

Arboricultural Report:

Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

Client: Rachel White

Site Address: Belmont, Felcot Road, Furnace Wood, RH19 2QA.

Prepared by: James Cox (BSc. Hons, AA Tech Cert Arb, M.Arbor.A)

Date: 12th October 2026

Ref: aiams1/belmont/26

Executive Summary

The following planning proposal has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for consideration:

Alterations to existing dwelling, including removal of existing roof and flat roof rear extension, two storey front extension and additional first floor and new roof together with alterations to the existing garage.

Southern Beeches Ltd has been commissioned to assess the impact of the proposal upon trees within and adjacent to the site, setting out protection measures, where necessary, that are to be adopted in order to successfully integrate the development project into its surroundings.

Two low quality trees- Silver Birch (T3) and Cherry (T5) have been identified for removal, primarily due their poor condition and the likely installation of an updated waste water treatment plant at the front of the site in due course. Some light pruning of the Oak (T1) will be required to facilitate the additional storey and to maintain a comfortable separation between the tree and habitable spaces. The proposed tree works will have a low, although noticeable impact upon the local landscape in the short term, but will be mitigated through re-planting of suitable trees along the site frontage.

Tree No's 1 and 2 are the most significant trees in relation to the proposed scheme and will be retained and protected throughout the various construction phases as described within the report below. The footprint of the proposed scheme remains almost exactly the same as the existing dwelling, other than a small extension along the frontage, located at the periphery of Root Protection Areas (RPA's) belonging to T1 and T2.

According to the local planning authority's online resources, the site is not located within a Conservation Area and none of the trees within the survey are subject to a Tree Preservation Order.

Subject to implementation of the proposal scheme in accordance with the recommendations set out within this report, it is my opinion that the net impact upon the character of the local landscape and health of significant trees will be low and adhere to national and local planning policies.

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1.0 Introduction and Scope

- 1.1 A planning application for the following scheme has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority for consideration. Reference to 'the proposed scheme' below will mean the scheme under consideration by the Local Planning Authority (LPA):
Alterations to existing dwelling, including removal of existing roof and flat roof rear extension, two storey front extension and additional first floor and new roof together with alterations to the existing garage.
- 1.2 I have been appointed by the client as a competent and qualified arboricultural consultant to; i) assess relevant trees in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations' (The BS); ii) detail the arboricultural consequences of the proposed project and assess its visual impact upon trees and amenity; iii) provide recommendations for effective tree protection where necessary, which are commensurate and appropriate for the scale and type of development.
- 1.3 This report sets out protection measures that may be adopted to ensure effective tree preservation during construction of the proposed scheme. The general principles are that; category 'A' and 'B' trees are to be retained and protected during development; the established fenced and ground protected areas are exclusion zones for the duration of the construction (or as duly agreed) and; excavations within the BS root protection areas (RPA) of retained trees will be subject to professional assessment.
- 1.4 Any operational practices recommended in this report are to be undertaken by the appropriate specialist company. Operatives are to carry out the relevant risk assessment and record such information, prior to commencement of tasks and work in accordance with current Health and Safety standards, practices and legislation. Unless formally agreed, no contractors are assessed, appointed or monitored by Southern Beeches Ltd. Responsibility and liability of all actions, non-actions, products and services associated directly with this report will be limited to the relevant client and contractor.

2.0 Site Visit and Tree Survey Methodology

2.1 The trees were inspected in accordance with the BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations on 4th September 2026 and a total of 5 tree records are provided within the Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) at **Appendix 1**.

2.2 **Tree Survey and Report Limitations:** The trees were visually inspected from ground level from within the site boundary using non-invasive methods only. The height, crown spread and crown clearance for each tree was estimated to the nearest metre. The DBH (stem diameter at breast height) was measured to the nearest millimetre where access permitted.

2.3 A tree's BS root protection area (RPA) is based upon a radius measurement taken from the trunk centre and is included with reference to para. 4.6 of the BS (See **Appendix 1**). Professional arboricultural judgement may identify modifications to the morphology of an RPA. Any work within a tree's RPA will be subject to professional advice and guidance, particularly where construction is required within this area but beyond the position of fixed tree protection fencing.

2.4 A full condition assessment of the trees (including for example the assessment of decay or defects and its implications) has not been undertaken as this information is considered beyond the scope of this report.

