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Arboricultural Association
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ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED TIMBER FRAMED PORCH, GARAGE & REPLACEMENT STORAGE SHED

AT

**46 BLACKTHORNS
HURSTPIERPOINT
BN6 9TF**

BY

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Our ref: J68.11
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. received instructions from Mr P. Powers to undertake an inspection of trees located on and immediately adjacent to the site referred to as No. 46 Blackthorns, Hurstpierpoint, BN6 9TF. The purpose of the inspection was to produce a base inventory of the tree stock and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment of redevelopment proposals.

1.2 The proposals are for a new timber framed garage to replace an existing car port; a new timber framed porch to replace the existing and a new storage shed to replace an existing metal shed. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by M-design.

1.3 The trees were inspected on 11th February 2026 by Tim Laddiman, BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A., Chartered Arboriculturist and Principal Consultant of Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.

2. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 No. 46 Blackthorns is an end of terrace, two storey house with rear conservatory and attached car port, located on the west side of a residents car park with gardens to the south and west. To the south of the concrete surfaced car port is a surfaced parking space with a metal storage shed on an above ground concrete slab and several wooden sheds. Beyond these to the south is a drainage ditch and further properties. To the west is a recreation ground at a raised level.

2.2 Within the gardens are two mature Oak trees and a small young Ash, with further trees in gardens to the south of the drainage ditch.

3. SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY

3.1 Only those trees in proximity to the proposals were included in the inspections.

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 T1 to T6 inclusive. Tree numbers, together with BS recommended colour coding of condition, have been added to the Tree Constraints Plan, our drawing no. J68.11/01 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. A separate detailed tree survey sheet is 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 two mature Oak trees were inspected, along with a small, young Ash and a line of relatively small/young developing trees in gardens beyond the drainage ditch.

6.2 The Oak T1 is the largest in canopy dimensions and is in a very good condition. T2 Oak has basal dead bark, indicating possible root plate decay issues and canopy damage, limiting its potential lifespan.

6.3 The younger/smaller trees beyond the drainage ditch have considerable future growth potential.

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	Tree No.	Sub Total
A	-	-
B	T1, T2	2
C	G3, T4, T5, T6	4
U	-	-
	TOTAL	**6**

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 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 below 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 redevelopment proposals.

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m²)
T1	Common Oak	B2	c700	c8.4	c222
T2	Common Oak	B2	930	11.2	394
G3	Lawson/Leyland Cypress	C2	<350	<4.2	<55
T4	Ash	C1	130	1.6	8
T5	Common Oak	C2	c300	c3.6	c41
T6	Hawthorn	C2	c250	c3.6	c28

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

8. REDEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

8.1 The proposals are for a new timber framed garage to replace an existing car port; a new timber framed porch to replace the existing and a new storage shed to replace an existing metal shed. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by M-design.

8.2 The supplied proposed site layout produced by M-design has been used as the base for the Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. Tree Protection Plan, drawing no. J68.11/02 in Appendix 3. This indicates measures to protect trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 requirements.

9. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSALS ON TREES

9.1 No trees require removal for the proposals and no tree surgery works are necessary.

9.2 The proposed replacement shed for the existing metal shed is within the RPA of T2 Common Oak only. However, the new store will be utilising the existing above ground level concrete slab.

View from Oak T2 towards existing metal shed and car port.
Note raised concrete slab beneath metal shed and raised level of concrete slab to car port.

9.3 No excavations will be necessary and access will mainly be from the road through the existing fence panels, operating on the existing slab to remove the existing metal shed and install the new shed. There are no risks to tree roots from T2 Oak.

9.4 For the proposed timber framed garage, this will utilise the existing area of load bearing concrete slab with its possible replacement like for like. This represents minimal risk of any potential root disturbance to the peripheral RPA of T2 Oak.

View in to existing car port and adjoining parking area of load bearing concrete slabs.

9.5 Overall the potential impact of the proposals on trees is considered negligible and there are no grounds for a refusal based on arboricultural matters.

10. TREE PROTECTION FENCING

10.1 ***Location of fencing***

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

10.2 ***Design of fencing***

10.2.1 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.

10.2.2 Examples of the fencing specification and signage required are included in Appendix 4.

10.3 ***Timing of fencing***

10.3.1 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 utilising existing areas of hard standing and drive.

10.4 ***Additional precautions***

10.4.1 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.

11. GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES

11.1 The area shown hatched on the Tree Protection Plan is to be covered in a geotextile, over which 100mm of woodchip is to be placed, topped with minimum 12mm thickness non slip surfaced OSB/plywood boards or side butting scaffold boards.

11.2 Installation of the ground protection measures should take place at the same time as the protective fencing, prior to demolition, and remain in place until completion of construction. The area requiring ground protection measures is indicated by cross hatching on the Tree Protection Plan.

12. SITE OPERATIONS AND MATERIALS STORAGE

12.1 All materials will utilise the existing concrete surfaced parking area. Due to the small scale of the proposals materials will typically be brought in on an as and when needed basis.

13. SUMMARY

13.1 The proposals do not require any tree removal or tree works.

13.2 The proposals only overlap with the outer RPA of one Oak tree. With the proposals re-using existing areas of built-up concrete there are no adverse potential impacts on the root system of the Oak.

13.3 Robust tree protection measures to BS5837:2012 requirements ensure no ground compaction or root damage will occur.

13.4 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 demolition and construction works.

Tim Laddiman
Chartered Arboriculturist
Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX 1

TREE SURVEY EXPLANATORY SHEET

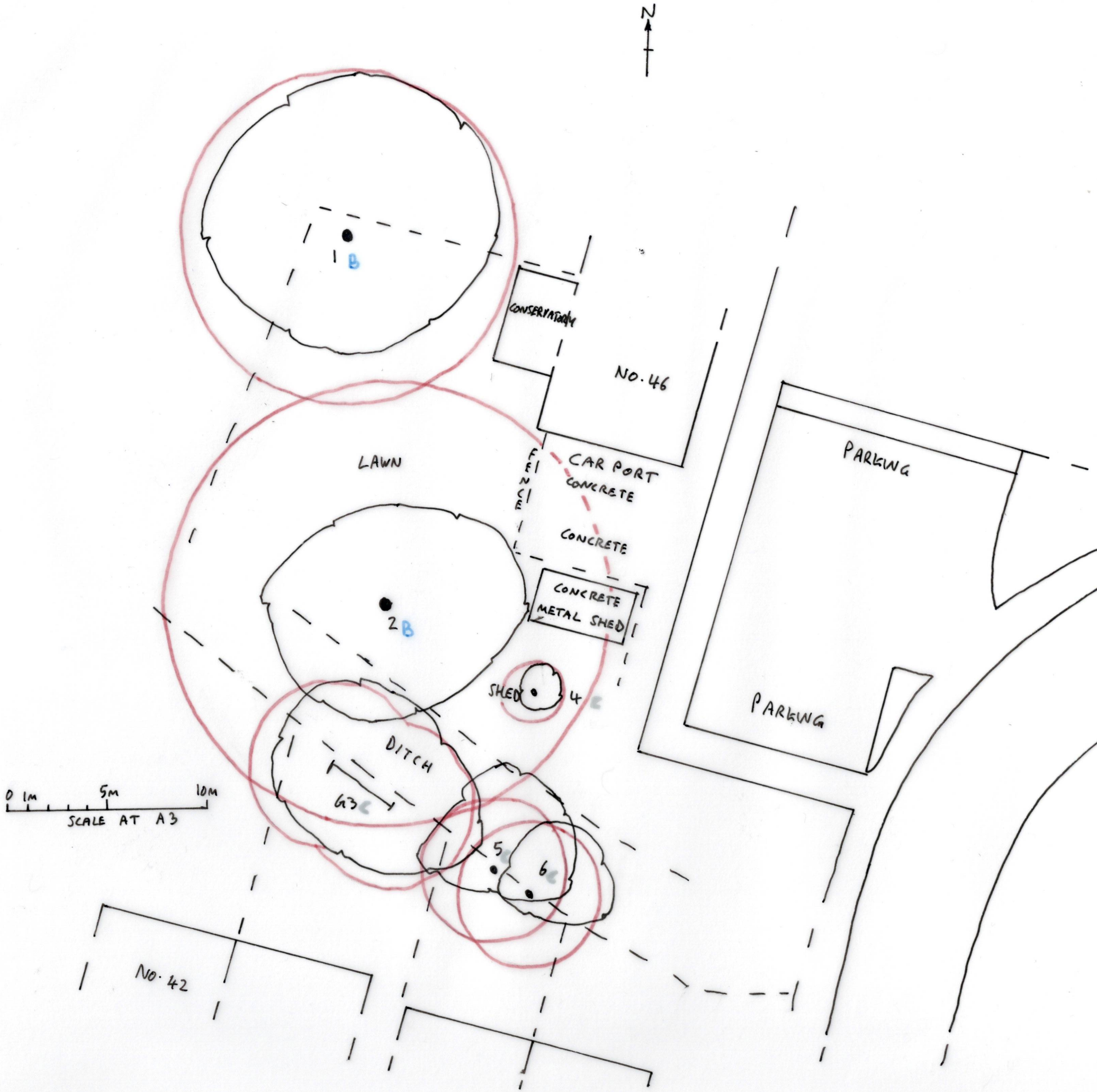
Height	in metres (estimated where ground uneven or access restricted).
Stem count	number of stems
Stem diameter	in mm. at 1.5m. above ground level.
Branch spread	radial spread in metres at four main compass points (estimated where no access).
Age class	Young - Y Semi Mature - SM Mature - M Over mature - 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							
T1	Common Oak	16	1	c700	8	7.5	6	7	M	3.5+	Good	40+	B2	Twin stemmed at 3m. Part ivy clad. Crown raised and reduced in past	
T2	Common Oak	11	1	930	5	7.5	c6	6	M	3+	Fair	20-40	B2	Multi-stemmed at 2.5m. Central stem torn in half in past with some surface decay of wound. Hollows in several stems. Heavily crown reduced and raised in past. Basal dead bark to N and W	
G3	Lawson/Leyland Cypress	<10	1	<350	<5	<5	<4	<3	Y	0+	Good	40+	C2	Variable height	
T4	Ash	3	2	130	1.5	1.5	1	0.5	Y	2+	Poor	10-20	C1	Twin stemmed <1m. Heavily pruned	
T5	Common Oak	8	1	c300	5.5	4	c1	4	Y	2+	Unconfirmed	40+	C2	Heavily ivy clad. Multi-stemmed. Leaning E. Cut back to S	
T6	Hawthorn	4	Multi	c250	4	4	c1	1.5	M	1+	Unconfirmed	40+	C2	Crowded. Ivy clad. Cut back to S	

APPENDIX 2



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Tel: 01435 862444

Site: **46 Blackthorns, Hurstpierpoint, BN6 9TF**

Title: **TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN**

Key:

- Tree Location
- Group Location
- 1 - 6 Tree/Group Number
- Crown spread
- BS calculated root protection area

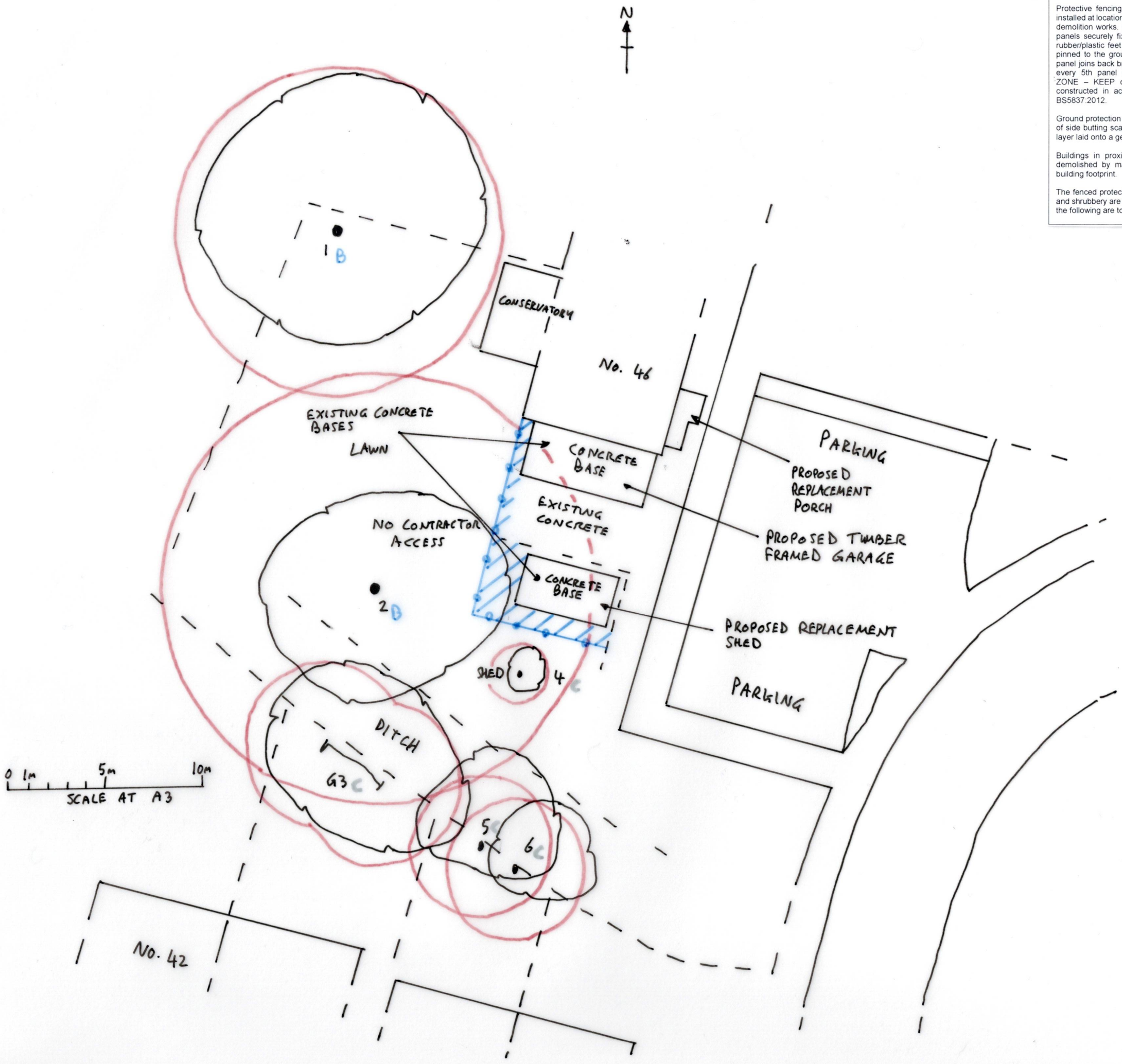
BS Category of Condition

Green	A - most desirable for retention
Blue	B - desirable for retention
Grey	C - could be retained
Red	U – unsuitable for retention

Scale: 1:200 @ A3 **Date:** 17/02/2026

DRAWING NO.: J68.11/01

APPENDIX 3



TREE PROTECTION INFORMATION

Protective fencing measures to be installed at locations specified prior to commencement of any site works.

Protective fencing and ground protection measures to be installed at locations specified prior to commencement of any demolition works. 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.

Ground protection measures to comprise a single thickness of side butting scaffold boards over a 100mm compressible layer laid onto a geotextile.

Buildings in proximity to protective fencing areas to be demolished by machinery pulling walls inwards onto the building footprint.

The fenced protection zones around retained trees, hedges and shrubbery are to be regarded as sacrosanct and none of the following are to occur within these areas:

- Storage or disposal of any soil, building materials, machinery, fuel or waste residues of any description.

- Siting of any temporary structures of any description including site offices/sales buildings, temporary car parking facilities, porta-loos, storage compounds or temporary hard standing areas.

- Excavations, soil/turf stripping, raising/lowering of existing levels or alterations to the existing natural surfaces/ground conditions of any other description.

- Location of temporary drainage, water supplies or any other temporary underground services.

- No use, movement or parking of any machinery or vehicles of any description.

- Additionally, no fires shall be lit within 20m of the trunks of any trees or the centre line of any hedgerow to be retained.

- Any services, drainage and soakaways are to be kept outside indicated root protection areas wherever possible. Where excavation is necessary, these should be undertaken by hand and to the requirements of NJUG Volume 4 "Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees".

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Site: 46 Blackthorns, Hurstpierpoint, BN6 9TF

Title: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Key:

- Tree Location
- Group Location
- 1 - 6 — Tree/Group Number
- Crown spread
- BS calculated root protection area

BS Category of Condition

Green	A - most desirable for retention
Blue	B - desirable for retention
Grey	C - could be retained
Red	U – unsuitable for retention

