Proposed new tree planting

T6
Copper Beech

T7
Sycamore

T5
Willow and Alder

T4
Ash

T1
Cypress

T2
Cypress

T3
Silver Birch

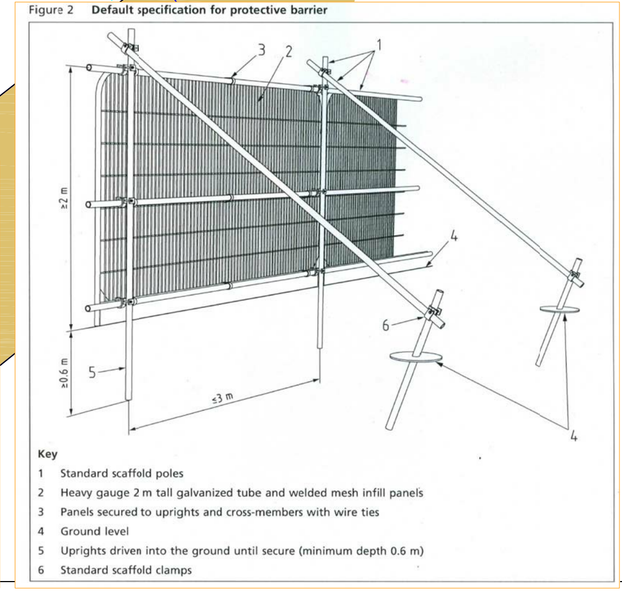
Proposed ground protection

Ground Protection in shaded area shown to consist of no dig solution
Terram Geocell heavy duty cell 220/20 or equivalent
When the permeable TERRAM GEOCELL is filled with a porous, no fines, free-flowing aggregate the system allows essential passage of air and water providing essential nutrients to the roots whilst supporting heavy traffic

Extra area of ground protection for copper beech tree, as requested by Steve Massey of SMDC Planning Department in March 2016.
Specification as original ground protection area.

Heras Fencing to BS 5837 fig 2
Ground protection
Trees have been removed CAT U
Trees to be retained CAT A
Trees to be retained CAT B
Trees have been removed 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

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.

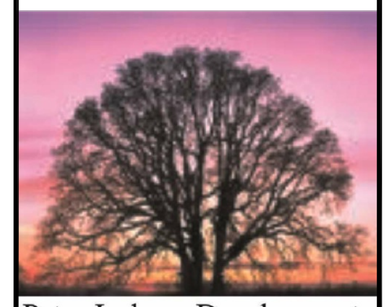
(a) The likely tolerance of the tree to the root disturbance or damage based on factors such as species, age and condition and presence of other trees. (For individual open grown trees only, it may be acceptable to offset the distance by up to 20% in one direction).

(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.



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No.	Revision/Issue	Date

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Project Name and Address
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Endon Stoke on Trent
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Project	Sheet
Clay Lake	4
Date: 21.02.2014	
Scale: 1:100@A1	

PRE COMMENCEMENT TREE PROTECTION PLAN

FNAME
REVDATE
USER