



**The Daisy Croft,
Henfield**

**Arboricultural Implications Assessment and
Method Statement**

December 2025



Client	Bruckland Developments
Job name	The Daisy Croft, Henfield
Report title	Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement
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1 Introduction

1.1 Site Description

The Daisy Croft, Henfield (the "site") is situated approximately half a mile southeast of the centre of Henfield. The site is bound to the north by a bowling club, to the east by grazing land and to the south and west by residential dwellings.

1.2 Proposed Works

The construction of nine residential dwellings with the associated access road and car parking are proposed. Works that are likely to affect retained trees include the movement of construction and delivery vehicles.

1.3 Aims of Study

To inform a planning application, Canopy Consultancy has been commissioned by Bruckland Developments to undertake a tree survey of the site, in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".

The aim of this report is to present the results of the survey, including a Tree Survey Schedule (TSS), an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA), and an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has also been produced and accompanies this report as a separate drawing.

This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey report. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist, the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

2 Methodology

The trees were inspected from ground level by consultant arboriculturist Oliver Halladay on the 13th of August 2025. Measurements were taken in accordance with the recommendations set out in the BS 5837:2012. Canopy spreads were measured and plotted to the four compass points. Where direct access was not possible measurements have been estimated. The surveyed trees are colour coded on the accompanying tree survey drawing according to their relevant BS category.

The tree data collected is used to enable the current canopy spread of the surveyed trees and the Root Protection Area (RPA) to be plotted on the accompanying TPP. The RPA is defined by the formula in paragraph 4.6 from the BS 5837:2012 and may be refined by taking into account current on-site constraints to root activity such as buildings, earthworks and hard paving. This forms part of the design process for the proposed development.

3 Assessment

3.1 Tree Character Groups

The detailed results of the tree survey are provided in the TSS, in Appendix 1. In summary, the trees on the site are in a good condition and vary in terms of amenity value provided to the wider landscape. The trees can be divided into three distinct character groups as follows:

1. The first character group includes the larger, mature trees found growing on the site's eastern boundary. The trees in this character group are in a good condition and provide significant arboricultural amenity to the local area.
2. The second character group includes the medium sized, middle-aged trees found growing adjacent to the site's western boundary. In the main, the trees in this character group are in a reasonable condition and provide a degree of arboricultural amenity to the local area.
3. The third character group includes the smaller, young trees found growing adjacent to the site. The trees in this character group are in a good condition but due to their size are of limited amenity value to the local area.

4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1 Methodology

The AIA uses the information obtained in the tree survey to identify areas where the proposed construction may be at odds with accepted standards, in terms of a tree's requirements for space in which to maintain existing roots and shoots, and space for future growth.

The quality and relative importance of each tree is illustrated as a coloured polygon. The colour used relates to the BS categories as follows: A - green, B - blue, C - grey and U - red (see accompanying drawing reference 25-1966-TPP). In general, the design process will try to retain A and B category trees. Proposed construction will therefore normally be excluded from the RPA of A and B category trees. Red trees are discounted as they are recommended for removal.

Details of the trees surveyed are given in the TSS (Appendix 1). The juxtaposition of the proposed development in relation to existing tree locations are shown on the accompanying TPP drawing, reference 25-1966-TPP.

The AIA considers existing site conditions and the effect that they may have on the development of the surveyed trees' root systems. Hard structures such as building and paved roads and paths can influence the root activity of trees by reducing the availability of both moisture and nutrients.

4.2 Assessment

Refer to the accompanying TPP, drawing, reference 25-1966-TPP, for the relationship between the proposed development and the trees on and adjacent to the site.

- The following hedge will be removed to enable the proposed development:

H1 to enable the construction of an access road.

- The following tree will be affected by the demolition of a field shelter from within the RPA:

T10

The field shelter is lightweight in construction and will be demolished in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 5.2 below.

- The following trees will be affected by the construction of a new hard surface for the proposed cycle and bin stores within the RPA:

T9 and T10

The new hard surface will be constructed in accordance with the 'no dig' principles outlined in The Arboricultural Association's Guidance Note 12, utilising a cellular confinement system such as Cell Web as a subbase. Refer to Section 5.3 below for details.

5 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

5.1 Methodology

The AMS provides the means by which retained trees and hedges can be protected throughout the development.

The movement of demolition and construction machinery in close proximity to trees may cause compaction of the soil which affects the tree's ability to absorb moisture and nutrients. The RPAs of retained trees and hedges will be protected by a tree protection barrier as described in paragraph 5.5 below and shown on the accompanying TPP, drawing number 25-1966-TPP.

5.2 Demolition within the RPA of Retained Trees

The demolition of the existing field shelter will be carried out using hand tools only. The material will then be carried out of the RPA for disposal.

5.3 Construction within the RPA of Retained Trees

Prior to construction commencing, the retained trees will be protected in accordance with the accompanying TPP, drawing number 25-1966-TPP.

Construction of Hard Surfaces

Construction of the new hard surface that is within the RPA of T9 and T10 will utilise a cellular confinement system such as Cell Web in order to minimise the excavations required. The new hard surface will be constructed on top of the existing ground level, and no excavations will take place to level the ground. Guidance on the form of construction necessary to avoid root damage and loss is provided in the form of an extract of the Cell Web Product brochure for their cellular confinement system at Appendix 2. The installation of the hard surface should proceed in the following order:

- Lay geotextile membrane over the soil and pin into place
- Lay cellular confinement system (such as Cell Web) as specified by engineer and pin into place.
- Fill the cellular confinement system with a 'no fines' aggregate to engineer's specification. Work must be carried out progressively so that any machinery used only moves on the laid surface.
- Install timber edging (if required) as specified by engineer

- Lay geotextile membrane over filled cellular confinement system.
- Lay wearing course as specified by landscape architect

Where the proposed new hard surface is to be installed on the existing soft landscape, allowances will be made for the increase in level which can be graded out across the remainder of the new and existing hard surface.

Construction of Cycle and Bin Store

The structures will be lightweight in nature and bolted to the hard surface which has been installed as set out above.

No materials or spoil is to be stored within the RPA of a retained tree.

In order to avoid damage to the retained trees the tree surgery and felling work identified in the accompanying tree survey schedule and Section 4.2 above will be carried out prior to the occupation of the site by the building contractor. The work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010.

5.4 Services

The proposed locations of services are unknown at this stage, but it is assumed they will enter the site within the access drive. As such, they will not be within the RPA of a retained tree. Any underground service that passes through the RPA of a retained tree will be excavated by hand under the supervision of a suitably qualified arboriculturist. Roots with a diameter of 25mm or less will be pruned back to the edge of the trench with sharp secateurs. Roots with a diameter of more than 25mm will be retained and the service passed underneath.

5.5 Tree Protection

All trees that are to be retained on the site will be protected by the use of a tree protection barrier erected in the location shown on the accompanying TPP, drawing number 25-1966-TPP. The fence will consist of "Heras" type panels or similar braced at a maximum of three metre intervals by vertical scaffold poles driven into the ground and secured to keep in place. The tree protection barrier will be erected prior to the occupation of the site by the building contractor and will only be removed once the construction phase is complete.

Where specified on the accompanying TPP drawing, reference 25-1966-TPP, the ground between the new building and the tree protection barrier will be protected by geotextile fabric and side butting scaffold boards or thick plywood fit for purpose, on a compressible layer (e.g. 100mm

layer of woodchip over a geotextile membrane). The ground protection will be left in place until the building works are complete

5.6 Site Monitoring and Supervision

The process of reporting to the client and LPA/Tree Officer will be by emailing the checklist form at Appendix 3. After the pre-commencement meeting with the site manager, site monitoring is to be at four-week intervals unless supervision of specialist construction activities is required. It will involve a site visit by the arboriculturist to ensure that the appropriate tree protection measures, as detailed in the approved drawings and method statements, are continually adhered to. The completed checklist will be sent to the LPA within 5 working days of the site visit.

6 Conclusion

Canopy Consultancy was commissioned by Bruckland Developments to carry out a tree survey at the site. The results of the survey indicate that the trees within the survey area vary considerably in terms of condition and contribution to the amenity of the wider landscape.

One hedge will be removed to enable the proposed development.

Through the specified tree protection measures and construction methodologies, it will be possible to minimise the impact of the proposed development on the retained trees.

Overall, there are no known overriding arboricultural constraints which would prevent the proposed development from going ahead, subject to the protection measures and construction methodologies specified within this report being correctly implemented.

