Tree Protective Fencing

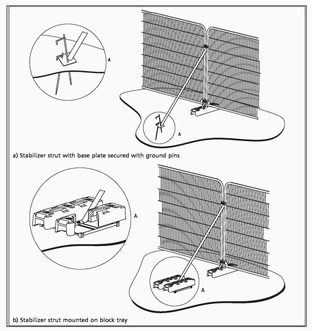
- Trees for removal to be identified from the drawing and marked by an arboriculturist.
- No vehicles to enter the grass verge or root protection zone during tree removal or fencing installation/removal.
- Fencing to be installed prior to any construction works (including demolition, materials delivery, works compound installation).
- The location of the tree protective fencing is indicative only and must not be directly measured from this plan. Its true location must be surveyed accurately on site and where applicable be measured from the tree centre by the stated dimension value.
- Fencing to remain in place until all construction works have ceased.

BS5837: 2012 Recommendations (extract)

6.2.2.3 Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification should be prepared by the project arboriculturist and, where relevant, agreed with the local planning authority.

Fencing Specification

For example : 2metre tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet might provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g.due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray. (See Diagram Below)



Why Is Fencing Erected Around Trees?

- The major cause of damage to trees on construction sites is due to soil compaction.
- Roots use the spaces between soil particles to obtain Oxygen, Water and Nutrients.
- Heavy plant and machinery compresses (compacts) the soil, squashing out the air spaces and preventing root function.
- A compacted soil structure will stay compacted.
- Consequently the tree suffers and will show signs of branch die-back.
- Symptoms such as die-back may take several years to appear.
- Soil compaction over roots can be prevented by maintaining a fenced exclusion zone over the tree roots.
- The exclusion zone is calculated using British Standard 5837.
- Protective Fencing is installed around the calculated area.
- Protective Fencing is a condition of planning approval, if it is removed or repositioned the construction firm is in breach of a condition and may be subjected to legal action.

0 5 10 15
Scale Bar - Metres

N

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Key : Tree Protection Methods

- Temporary Tree Protective Fencing *(Not to be altered without prior approval from the Local Planning Authority)*
- Construction Exclusion Zone *(No access, storage of any building material or equipment at any time for the entire construction period)*
- Trees to be removed to facilitate construction work *(See Section 5.2 for details)*
- Permanent Ground protection - NO DIG - 3D Cellweb (See Diagram 1 below)

Please Note:
Arboricultural Method Statement:
MUST be followed in sequence, include site supervision by an Arboculturist where specified and adhered to at all times. Details can be found in Section 6 of this report. Noncompliance with this method statement may result in planning enforcement action or prosecution.

Tree Protection Plan

Site - Pontymister

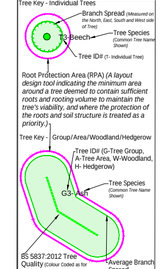
Project Ref - 1974.4

Scale 1:500 @ A2

KEY BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded) (Individual Tree)

- Category A (High) (*Highly desirable for retention*)
- Category B (Moderate) (*Desirable for retention*)
- Category C (Low) (*Optional for retention*)
- Category U (Poor) (*Unsuitable for retention*)

Tree Key - Individual Trees



Root Protection Area (RPA) *(A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)*

Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan *(Early morning shade roaming North West through to evening shade to the East)*

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded):

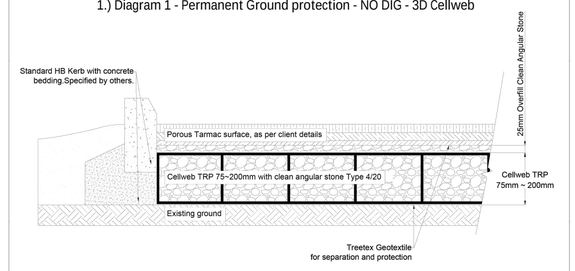
A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*Highly desirable for retention*)

B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*Desirable for retention*)

C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (*Optional for retention*)

U - Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. (*Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value*)

1.) Diagram 1 - Permanent Ground protection - NO DIG - 3D Cellweb



Note: Subbase could be required depending on the existing ground CBR % and the type of traffic on the surface.

Geosynthetics Ltd	Project: Cellweb 75~200mm Porous Tarmac Surface Standard Detail	Description:	Drawn By: DM	Scale: NTS	Date: 28/07/2015	Checked By: POE
			Ref:	Version: V1	Sheet: Cellweb Tarmac Surface.dgd	

10.0 Appendix 5 – Tree Photographs

Tree ID#T1 + G1

Tree ID#T1 + G1

Tree ID#T2 – T7

Tree ID#T2 – T7 from outside the site

Tree ID#T2 – T7 from outside the site

Tree ID#H1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