Key:

- T001 — Trees - colour coded by BS 5837category
- BS category A Trees of high quality
- BS category B Trees of moderate quality
- BS category C Trees of low quality
- BS category U Trees unsuitable for retention
- RPA boundaries
- Trees to be removed
- Tree canopies
- Existing layout
- Proposed layout
- Site boundary
- Ground protection
- Construction exclusion zone (CEZ) to be protected by fencing

For further information, refer to the WT tree schedule. Do not scale from this drawing (unless for planning purposes), please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. Wadey Trees Ltd cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Wadey Trees Ltd 2020.
This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.

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LOCATION OF TREES, CATEGORISATION & DEVELOPMENT AT:
Land to rear of Regal House, Shripney Rd, Bognor Regis, PO22 9NP

DRAWING TITLE & NO:
WTP2

SCALE:	SHEET SIZE:	SHEET NO:
1:500	A2	

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CLIENT PROVIDED PLAN REF:
Land to rear of Regal House Rev06 bound

Tree Protection Guidance
Examples of Standard Barriers

Protective barriers are not to be moved without written consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and any adjustments should be under direct supervision of the project Arboriculturist to maintain the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree. No materials, chemicals, machinery or vehicles must be stored within the protected area as defined on the Tree Protection Plan.

Extract from BS5837: 2012 Figure 2—Default specifications for tree protective fencing.

Image 1: Scaffold and Heras panels can provide standard protection that is fit for purpose.

Tree Protection Guidance
Ground Protection

In all cases, the objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil from the constant foot traffic and heavy vehicles, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired. New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Where construction working space or temporary construction access is justified within the RPA, this should be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier. In such areas, suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during construction, rather than being removed during demolition. The suitability of such surfacing for this purpose should be evaluated by the project arboriculturist and an engineer ,as appropriate.

Ground protection examples:

Image 1: Mulch underneath plyboards can be adequate protection for foot traffic purposes.

Image 2: Bespoke boards designed to fit around the build area are sturdy and useful where small extensions are being installed.