

64B Stakes Road, Purbrook, PO7 5NU.
Tree Protection

1 Requirement

The most important tree-protection measure is effective protective fencing, erected as close as possible to the Root Protection Area (RPA) boundary before any other work starts on site including demolition in the vicinity of trees. It must be maintained until all work is completed, except final soft landscaping. Here tree protection is proposed for retained trees.

1.2 Vertical Tree Protection

1.2.1 Trees Protection fencing locations are shown on Drawing 2508/09, which will essentially run along the edges of the existing tarmac driveways to front and rear of the property which will provide the workspaces required, to protect the tree roots from potential compaction damage .

1.2.2 A general specification for suitable protective fencing is given in the diagram following.

1.2.3 Within the fenced off **CEZ** Construction Exclusion Zone there must be:-

- ☐no construction access,
- ☐no storage of materials, including soil,
- ☐no ground disturbance.

1.2.4 Fencing to remain until all demolition, construction and hard landscaping work is completed, and removed only for final soft landscaping.

2 Construction Access.

2.1 General points:-

- No plant or machinery to enter RPAs without ground protection.
- Any vehicle access within RPAs will require temporary ground protection which must be approved in writing by the local authority tree officer

2.2 Site huts could be placed within RPA of trees and hedges; provided they are on stilt feet, no excavation is required for temporary services, and pedestrian and vehicle access is ground protected as detailed in 2.3 above.

3 Drainage.

3.1 Storm-water drainage: Any soak-away system must be designed so that it does not add to, or decrease, ground water in trees' rooting zones. Existing system should be used wherever possible to maintain water availability in trees' rootzones: particularly direct water off the rear roof into root zone of **T2**.

3.2 Foul Drainage: Keep away from trees.

4 Service Trenches.

4.1 Service trenches (electric lights, utilities, telecoms, drains etc) must be designed to run as far from trees as possible.

4.2 Trenches within RPA of ANY retained trees should be avoided, because they require this onerous, generalised, work method:-

- Hand digging* or trench-less systems must be used.

*Use an air-spade to reveal roots.

- Retain roots >15mm diameter within service trenches. Thread service pipe underneath.

- No roots >25mm diameter must be exposed or severed without express written permission of local authority tree officer or arboriculturalist.
 - Any excavation within the RPA of a tree must be covered immediately after digging with damp hessian, topped by tarpaulin & plyboard, to prevent root desiccation.
 - Hole must be backfilled within five days of opening.
 - Wrap exposed roots >20mm with hessian, and surround by 50mm depth sand, as part of backfill medium.
 - Tamp backfill material by hand thumper or whacker plate only.
- 4.3 Additionally, tree protection required during the planning and execution of service trenching is detailed in NJU Volume 4 and BS5837.

Vertical Tree Protection Fencing, from BS5837.

Heras panels on rubber feet, pinned braces.

Vertical protective fence: location on plan:

