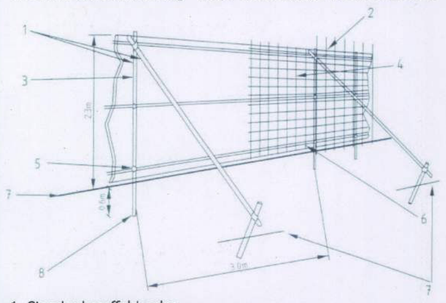
Specification for Construction of Tree Protection Barriers

In order to avoid unacceptable damage to trees as a result of severance or asphyxiation of their root systems, or direct damage to trunks or branch systems, an area around all trees shown to be retained on this drawing will be protected from disturbance by the construction of barriers.
Where indicated, a fence 2.4 metres high will be erected comprising a vertical and horizontal framework of scaffolding, well braced to resist impacts, supporting weld-mesh panels, securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, as shown in Figure CTP.01 below.
Laminated signs, as illustrated in the accompanying Arboricultural Method Statement, will be attached to the face of the barriers at 10 metre intervals along its length.
This fence will be erected before any materials or machinery, other than those required for agreed tree surgery, are brought onto the site and before any development.

Figure CTP.01
Tree Protection Fencing - view from within protected area



1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Uprights driven into ground
3,4. Weldmesh panels secured to uprights and horizontals with wire ties or scaffold clamps
5. Standard clamps
6. Wire twisted and secured on inside, to avoid easy dismantling
7. Ground level
8. At least 600mm driven into the ground

POSITION FOR ERECTION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS. REFER TO NOTES FOR SPECIFICATION

AREA FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL PROTECTION PRECAUTIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION. REFER TO NOTES FOR DETAILS.

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POSITION FOR ERECTION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS REFER TO NOTES FOR SPECIFICATION

AREA FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL PROTECTION PRECAUTIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION. REFER TO NOTES FOR DETAILS.

DEMOLITION OF EXISTING BUILDING AND REINSTATEMENT OF OPEN SPACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCOMPANYING ARBICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT CNCEP.1107.AMS01

POSITION FOR ERECTION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS. REFER TO NOTES FOR SPECIFICATION

T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T25 T46 T44 T45 T43 T1

NOTE:

LIME TREES T10 TO T23 INCLUSIVE TO BE RE-POLLARDED TO SUITABLE PRUNING POINTS AND THEREAFTER MANAGED AS POLLARDS ON AN 8 YEAR CYCLE, WITH CROWN SPREADS (DIAMETER) NO GREATER, ON AVERAGE, THAN 10 METRES.

KEY:

- T9 — EXISTING TREES (SURVEYED) TO REMAIN
- EXISTING TREES / SHRUBS / HEDGES (NOT SURVEYED)
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- AREA FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL PROTECTION PRECAUTIONS
- POSITION FOR ERECTION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

GUIDELINES FOR HAND EXCAVATION

All excavations within RPAs must proceed using hand tools and materials such as: narrow spade, fork, breaker bar, secateurs, handsaw (folding and bow), hand trowel, small stiff brush and hessian sacking. Hand digging needs to be undertaken with care in order to retain and avoid damage to as many roots as possible. Therefore, closer supervision than normal is required and an understanding by all operatives and staff of what exactly is expected of them.

Roots Greater Than 25 mm Diameter

As hand digging proceeds all roots greater than 25 mm diameter should be retained and worked around. Great care should be taken to minimise damage to retained roots, including the bark around the roots. They must not be severed without the knowledge of the owner of the tree or without the advice of the Tree Officer, who should respond within one working day. If severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a hand saw or secateurs, leaving the smallest possible wound.

Roots Less Than 25 mm Diameter

Where mats of smaller roots (including fibrous roots) are found these should be retained. During excavation great care should be taken to minimise damage to retained roots. It is often possible to displace or lower roots to accommodate construction levels for paving and services. This is more likely in the case of mats of fibrous roots. Where it is necessary to remove large sections of fibrous roots from within the precautionary area to achieve the required levels for reinstatement, this should not be done without first obtaining the advice of the Tree Officer.
Whereas larger roots have a bark layer which provides some protection against desiccation and temperature change, fine roots are vulnerable to desiccation once they are exposed to the air. The greatest risk to fine roots occurs when there are rapid fluctuations in air temperature around them, e.g. winter diurnal temperatures. It is important therefore, to protect exposed roots where an area of work is to be left open overnight and when there is a risk of frost. In winter, before leaving the site at the end of the day, the exposed roots should be wrapped with dry sacking. This sacking must be removed before the trench is backfilled. In the summer months desiccation of roots can occur quickly due to exposure to direct sunlight or wind. In these conditions the roots must also be covered with damp sacking at all times during the excavation. The sacking must remain in place until just before backfilling commences.

NOTES

Phasing

1. Initial tree works - removal and pruning to BS3998
2. Demolition of existing buildings in accordance with Arboricultural Method Statement CNCEP.1107.AMS01.
3. Installation of Tree Protection Barriers
4. Implementation of special protection measures
5. Main construction, including main hard landscape works
6. Removal of Tree Protection Barriers
7. Final hard and soft landscape works including reinstatement of open space in proximity to T1 in accordance with Arboricultural Method Statement CNCEP.1107.AMS01.

Arboricultural Works

The tree survey schedule CNCEP.1107.TS01 includes proposals for works to trees on the site. These will be carried out before commencement of other site operations including erection of protective fencing.

- No tree surgery vehicles will be allowed to enter areas to be subsequently protected by Tree Protection Barriers.
- All tree works will be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998, 1989 Recommendations for Tree Work

Tree Protection Barriers

Before the commencement of any works on site, other than tree work set out in the tree survey schedule CNCEP.1107.TS01, Tree Protection Barriers will be erected around all trees to be retained, in the positions and to the specification shown at Figure CTP.01 on this drawing.

General Precautions

No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.

No fires will be lit within 20 metres of the trunk of any tree that is to be retained.

Special Protection Measures Outside Tree Protection Barriers and Inside RPA

Within those areas outside the proposed tree protection barriers, but inside Root Protection Areas, (shaded blue on this drawing) the following precautions will be adhered to.

- All excavation will be carried out by hand in accordance with the Guidelines for Hand Excavation, reproduced on this drawing.
- Where no excavation is to occur, the ground in all working areas will be protected from compaction and soil degradation by the installation of sand, geotextile and scaffold boards, as illustrated at Figure CTP.02 below.

Figure CTP.02 - Special Precautions inside RPAs

canopy
human habitats

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Manor Road / Nursery Close, East Preston

Title	Tree Protection Plan
Client	STA Associates
OS reference	TQ072019
Scale	1:200 @ A1
Date	June 2008
Drawing No.	CNCEP.1107.TPP01.Rev.A

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