7 Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Project:	Land at The Daisy Croft, Henfield							BS 5837 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- recommendations	Surveyed by		OH				
Ref:	25-1966-TSS								Weather		Clear				
Date:	13.08.25								Tagged		No				
Client:	Bruckland Developments														
				Canopy Spread											
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
T1	Abies grandis (Grand Fir)	3	100	1	1	1	1	1	0	Y	Good - Off site.	Good	None	40+	C1
T2	Abies grandis (Grand Fir)	3.5	120	1	1	1	1	1	0	Y	Good - Off site.	Good	None	40+	C1
T3	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	3	100	1.5	2	2	2	1	1.5	Y	Good - Off site.	Good	None	40+	C1
T4	Acer davidii (Hankercheif Tree)	4.5	260	2	2	2	2	3	2	MA	Good - Off site.	Good	None	40+	B2
T5	Betula utilis 'Jacquemontii (Himalayan Birch)	7.5	346	3	3	3	3	3	2.5	MA	Good - Off site.	Good	None	40+	B2
T6	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	6	320	2.5	3	3	3	2	2.5	MA	Fair - Off site.Minor leaf scorch. Cultivar reversion throughout.	Good	None	40+	C1
T7	Acer platanoides 'Crimson Key' (Norway Maple)	7.5	350	3	4	4	4	1	2	MA	Good - Off site.	Good	None	40+	B2
T8	Salix sp. (Willow sp.)	2.5	100	1.5	1	1	1	1	1.5	MA	Good	Good	None	20-40	C1
T9	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	1100	6	6	7	7	1	0.5	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	A1
T10	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	1050	7	6	7	5	1	0.5	MA	Good - Ivy on tree.	Good	None	40+	A1
T11	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	2	80	1	1	1	2	1	0	MA	Fair - Poor shape & form. Suppressed.	Good	None	40+	C1

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Ref:	25-1966-TSS								Weather		Clear				
Date:	13.08.25								Tagged		No				
Client:	Bruckland Developments														
				Canopy Spread											
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
T12	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	4.5	210	2.5	3	3	3	1	1	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
G1	Ilex aquifolium (Holly),Ligustrum ovalifolium (Privet),Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	3	Varied							Y	Good - boundary group. Off site.	Good	None	40+	C1
G2	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	3	Varied							MA	Good - Off site.	Good	None	40+	C1
H1	Ligustrum ovalifolium (Privet)	2	Varied							MA	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
H2	Ligustrum ovalifolium (Privet)	2	Varied							MA	Good - boundary hedge. Off site.	Good	None	40+	C1

Appendix 2: Extract from the Cell Web product brochure

CellWeb

Tree Root Protection System



CellWeb Tree Root Protection System provides a flexible and permeable solution for protecting tree roots while creating a strong stable surface for traffic.



With increased urbanisation and more redevelopments of existing properties, the need to be mindful of the impact on the surrounding environment is more important than ever.

The demand for building site access, driveways and parking around existing trees can have a potentially fatal impact on the tree if carried out incorrectly. Tree preservation orders (TPO's) ensure that trees are not wilfully damaged. However the need for vehicle access over and around tree roots can still cause the following problems:

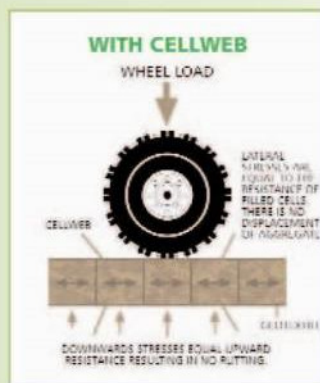
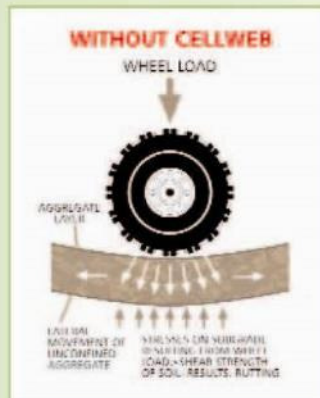


Problems:

- Compaction of subsoils (especially by construction traffic) causing oxygen and nutrient depletion
- Creating an impermeable surface that prevents water reaching the roots
- Changes in ground level and water table
- Damage caused during excavation
- Contamination of the subsoil

By using CellWeb Tree Root Protection System you can avoid these problems and ensure the tree's long-term future. BS 5837:1991 (revised 2005) and APN 1 provide information for the protection of trees during the construction process, and CellWeb is a well-established solution that conforms to these guidelines.

