N



Ground protection

Heras Fencing to BS 5837 fig 2

Trees CAT U

Trees CAT A

Trees CAT B

Trees CAT C

Root Protection Area RPA

Site Boundary

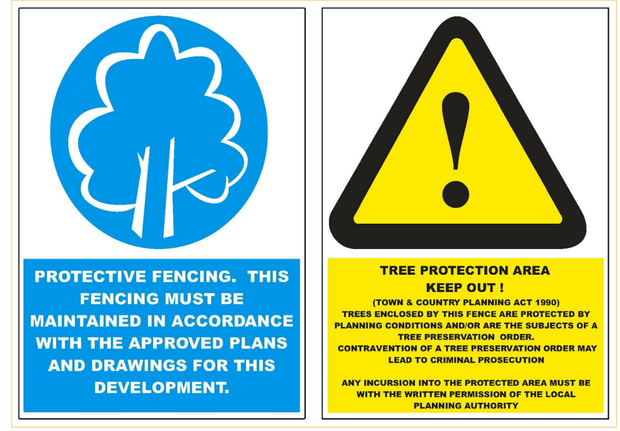
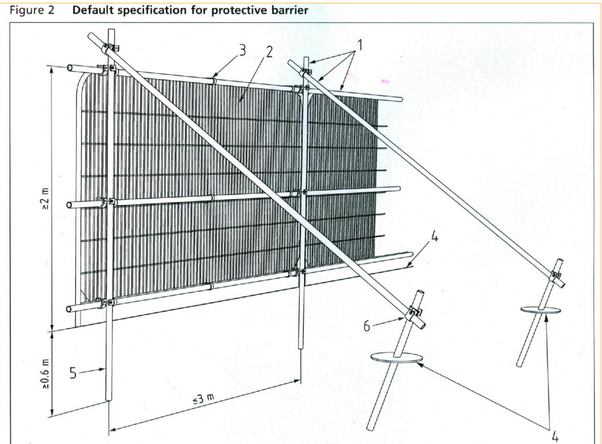


Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



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

BS5837 Figure 2 Note under no circumstances should the tree protection be erected on rubber feet.



PRE COMMENCEMENT TREE PROTECTION PLAN

General Notes

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Following categorisation of trees on the development site the influence that trees on and adjacent to the site will have on the layout should be plotted on a plan called the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP).

To correctly protect below ground constraints a Root Protection Area (RPA) should be calculated and plotted on the Tree Constraints Plan. In order to avoid damage to the rooting environment of retained trees the RPA should be plotted around each of the category A, B, C trees. The radius of the RPA is calculated as 12 times the stem diameter for single stem trees and 10 times the basal diameter for trees with more than one stem.

The RPA, for each tree has been plotted on the TCP taking full account of the following factors, which may change its shape but not reduce its area whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system.

(a) The likely tolerance of the tree to the root disturbance or damage based on factors such as species, age and condition and presence of other trees. (For individual open grown trees only, it may be acceptable to offset the distance by up to 20% in one direction).

(b) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground services).

(c) The soil type and structure.

(d) Topography and drainage.

(e) Where any significant part of a tree's crown overhangs the provisional position of tree protection area, these parts may sustain damage during the construction period. In such cases, it may be necessary to increase the extent of tree protection barriers to contain and thereby protect the spread of the crown. Protection may also be achieved by access facilitation pruning. The need for such measures, including the precise extent of pruning is described in the individual arboricultural survey sheets under preliminary management recommendations, where necessary.

No.	Revision/Issue	Date

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Scale 1:100@A1
Sheet 2a

FNAME
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USER