3.0 Site and Tree Appraisal

3.1 The site comprises an existing detached single storey property with separate garage and gardens to the front and rear. The property is located within a residential area of Furnace Wood with similar dwellings on either side and vehicle access via the main entrance off Felcot Road to the east. The gardens are primarily laid to lawn with several mature deciduous trees within the front and rear gardens. The site is approximately level across all four cardinal points.

3.2 The details of trees relevant to the proposal are presented within the Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) at **Appendix 1** with their locations shown upon the Tree Protection Plan (TPP1_2HL_26) at **Appendix 2**.

- 3.2.1 The most significant trees in relation to quality and proximity to the proposed scheme are the English Oak (T1) and the Common Beech (T2). These are early mature/mature trees that have grown together as a pair within the front garden. As such they are of high landscape value and at least 'B' grade in quality according to the BS. Another English Oak (T4) is located in the north-east corner of the plot (more remote from development), with two further 'U' grade trees Silver Birch (T3) and Flowering Cherry (T5) completing the group of trees relevant to the proposal.



Figs.1 & 2: View of existing dwelling to be redeveloped with T1 visible to the left of the image; T1 and T2 forming a pair of high quality trees.



- 3.3 **Statutory Tree Protection:** The Town & Country Planning Act (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) provides legislative protection for trees within England. According to the local planning authorities' online resources, the site is not located within a Conservation Area and none of the trees within the tree survey are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). This should be verified with the local planning authority prior to commencing work on any trees within the site.
- 3.4 **Relevant National Planning Policies include:** National Planning Policy Framework- 2024 (NPPF); National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG); National Design Guide- 2019 (NDG);

3.4.1 Paragraphs 136b and 186d of the NPPF 2024 recognises that trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and states that planning decisions should ensure that existing trees are retained wherever possible.

3.4.2 **Relevant Local Planning Policies include:** District Plan (2014- 2031) (LPP); DP37- Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows; PDP26- Character and Design; DP38- Biodiversity; DP39- Sustainable Design and Construction.

3.5 **Underlying Geology and Soil Type:** According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) website 'Geology of Britain Viewer' geological records suggest that the local bedrock is 'Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand"- interbedded sandstone and siltstone with no superficial deposits; indicating that the associated soil is likely to be free draining in nature. The implications upon overlying soil type, drainage and influence of surrounding vegetation should be discussed with a structural engineer in relation to suitable foundation design for the proposed front extension.

4.0 Proposed Development and Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The proposed scheme includes addition of a first floor and two-storey front extension with alterations to the existing garage. The following paragraphs assess impacts of the proposal upon nearby trees and likely implications for the character of the local landscape.

4.2 **Tree Removal and Pruning- Visual Impacts:** Two small/ low quality trees (T3 and T5) have been recommended for removal within the proposed scheme. The Cherry (T5) is almost completely dead and the Silver Birch (T3) appears to be in significant decline, most likely with a useful life expectancy of less than 10 years (U grade). Therefore, in my opinion, the visual impact of these losses upon the local landscape and character of the area will be low, particularly if new planting along the site frontage is successfully factored into the scheme.

4.2.1 All other existing trees are to be retained and protected within the current scheme with some pruning of the canopy belonging to the Oak (T1) required to facilitate the proposed additional storey. There is evidence that this tree has been pruned previously due to its proximity to both Belmont and the neighbouring property

Autumn. Therefore, I believe it is reasonable and practicable to perform a similar canopy reduction, allowing the tree to be safely retained without negatively affecting its long-term survival, whilst providing a comfortable separation from existing and proposed habitable spaces.

- 4.3 **Retained Trees- Root Protection Area (RPA):** Other than the addition of a small two-storey extension to the existing frontage, the footprint of the proposed scheme remains exactly the same, with no alterations to the existing foundations. In addition to the standard circular BS model and with reference to section 2.3 above, I have provided a modified RPA for T1 and T2 upon the TPP at **Appendix 2**. This takes into account the presence of nearby structures and hard surfacing upon the distribution of tree roots. Using either model, it is clear that the proposed extension to the dwellings footprint lies at the periphery of the RPA and accounts for a tiny proportion of its total area, within which, any roots present are likely to be small in diameter (<25mm). Therefore, excavation and construction of new foundations associated with the proposed extension is unlikely to have significant detrimental effects upon T1 and T2.



Figs. 3 & 4: View of trees proposed for removal- Silver Birch (T3) and Cherry (T5).

- 4.3.1 At present the waste water collection tank is located at the rear of the property, making emptying difficult and inconvenient for both the occupiers and workforce. It is envisaged that as part of the improvement works a new waste water treatment system, including underground tank and associated pipe work will be installed at the

front of the site, avoiding the RPA's of retained trees whilst solving the issues relating to current access and maintenance.

4.4 Retained trees- Post Development Considerations: The relationship between trees, their growth and living space is common cause for concern and conflicts; through size, excess shading and dropping of debris such as leaves and fruit. In this current scheme, the separation between trees and the proposed habitable spaces is acceptable providing that light pruning works are carried out to T1, as recommended within **Table 1** below.

4.5 The impacts of the proposed scheme upon nearby trees are summarised in tables 1 and 2 below. An assessment of the visual impact of the works resulting from the scheme is also provided.

Table 1- Proposed/ Recommended Tree Works

Tree Works (Spec.)	Tree No's	Visual Impact of Works*	Available Replacement Planting (Y/N)	Comments
Fell to ground level. (Sp6)	3, 5	Low	Y	Low quality trees to be replaced. All other large trees to be retained and protected.
Reduce canopy by 1-2m to previous pruning points (Sp1).	1	Low	N/A	Repetition of works previously carried out to provide clearance from proposed first floor extension and neighbouring property Autumn.

*This is a preliminary visual appraisal based upon the opinion of the author having inspected the trees in the context of their current surroundings. None- (no change or beneficial impact) Negligible or indiscernible difference to treed landscape; Low- Noticeable but mitigated by retention of other landscape trees and features; Medium- Obvious but temporary alteration to the treed landscape; High- Obvious and permanent alteration to the landscape.

Visual receptors include the public or community at large, residents, visitors or other groups of viewers together with the visual amenity of potentially affected people.

Specifications for recommended tree works:

General

All work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations' and with current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover, equipment and PPE. All works and processes are to comply with all relevant Planning, Wildlife, Environmental, Conservation and Health and Safety legislation.

Sp1. Crown reduction will include reducing the height and spread of a tree's canopy (branching structure) whilst retaining the tree's natural tree form (species determined). The amount of reduction is described in linear metres e.g.

2m (from 6m to 4m radial spread) or 3m (from 15m to 12m tree height). Crown reduction work will be undertaken for a specific purpose, which may include containing tree growth in a given location or reducing wind purchase and stress.

Sp6. Felling involves the careful removal of a tree to ground level (or other specified height), either in sections or in one unit (straight felling). The method of felling will be suited to the constraints of the site and judged by the competent operator undertaking the task. Removing the stump may be part of the requirements and this will be carried out using a mechanical stump grinder where accessible.

Table 2. Summary of Impacts of Construction upon Trees*

Tree No.	Landscape Contribution	Impact	Distance / Area ¹	Tolerance ²	Mitigation	Impact Assessment ³
3, 5	Low	Removed due to poor condition and short useful life expectancy	N/A	N/A	1. Carry out all permitted tree works prior to commencement. 2. Retain and protect all other trees. 3. Replacement tree planting	Low
1	High	Canopy damage during construction; future pressure to over prune/ remove tree	N/A	High	1. Carry out professional pruning to reduce canopy. 2. Adhere to BS3998: 2010	Low
1, 2	High	Possible root severance during construction of new foundations for front extension	8.5/ ca.1%	High	1. Carry out site monitoring. 2. Cleanly prune back any roots discovered during excavations for new foundations.	Low

1. Distance of construction activities from main trunk of tree (m)/ Area of RPA affected by construction works (%).

2. Tolerance of species to proposed work within extent of RPA, in association with proposed tree protection

3. High- long term impact upon tree(s) and landscape; Medium- short term impact upon tree(s) and landscape; Low- no material impact or improvement upon tree(s) and landscape.

4.6 New Tree Planting: New planting is feasible at this site as illustrated within the TPP at **Appendix 2**. The final selection of species, size, and number of trees would be matters to agree with the LPA through a planning condition and all new trees will be specified and planted in accordance with the recommendations in BS 8545 (2014) *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape –Recommendations*.

5.0 Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

5.1 Effective tree protection will be afforded subject to following a logical sequence of events, which will follow a pre-commencement site meeting of relevant parties. A suggested program of works is outlined in **Table 3** below together with the recommended relationship between the Site Agent (SA) and Arboricultural Supervisor (AS).

- 5.2 **Tree Protection Fencing:** In order to afford protection from demolition and construction processes associated with this proposed scheme, tree protection fencing is recommended at the position indicated upon the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 2** (TPP1_B_26). This should remain in situ for the duration of demolition and construction. Recommended examples of the type BS grade tree protection are included at **Appendix 3**.

Table 3. Proposed Sequence of Operations Requiring Arboricultural Supervision

Stage	Action	Trees affected	Notes
1	Pre-commencement meeting	All	Site meeting with all relevant parties to agree protective measures prior to site work commencing
2	Permitted Tree works	1, 3, 5	Contractor to carry out tree works as described in Table 1 above
3	Install protective fencing for duration of construction phases	All retained trees	PRIOR to any ground works
4	Install ground protection	1, 2	Installed prior to site work commencing
5	Construction phases, including suitable root treatment as necessary	1, 2	AS to monitor tree protection at agreed and suitable intervals
6	Remove tree/ ground protection	All retained trees	No tree protection to be removed without prior agreement with the AS
7	Landscaping phase	/	Brief landscape company and sign off

- 5.3 **Ground Protection:** Following completion of the tree works, I recommend installing some ground protection (refer to TPP1_B_26) where indicated upon the TPP. This will ensure that any roots belonging to T1 and T2 which may have grown up to the existing foundations are not damaged during installation of scaffolding within this area. Recommended examples of suitable ground protection are provided at **Appendix 3**.
- 5.4 **Foundations and Services:** Other than the small section of new foundations for the proposed extension, the footprint and foundations of the existing building will remain the same. Engineers will advise on foundation design and depth. Existing service routings will be utilised within the current scheme. Existing services will be utilised, although it is likely that a new waste water treatment plant will be installed to the front of the site in due course, replacing the current out-dated system within the rear garden.

6.0 Site Supervision - Arboricultural Specialist

- 6.1 In order to ensure that the tree protection measures are implemented effectively, a ***Pre-Commencement Site Meeting**, usually involving the site agent (SA), arboricultural supervisor (AS) and LPA representative will be undertaken to establish the principal timings and actions. All tree protection measures described within the arboricultural method statement (AMS) are to be discussed and it will be the site manager's responsibility to ensure that all personnel working on site are aware and adhere to the tree protection measures. A copy of this method statement is to be retained on site for the duration of the build process together with a scaled, colour copy of the Tree Protection Plan.

***Pre-commencement means i) before any works including tree felling or pruning and ii) before any ground works or demolition commences and upon completion of the initial installation of the tree protection, including ground protection.**

- 6.2 The appointed arboricultural specialist will finalise site supervision arrangements with the developer, visiting the site at agreed intervals to monitor the tree protection measures and ensure that all guidance is being complied with. The frequency of tree protection monitoring depends upon the nature of the project, normally every two to four weeks for general supervision, or a longer interval if agreed between all parties. In this case, it will be appropriate for the SA to organise with the AS monitoring visits by agreement following the pre-commencement meeting. A written record of these visits will be circulated to all parties using the site monitoring pro-forma attached at **Appendix 4**.
- 6.3 The site monitoring arrangement will be sufficiently flexible to allow the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur, however, key times for supervision include:
- Completion of agreed tree works.
 - Installation of suitable ground protection: e.g: Heavy duty wooden boards / under around scaffolding.
- 6.4 Key responsibilities for the SA regarding supervision include:
- Knowledge of on-site arboricultural matters.
 - Dissemination of this information to site operatives.
 - Day to day presence on site.
 - Point of communication between Arb. Supervisor (AS) and site operatives.

- Authority to stop any works causing harm to soil environment for replanting.
- Contact AS/ LPA in the event of tree related issues on site.

7.0 Precautions during Landscaping

7.1 The following steps (both general and site specific), are advisable in relation to implementing any landscape works, which may have the potential to affect retained and or protected trees:

1. Advise arboricultural supervisor of intended time frame of landscape work in advance of commencement.
2. Re-locate existing tree protection fencing/ground protection to enable landscape work to proceed.
3. With bio-degradable spray paint or site pins with plastic tape, mark out the position of the relevant tree root protection areas (RPA) as per the tree protection plan.
4. Within the RPAs, avoid using any mechanical tools or vehicles (e.g. tracked or wheeled machinery).
5. Spread any mulch or top soil manually, with the use of wheel barrows and hand tools. It will be acceptable to use of the back actor of a tracked excavator to spread piled top soil or mulch into the RPAs of protected trees provided the bucket does not come in contact with the ground and that the power unit is positioned outside of the RPAs at all times.
6. Any planting pits are to be excavated manually within the RPAs of any retained trees.
7. Multiple passes within the RPAs along one route, pedestrian and with wheel barrows will require some ground protection to be installed prior to working. Ground protection can be scaffold boards over wood chip for example.
8. A record of the landscape working method is to be made and provided to the Council for their file.
9. Hard landscaping features will be constructed under supervision within the RPA of retained trees and will avoid, where possible, the re-grading of soil.

8.0 General Site Care

1. No fires will be lit on site.
2. No access will be permitted to within the fenced or otherwise protected areas (unless for site accommodation or Authorised agreement) at any stage during construction.
3. No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within the fenced areas unless agreed with the arboricultural supervisor.
4. Areas for mixing are to be located beyond RPAs of trees and contained to prevent leaching into the soil.
5. A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan is to remain on site at all times.

I trust that the information provided above is clear and helpful but if I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.



James Cox
BSc. Hons, AA Tech Cert Arb, M.Arbor.A

12th October 2026

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The survey and report are concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only. This report is primarily concerned with the condition of existing trees and the application of current guidance for their retention. No documented information has been provided regarding any site-specific history of ground disturbance, root damage or severance, changes in soil levels, previous utility installations or any changes in site conditions.

Trees are large dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, therefore due to the changing nature of trees and other site considerations, this report and any recommendations made are only valid for the 12-month period following the site survey.

Subsidence Risk Assessment: Any discussion of soil characteristics is only presented where this may have a direct effect on tree growth. This report does not seek to address the specific area of subsidence risk assessment.

Foundation Design: The design and construction of foundations should be informed by appropriate soil sampling and laboratory testing in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2. This report does not specifically relate to risks associated with subsidence, heave or other forms of disturbance associated with tree root growth or tree removal.

Please note that all relevant planning approvals and approval to planning conditions must first have been issued by the relevant planning authority in order for this report to become effective. We strongly advise that you consult your planning advisors before implementing any recommendations set out in this report.

References:

1. Matheny, N, Clark, J. R, 1998. '*Trees and development; A technical guide to the preservation of trees during land development*'. ISA
2. Costello, L.R, Jones, K. S, 2003. '*Reducing infrastructure damage by roots: A compendium of strategies*.' ISA Western Chapter.
3. Parker, J, 2022. 'An introductory guide to young tree management' Arboricultural Association
4. TDAG, 2014: 'Trees in Hard Landscapes: A guide for delivery'
5. TDAG, 2023: 'Trees, Planning and Development' A guide for delivery'
6. Hirons, A; Sjoman, H, 2019: 'Tree Species Selection for Green Infrastructure' A guide for specifiers. TDAG
7. NHBC Chapter 4.2, 2021: 'Building Near Trees'
8. Goswami, B- 2024: '*Heavy Metals in Soil and Their Impact on Plant Health: A Contamination Study.*'
9. Torun, H; Cocozza, C; Petrik, P; Stojnic, S- 2024: '*Editorial: Combined Abiotic Interactions in Woody Plants.*'

Appendix 1

Site: Belmont, Felcot Road, Furnace Wood, West Sussex, RH19 2QA.
Date: 4th September 2026

Surveyor: James Cox
Ref: tss1/belmont

Tree No.	English Name	Height (m)	Radial Crown Spread (m)	Ground Clearance (m)	Age	Stem Diameter (mm)	Protection Multiplier	R.P.R	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	General Observations
1	English Oak	17	6,5,3,6	6/N6	MA	650	12	7.8	Normal	Good	High	B	1,2	>40	One of a pair growing together Reduced in the past Boundary screening
2	Common Beech	16	6,7,7,5	4/N4	M	870	12	10.4	Normal	Good	High	A/B	1,2	>40	One of a pair growing together Reduced in the past Slight lean to the south
3	Silver Birch	16	3,3,5,5	3/S3	M	560	12	6.7	Poor	Fair	Low	U	1,2	<10	Dying back; dead wood throughout canopy Tarry spots on main trunk Large trunk wounds and decay
4	English Oak	17	5,6,7,5	2/N3	MA	510	12	6.1	Normal	Good	Medium	B	1,2	20-40	No apparent defects Slightly one-sided form
5	Winter Flowering Cherry	4	1,1,2,2	2/N2	M	300	12	3.6	Poor	Poor	Low	U	1,2	<10	Almost completely dead Reduced in the past

Site: Belmont, Felcot Road, Furnace Wood, West Sussex, RH19 2QA.
Date: 4th September 2026

Surveyor: James Cox
Ref: tss1/belmont

Tree No.	English Name	Height (m)	Radial Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	R.P.R	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat		Useful Life		General Observations

Notes:

- Height describes the approximate height of the tree in meters from ground level.
- Radial Crown Spread refers to the average crown spread in meters from the stem centre. The dimension is estimated.
- Ground Clearance is the height in meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level together with the height and direction of the lowest branch
- Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level. The diameter may be estimated (e), where access is restricted.
An average (a) may be taken for tree groups. A full inspection is always recommended.
- Protection Multiplier is 12 for single-stemmed trees; for multi-stemmed a cross-sectional area is calculated to derive the DBH, which in turn is multiplied by 12.
- Protection Radius is a radial distance measured from the trunk centre and is used to calculate the BS RPA.
- Growth Vitality - Normal growth, Moderate (below normal), Poor (sparse/weak), Dead (dead or dying tree).
- Structural Condition - Good (no or only minor defects), Fair (remediable defects), Poor - Major defects present or suspected.
- Landscape Contribution - High (prominent landscape feature), Medium (visible in landscape), Low (secluded/among other trees).
- B.S. Cat. refers to British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1 category and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'U' - Remove or very poor quality.
- Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservation/ecological, historic and commemorative.
- Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining effective contribution in years.

Appendix 2

LEGEND

Indicative



A grade trees



C grade trees



B grade trees



U grade trees

BS Root Protection Area (RPA) shown uniform and where site features such as roadways, retaining walls and foundations, may modify root patterns and therefore the RPA shape.



Trees to be removed



Position of BS-grade tree protection fencing. Denotes Construction Exclusion Zone for the duration of the project.



Area for suitable ground protection and scaffolding during construction

Tree Protection Methods to be adopted on site.

1. Undertake pre-commencement site meeting to agree tree protection methods and timings.
2. Carry out any permitted tree works.
3. Erect and fix in place all tree and ground protection (see Appendix 3).
4. Construction phases.
5. Remove tree protection.

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Project : Belmont, Felcot Road, Furnace Wood, RH19 2QA

Title : Tree Protection Plan

Scale : 1:200 @A3

Date : Sep. 2026

Dwg No : TPP1_B_26

Rev : -

0 5 m 10 m 20 m



Scale: 1:200

Existing block paved driveway to be retained and serve as ground protection for the roots of T4

Area for scaffolding and additional ground protection during construction phases

Small front extension may result in severance of fine roots belonging to T1 and T2 at periphery of RPA- very low risk of long term harm to trees.

Footprint of the existing building to remain the same in this area.

Canopy of Oak-T1 to be lightly pruned back to facilitate construction and maintain comfortable separation.

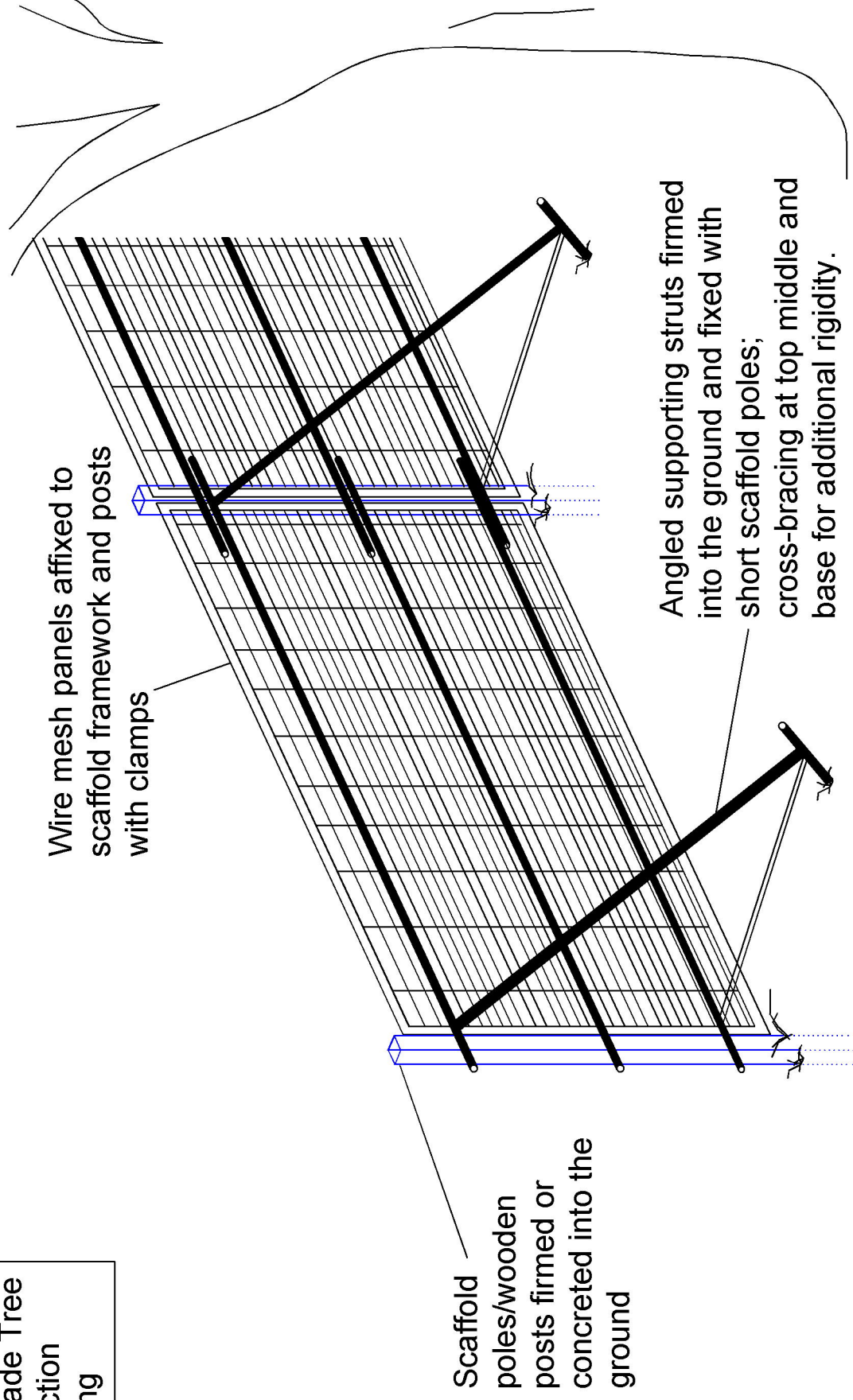
Belmont

Possible location for replacement tree

Modified RPA to illustrate a more realistic distribution of tree roots given the nearby structures and hard surfacing

Appendix 3

BS-grade Tree
Protection
Fencing



Tree Protection Fencing- 'wire mesh' type



Specifications:

- 2.4m Hoarding
- 3.0m 100 X 100mm square wooden posts
- 3 X 38 X 87mm wooden rails affixed to posts
- 2.4m X 1200 outside grade ply panels (12mm) affixed to rails/posts.
- 50 X 100mm angled supporting struts affixed internally (quantity as required).