- Protective Fencing
- Ground Protection Measures

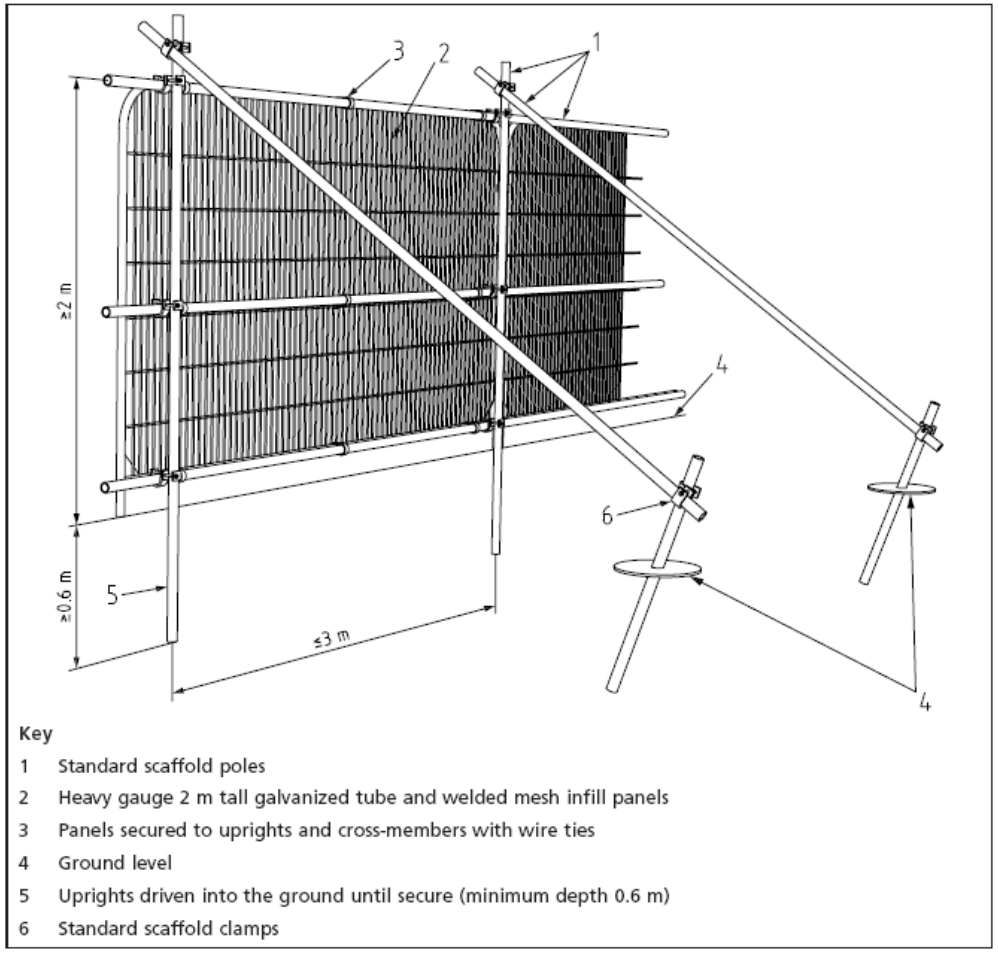
Scale: 1:200 @ A3 **Date:** 17/02/2026

DRAWING NO.: J68.11/02

APPENDIX 4

BS5837:2012: FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

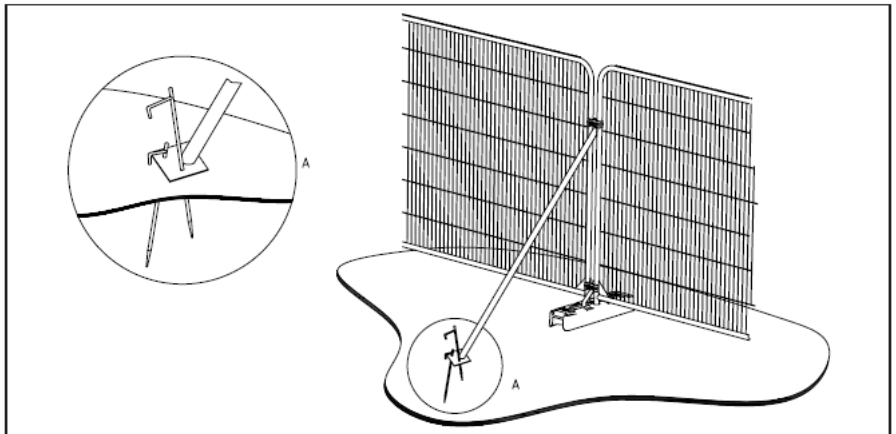
Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



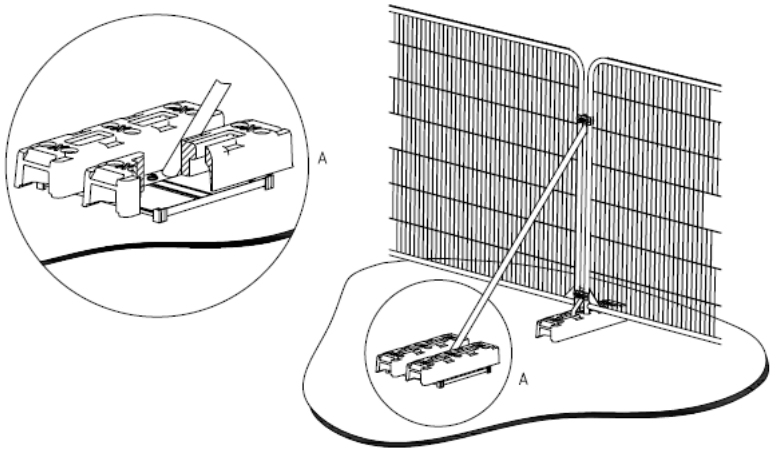
Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3 **Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

PROTECTIVE FENCING.
THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT

TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY