hawthorn, Hazel	C2	<200	<2.4	<18
T67	Grey Willow	C2	80	1	3
G68	Ash	U	<550	-	-
T69	Common Oak	B2	c800	9.6	290
G70	Field Maple, Oak	C2	<350	<4.2	<55
T71	Hawthorn	C1	200	2.4	18
G72	Common Oak	B2	<350	<4.2	<55
T73	Hazel	C2	200	2.4	18
T74	Common Oak	B2	c800	c9.6	c290
T75	Common Oak	B2	c800	c9.6	c290
T76	Common Oak	B2	c750	c9	c255
G77	Hazel	C2	<300	<3.6	<41
T78	Common Oak	B2	810	9.7	296
G79	Hazel, Willow	C2	<300	<3.6	<41

APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 5

BS5837:2012: FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

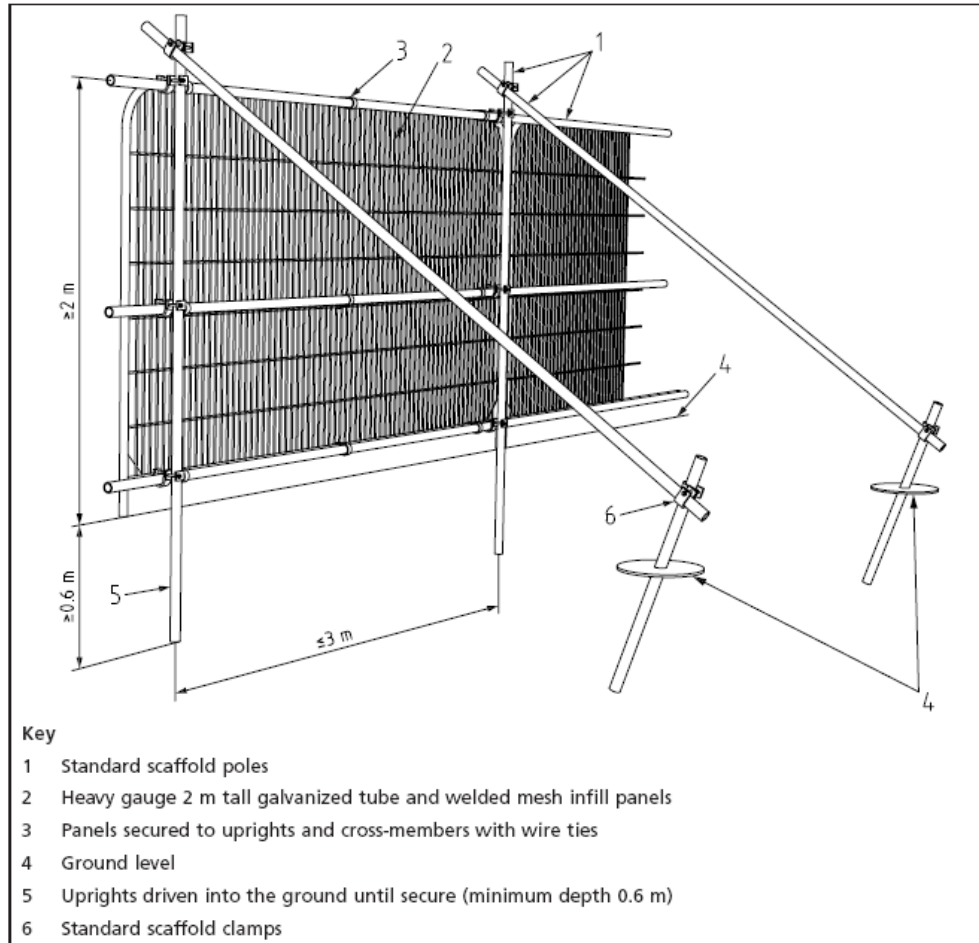
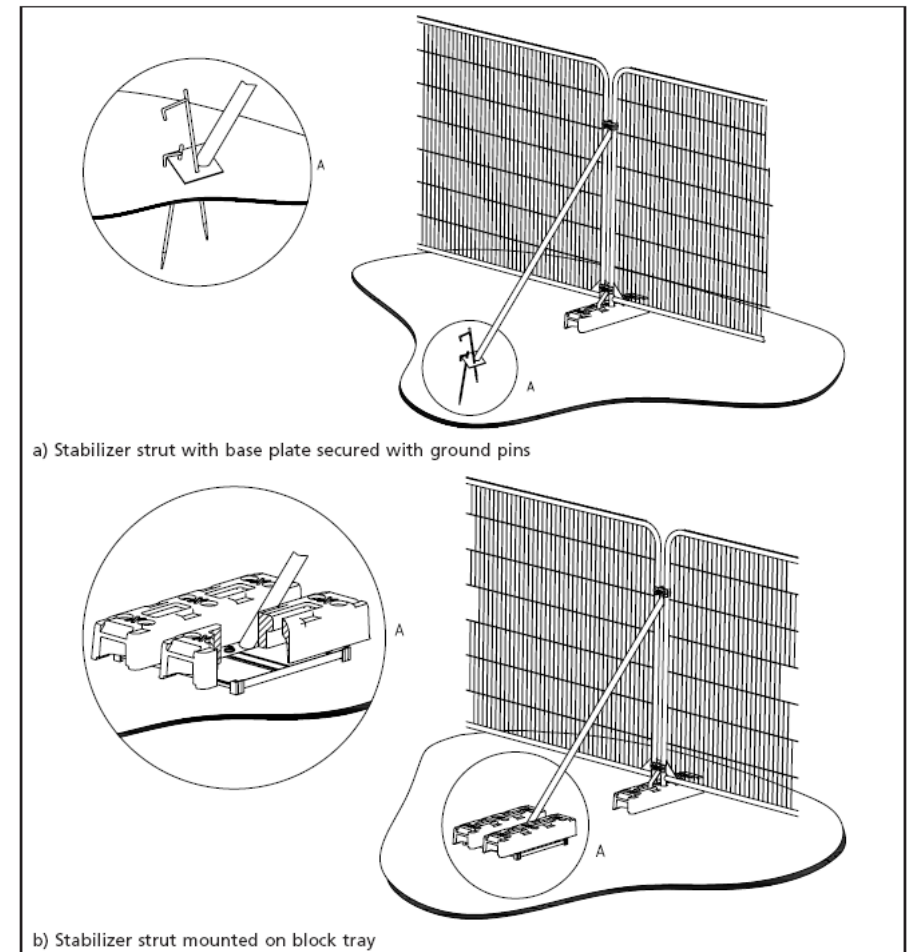


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



EXAMPLE OF FENCING SIGNAGE