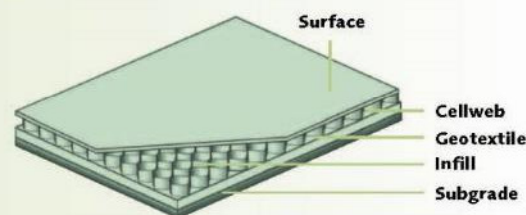
Product features



CellWeb's patented design with its unique cellular structure and perforated cell walls reduces the vertical load pressure on tree roots and prevents damage. With clean granular materials as infill, air and moisture can reach the roots to encourage healthy growth.

With no-dig solutions being the preferred option of most Arboricultural Consultants and Tree Officers, CellWeb is ideal as only the surface vegetation need be removed. As well as avoiding disruption to the roots this reduces installation time and saves money.

What's more CellWeb also cuts down the depth required for the sub base – in most cases by 50% for further cost savings. CellWeb also significantly reduces surface rutting, increasing the long-term performance of the finished surface.



Using CellWeb for tree root protection gives you these benefits:

- Reduced depth of excavation required
- Preventing the compaction of subsoils
- Preventing oxygen and nutrient depletion
- Environmentally sound
- Quick, easy and cost-effective installation
- Free technical support available

CellWeb gives you the cost-effectiveness you need at the same time as helping to preserve trees.

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Access road for the National Lake District Parks Authority.
Site before construction pictured above.



CellWeb during installation.



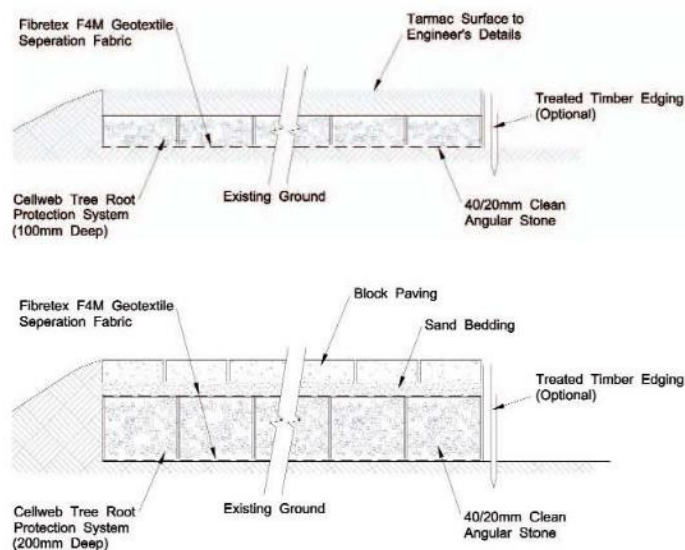
Final surfacing.

Final surfacing

The CellWeb Tree Root Protection is totally confined within the clean stone sub base, therefore you can choose whichever surface materials are most appropriate for your installation. Some materials are more suitable than others and serious consideration should be given to the porosity of the surface for continued healthy growth of the tree. An ideal surfacing are DuoBlocks: a grass reinforcement and gravel retention system. Geosynthetics can supply these systems for a visually attractive surface that also has the advantage of being fully porous.

Loose or bonded gravels can be used as an alternative hard landscaping and CellWeb can also be used with block paviors whose porous joints will permit moisture and air transfer to the roots. Where planning allows, porous asphalt is yet another possible surfacing treatment.

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Appendix 3: Programme of Site Monitoring

The Daisy Croft, Henfield Site Monitoring Form

To be completed by the named arboriculturist and emailed to the client and tree officer at the completion of each operation.

Arboriculturist.....

Client.....

Project Manager.....

Tree Officer.....

(The above to be filled in with names and contact numbers)

OPERATION	TIMING	DATE	COMMENTS
Pre-commencement meeting or contact with project/site manager.	Before any works or pre-works on site, including storage of materials		
Site visit to check tree protection barrier is as specified and in the correct location	Before construction begins on site		
Spot check of 'no dig' construction of new areas of hard surface within the RPA	During ground works		
Completion of development	Once all construction activity has been completed		