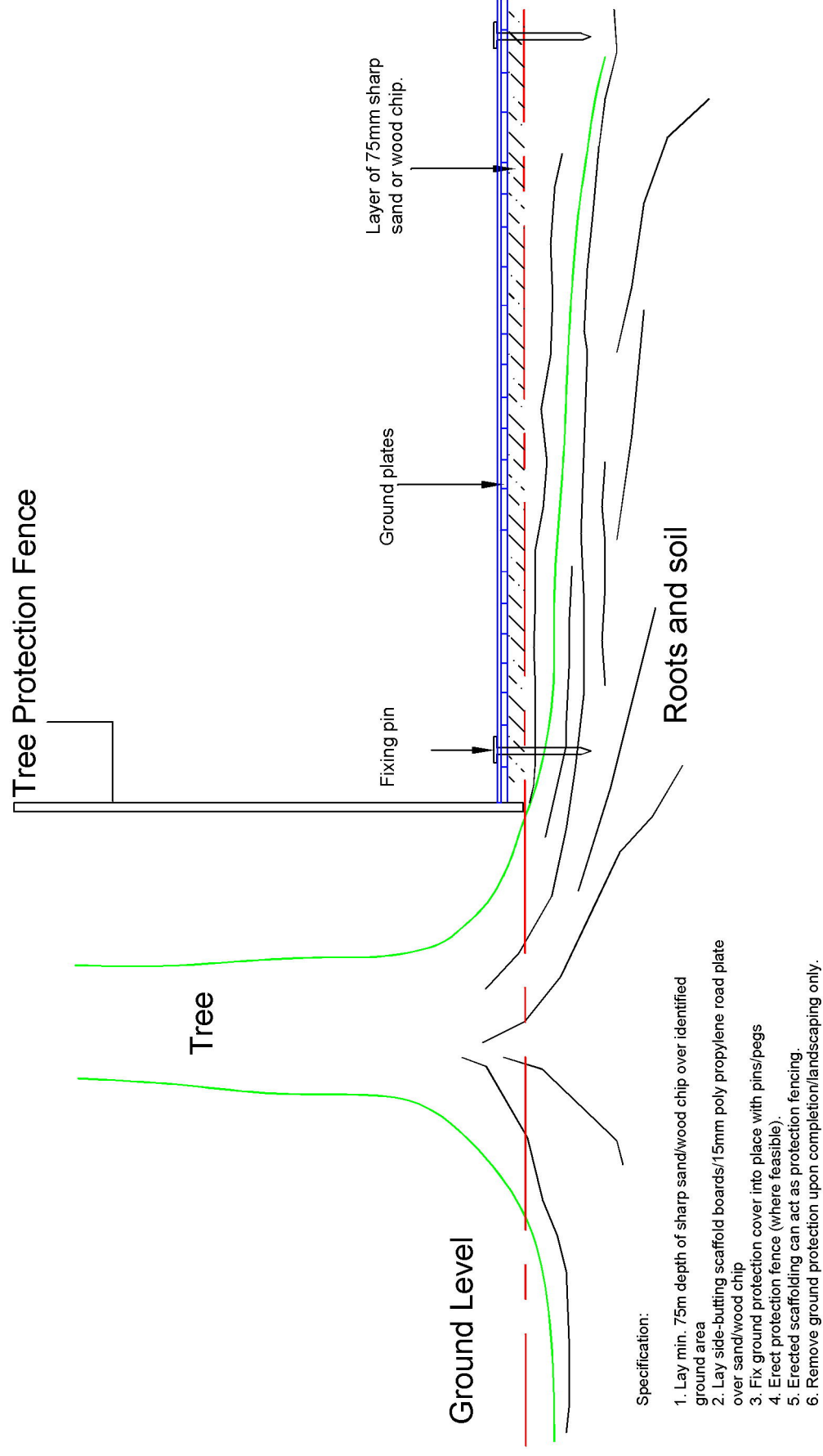
Supporting posts fixed into position using concrete. All post holes to be manually excavated, retaining all roots of protected trees of 25mm diameter and above. All post holes are to be lined with 1mm gauge polythene before pouring concrete (heavy-duty rubble bags are suitable liners). Post holes to be no larger than 300 X 300mm.

'Heras' (Style) Fencing

'Heras' fencing describes the 2.4m galvanised steel mesh panelled fencing normally supplied with block bases and block trays. **Block bases are to be used in conjunction with angled scaffold struts only. The use of blocks only is not effective.** For extra barrier vertical stability, scaffold poles set at a 45° angle upon the 'tree-side' of the barrier and fixed to the ground at the end of each panel. Upright supporting posts will be braced at the top and the base for added support.

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Ground Protection

Fig. 1 Heavy duty boards over sharp sand and wood chip



Installing heavy-duty OSB boarding over a depth (min. 50mm) of sharp sand and/or wood chip between the tree protection fencing and the foundation line of new development is effective in protecting roots, which grow in the soil beyond the position of the fencing.

Appendix 4

Site Monitoring Record

Site Address:		Client:		Inspector:		Site Agent:	
Date	Activity	Comments	Actions	By whom	Signed (on behalf of Southern Beeches)	Signed (on behalf of client)	
	Protective Fencing						
	Construction Exclusion Zone						
	Ground Protection						
	Remedial Works						

Notes: