



DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

TREE CONDITION SURVEY

PUBLIC BRIDLEWAY
ADJACENT TO CHANNELLS BROOK
(BETWEEN RUSPER ROAD & WIMLAND ROAD)
NORTH HORSHAM

CLIENT: LEGAL & GENERAL STRATEGIC LAND LTD.

JULY 2026
Ref: 07038 / 2026

REPORT BY: SARAH DUCKWORTH

DipArb(RFS), TechCert(ArborA), M. Arbor.A, BA (Hons)
LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector



Prepared by: Sarah Duckworth

Position: Arboricultural Consultant

Qualifications: DipArb(RFS),TechCert(ArborA),M. Arbor.A, BA (Hons),
LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector

File ref: 07038 / 2026

Date Issued: 28th July 2026

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Instruction	4
1.2	Inspection information	4
1.3	Qualifications	4
1.4	Insurance	4
2	STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION.....	5
2.1	Tree Preservation Orders.....	5
2.2	Conservation Areas	5
2.3	Felling Licences	5
3	GENERAL GUIDANCE	6
3.1	Tree Work Good Practice.....	6
3.2	Protected Species	6
3.3	Management of Deadwood	6
4	SCOPE & LIMITATIONS	7
4.1	Scope.....	7
4.2	Caveats.....	7
5	TREE SURVEY DATA	8
6	SITE PLANS.....	17

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

This Arboricultural Report has been commissioned by Mark Wild on behalf of Legal & General Strategic Land Limited.

I have been asked to walk the Public Bridleway, Channells Brook, North Horsham to identify deadwood in the canopies of adjacent trees to be removed where it poses an unacceptable risk to users of the bridleway.

The report is to specify any necessary remedial tree works to address identified hazards in individual trees whilst acknowledging and respecting their significance to amenity and ecology of the local area.

No arboricultural survey can certify a tree as “safe.” The purpose is to demonstrate a reasonable and proportionate inspection regime under duty-of-care principles, not eliminate all risk.

1.2 Inspection information

The trees were inspected on Thursday 16th July 2026 by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant.

On the day of the survey the weather was dry and sunny. Visibility was good.

Trees were inspected from ground level only. Non-invasive inspection equipment (mallet and metal probe) were used to assess the structural integrity at the base and trunk of individual trees where the visual inspection identified the need.

1.3 Qualifications

Surveyor: Sarah Duckworth

- Royal Forestry Society’s Professional Diploma
- Arboricultural Association’s Technicians Certificate (with Distinction)
- LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector
- Arboricultural Association Professional Member

1.4 Insurance

Sarah Duckworth t/a Duckworths Arboriculture Limited is insured with Hiscox Insurance

- Public Liability £10,000,000
- Professional Indemnity £2,000,000

2 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

2.1 Tree Preservation Orders

I have confirmed on the Horsham District Council website that at the time of this report, trees north of the Public Bridleway are protected by Woodland 1 of Tree Preservation Order ref TPO/1476.

No works should be undertaken to trees subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority. However, removing deadwood from a tree with a TPO does not require prior council permission, provided the work is strictly limited to dead branches and does not cut into living tissue. It would be prudent to give the Council notification ahead of these works so that they are informed in case of enquiries from local residents.



Figure 1 - Horsham District Council Tree Preservation Order Map

2.2 Conservation Areas

Trees along Channells Brook are not within a Conservation Area.

2.3 Felling Licences

Outside of domestic gardens, you must first apply to the Forestry Commission for a felling licence if you want to cut down trees containing more than five cubic metres of wood in any calendar quarter. However, there are exceptions to this rule. For example, you do not need a licence to fell trees in enclosed gardens or removing dead or dangerous trees.

The Forestry Commission usually requires felled trees to be restocked and does not normally grant licences to clear woodland permanently or to change woodland to agricultural use.

3 GENERAL GUIDANCE

3.1 Tree Work Good Practice

All tree works specified should be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'.

In order to limit the harm to trees caused by the pruning operations, pruning work on live trees (aside from trees to be felled) should be undertaken in the summer months (July and August) avoiding periods of drought. No tree pruning work is advisable during the period immediately before or after leaf break (February to June) when the trees' energy reserves are most depleted.

Chippings arising from the work should not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood, brash and any other arisings from the tree work should not be burnt on site.

You are advised to use a properly qualified and experienced company who carry Public and Products Liability Insurance with a minimum of £2,000,000 cover and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. A List of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association – www.trees.org.uk.

3.2 Protected Species

In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats - Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, you must consider the timing and type of tree work operations including hedge pruning to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees and hedgerows.

It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

Non-urgent major tree work involving tree removal or reduction and hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is considered to be from 1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.

All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

3.3 Management of Deadwood

Dead and decaying trees are vital components of a properly functioning wooded ecosystem and play a key role in sustaining biodiversity and soil fertility. A balanced and healthy tree ecosystem features deadwood in various locations both on the ground and in the canopy. It is therefore undesirable to remove all areas of dead or decaying wood from the tree groups as this would harm the natural ecosystem. Standing deadwood, dead branches and other defects with ecological value have been retained where it is considered reasonable and safe to do so.

Where trees are removed, it will benefit the local ecology to leave a high stump (ideally 2-3m) as a standing monolith where it is safe and reasonable to do so, a percentage of the wood, (particularly wood that is already decayed) should be stacked and left on site for habitat value where possible (taking care not to restrict access for future surveys).

4 SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

4.1 Scope

The report is to identify deadwood only as it relates to the Bridleway. It was beyond the scope of this survey to sever and remove ivy or clear dense vegetation.

The assessment does not constitute a detailed health and safety survey of all trees. Remedial tree works have been identified to remove dead trees and branches from the trees whilst acknowledging and respecting their local significance to the amenity of the Bridleway and biodiversity of the wider landscape. Specifications for works are based on an assumed reinspection within two years.

The extent of the survey was limited to a survey of trees to assess for deadwood as viewed from the Public Bridleway only. It is the client's responsibility to ensure that this report covers all areas under the brief of the tree inspection and refer any concerns regarding this matter back to the Arboricultural Consultant.

4.2 Caveats

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

The survey looks for deadwood or defects in branches over the highway which may make the failure of the affected branches foreseeable. The report then makes recommendations for remedial works which would reduce the probability of failure where the hazard presented poses an unacceptable risk to persons or property.

Healthy trees or parts of healthy trees may fail in normal weather situations, although the risk increases with storm conditions and, as the consequences of such weather events are unforeseeable, Sarah Duckworth (trading as Duckworths Arboriculture Limited) cannot be held liable for any such failures.

Trees are dynamic living organisms subject to change, whose health and condition can be subject to significant change influenced by internal and external factors. The assessment, conclusions and recommendations from the report are based on the condition of the trees and surrounding ground conditions at the time of my visit. If the condition of the trees evidently changes or where tree(s) are subject to development or ground works within their rooting areas or extreme weather conditions, further inspection may be required.

This report is valid for two years from the survey date. Recommendations for works are based on a presumed reinspection within 2 years. A follow-on inspection of trees is due before 16th July 2028.

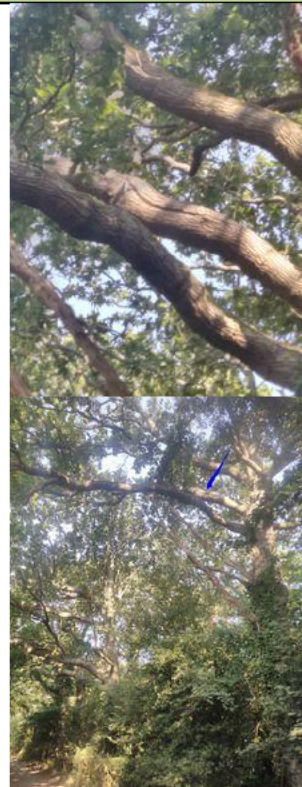
Trees can never be guaranteed to be 100% safe. Regular inspections by competent and / or suitably qualified arboriculturists will help identify potential problems before they become acute.

5 TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T001	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 20-25 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad tree, 2.5m back from bridleway. Several dead branches over bridleway to be removed. Broad crown. Foliage density normal.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	
T002	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad tree, 2.5m back from bridleway. Prolific ivy on trunk into lower crown. Several dead branches over bridleway to be removed. Asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	
T003	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Dead	Recently deceased scorched birch within falling distance of bridleway.	Dead	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Fell to ground level and stack. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	

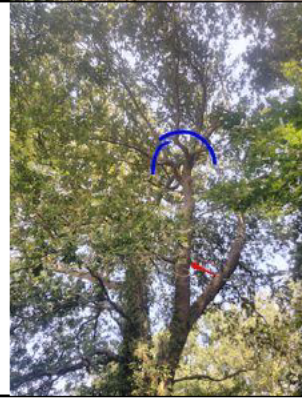
Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T004	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 20-25 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 120 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad tree, 1m back from bridleway. Tree suffered recent major branch failure -summer branch drop? Some smaller dead branches over bridleway to be removed. 3m long dead branch stub 1m above fallen branch appears stable and has habitat potential with cavity at tip. Broad crown. Foliage density normal.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. 3m long dead branch stub 1m above fallen branch appears stable and has habitat potential with cavity at tip - retain for habitat value (highlighted in yellow). Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	
T005	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 25-30 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad tree, 3m back from bridleway. Several dead branches over bridleway to be removed. Broad, asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal but clustered at tips. Large limb from 5.5m above ground level undermined by decay / necrotic bark.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Reduce side branch undermined by decay to safe height - 6m above fork. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	
T008	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 25-30 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	1.5m back from bridleway. Several small to medium sized dead branches over bridleway to be removed includes one or two larger branches in upper crown. Broad, asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal. Epicormic shoots on lateral branches.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T009	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 76 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad tree, 1m back from bridleway. Several smaller dead branches over bridleway and larger dead branches adjacent to edge of bridleway to be removed. Broad, asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal Asymmetrical canopy.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	
T010	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Mature ivy clad Ash 2m from bridleway. Cavity and hollow trunk with habitat potential 6m above ground level. Upper canopy mostly dead. Fungus: Inonotus hispidus (Shaggy Polypore) Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 4 - 25%-0% remaining canopy	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Access	Top at 8m and remove lower branches leaving trunk as a monolith and dry cavity in hollow trunk where possible for habitat value. Timescale: 16-Jul-2027 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T011	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 25-30 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Historic wounding and decay on South side of base. Elsewhere good bark intact. Good wound wood formation. Single stem. Dead branches on lower trunk. Foliage sparse and clustered. Significant dieback in crown. Large split limb over bridleway 8m above ground level.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Reduce side branch undermined by crack to safe length - 3m. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	
T012	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 58 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Smaller tree, 1m back from bridleway. Several slender dead branches in crown and larger branches along edge of bridleway to be removed. Broad, asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T013	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 10-15 Crown Radius (m): 6.5 DBH (cm): 46 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Smaller tree, 1m back from bridleway. Several dead branches in crown and along edge of bridleway to be removed. Suppressed, asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	
T014 (T068)	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 6.5 DBH (cm): 850 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad tree. Prolific suckering epicormic growth on trunk. Foliage density normal. Prolific epicormic growth on branches. Minor dead wood throughout crown. One or two larger dead branches over bridleway. Includes low branch 6m above ground level over bridleway and undermined by decay.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Remove deadwood and decaying branches over bridleway back to healthy growth. Timescale: 16-Jul-2027 (1 Year)	
T015	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 10-15 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Smaller tree, 1m back from bridleway. Base and trunk obscured by prolific ivy and epicormic shoots. Several slender dead branches in lower crown over bridleway to be removed. Broad, asymmetrical crown. Canopy formed primarily on epicormic shoots along branches. Foliage healthy but tree lacks vigour.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T016	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 850 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Within dense hedgerow. Broad canopy. Foliage sparse and clustered. One or two larger dead branches over bridleway.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Remove deadwood over bridleway back to live growth. Timescale: 16-Jul-2027 (1 Year)	
T017	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 10-15 Crown Radius (m): 6.5 DBH (cm): 90 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Within dense vegetation. Retrenching canopy with significant dieback at tips. Foliage sparse and clustered. One or two larger dead branches over bridleway and publicly accessible verge.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood over bridleway and verge back to live growth. Timescale: 16-Jul-2027 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T018	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 52 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Mature ivy clad tree. Broad crown. Prolific dieback throughout canopy. Long slender dead branches over bridleway. Removal of Deadwood required but tree has reduced life expectancy therefore more appropriate to fell. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Fell to ground level. Timescale: 16-Jul-2027 (1 Year)	
T019	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 20-25 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 95 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Large ivy clad oak, 1m from bridleway. Base and trunk obscured by prolific ivy. Twin stem from 6m. Decay / habitat hole on branch on east side of canopy just beyond bridleway. The upper crown of this branch would affect path in the event of failure. Small to medium sized dead wood over bridleway. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Access	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Reduce tips of decayed branch east side of crown by 5-6m pollarding to just above previous reduction points. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T020	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Dead	Leaning dead slender trunk within falling distance of bridleway.	Dead	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Fell to ground level Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	
T021	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Prominent tree. Base obscured by dense vegetation. Ivy clad. Broad canopy. Foliage density normal. One or two larger dead branches over bridleway includes broken branch hung in upper canopy. Prolific epicormic growth on branches.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Remove deadwood over bridleway back to live growth. Timescale: 16-Jul-2027 (1 Year)	
T022	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Asymmetrical canopy. Foliage density normal. One or two larger dead branches over bridleway.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Remove deadwood over bridleway back to live growth. Timescale: 16-Jul-2027 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T023	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 10-15 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Small ivy clad tree in dense hedge. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 3 - 50%-25% remaining canopy	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Fell to hedge height. Timescale: 16-Jul-2027 (1 Year)	
T024	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	2m back from bridleway. Dead ivy stems on trunk. One or two small to medium sized dead branches over bridleway to be removed. Asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal. Epicormic shoots on lateral branches.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	Remove deadwood within falling distance of bridleway. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (6 Months)	



DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

6 SITE PLANS

