Tree Protective Fencing

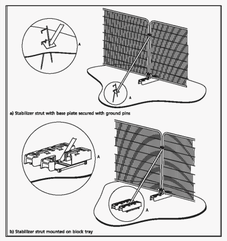
- Trees for removal to be identified from the drawing and marked by an arboriculturist.
- No vehicles to enter the grass verge or root protection zone during tree removal or fencing installation/removal.
- Fencing to be installed prior to any construction works (including demolition, materials delivery, works compound installation).
- The location of the tree protective fencing is indicative only and must not be directly measured from this plan. Its true location must be surveyed accurately on site and where applicable be measured from the tree centre by the stated dimension value.
- Fencing to remain in place until all construction works have ceased.

BS5837: 2012 Recommendations (extract)

6.2.2.3 Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification should be prepared by the project arboriculturist and, where relevant, agreed with the local planning authority.

Fencing Specification

For example : 2metre tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet might provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray. (See Diagram Below)



Why Is Fencing Erected Around Trees?

- The major cause of damage to trees on construction sites is due to soil compaction.
- Roots use the spaces between soil particles to obtain Oxygen, Water and Nutrients.
- Heavy plant and machinery compresses (compacts) the soil, squashing out the air spaces and preventing root function.
- A compacted soil structure will stay compacted.
- Consequently the tree suffers and will show signs of branch die-back.
- Symptoms such as die-back may take several years to appear.
- Soil compaction over roots can be prevented by maintaining a fenced exclusion zone over the tree roots.
- The exclusion zone is calculated using British Standard 5837.
- Protective Fencing is installed around the calculated area.
- Protective Fencing is a condition of planning approval, if it is removed or repositioned the construction firm is in breach of a condition and may be subjected to legal action.

4.) Existing ground surface to remain in situ for the entire construction phase

1.) Existing ground surface to remain in situ until the end of the construction phase. Removed under arboricultural supervision during the landscaping phase.

2.) Tree Surgery Work - Reduce lower branch tips by pruning to give 3.5 metres over car parking ground levels.

3.) Existing ground surface to remain in situ for the entire construction phase

5.) Existing ground surface to remain in situ for the entire construction phase

6.) Tree Surgery Work - Reduce eastern branches by 1 to 1.5 metres in branch length to suitable pruning points

7.) Existing ground surface to remain in situ for the entire construction phase

0 5 10 15
Scale Bar - Metres

N

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Key : Tree Protection Methods

- Temporary Tree Protective Fencing *(Not to be altered without prior approval from the Local Planning Authority)*
- Construction Exclusion Zone *(No access, storage of any building material or equipment at any time for the entire construction period)*
- Trees to be removed to facilitate construction work *(See Section 5.2 for details)*
- Trees surgery operations required - to *BS3998:2010 :Tree works Recommendations (See Section 5.4 for details)*
- Existing hard surface to be retained for the entire construction phase.
- Existing ground surface to remain in situ for entire construction phase. Hard surface removed under supervision of arboriculturist during landscaping phase at the end of construction works.

Please Note:
Arboricultural Method Statement:
MUST be followed in sequence, include site supervision by an Arboriculturist where specified and adhered to at all times. Details can be found in Section 6 of this report. Noncompliance with this method statement may result in planning enforcement action or prosecution.

Tree Protection Plan

Site - Bro Ddyfi Hospital

Project Ref - 903.2

Scale 1:400 @ A2

KEY **BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality** (Colour Coded) (Individual Tree)

- **Category A (High)** (*Highly desirable for retention*)
- **Category B (Moderate)** (*Desirable for retention*)
- **Category C (Low)** (*Optional for retention*)
- **Category U (Poor)** (*Unsuitable for retention*)

Tree Key - Individual Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA) *(A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)*

Tree Key - Group/Area/Woodland/Hedgerow

Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan (*early morning shade starting North West through to evening shade to the East*)

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded):

A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*Highly desirable for retention*)

B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*Desirable for retention*)

C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (*Optional for retention*)

U - Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. (*Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value*)