

Tree Protection Plan

Site Compound

Site Access

Tree Protection Fencing

Office

Unit 1

Unit 2

Unit 3

Unit 4

Entrance

Existing trees approx. 1.5m below wall level

Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

Scale: 1:200, 1:100, 1:50, 1:125

a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

The diagram illustrates two types of fencing used in development projects. On the left, a blue circular sign with a white tree silhouette is shown above a blue rectangular sign with white text. On the right, a yellow triangular warning sign with a black border and a black exclamation mark is shown above a yellow rectangular sign with black text. Both signs are placed on a white background with a black border.

PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.

TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Root Protection Area, RPA

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the area surrounding the tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m2.

In order to avoid damage to the roots or the rooting environment of retained trees the RPA should be plotted around each tree. The RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to 12 times the stem diameter for single stem trees, shown initially as a radius on Greenfield sites. This information has been plotted on the site and a single line drawn outside of the RPA to demonstrate the position of the tree protection fencing which should be erected in accordance with BS5837 Figure 1 in a continuous line.

Barriers should protect all trees, which are being retained on site. Barriers should be erected before any machinery or materials are brought to site and before any demolition commences. Once erected, barriers should be regarded as sacrosanct and should not be removed without the prior approval of the Local Planning Authority. Signs should be erected to indicate why the barriers have been installed shown in figure 2.

Chestnut pale and orange mesh is no longer acceptable under the British Standard.

No fires are permitted within 20m of the trunk of any RPA trees. The root protection fencing is to be maintained and remain in place until all construction works have been completed.

Tree protection should be undertaken in accordance with BS5837. Trees in relation to construction 2012 Figure 2. Posters should be laminated and secured to the heras fencing.

There are no changes in levels within the RPA, and specialist construction is not required.

There are no alterations in the surface of the RPA.

There are no new services to be installed through the RPA. However any proposed works in connection with services must be hand dug within the RPA.

The proposed access is from the North-East to the rear of Cotton College. This will not result in the need to pass the retained trees adjacent to the site with plant and machinery. There should be a dedicated construction compound on the site that should not be located within the RPA of the trees surrounding the site.

Additionally avoid washing out mixers within 10 metres around the edge of the RPA limit, where there is sloping ground towards the retained trees.

Refer to adjacent plan.

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lime architecture			Lime Architecture Ltd Unit 8 Parchfields Enterprise Park Cotton Road Rugeley Staffordshire WS15 3HB Tel: 01889 579777 www.lime-architecture.co.uk email: info@lime-architecture.co.uk
	Client:		
	Amos Group Ltd.		
	Project:		
	Proposed Conversion of the Grade II listed St Wilfrids Church, Cotton Lane, Cotton, Staffordshire, ST10 3DP		
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Tree Protection Plan			
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