

The diagram illustrates a standard scaffold structure. It features a rectangular frame with vertical poles (1) and horizontal cross-members (2). The structure is supported by ground level (5) and includes standard field clamps (6). Dimensions are indicated: a height of 2.7 m, a width of 3 m, and a depth of 0.6 m. A diagonal brace (3) is shown. A key identifies the components: 1. Standard scaffold poles, 2. Heavy gauge 2 in. x 4 in. galvanized tube and sectioned 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 field clamps.

a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

2.1 The ground protection measures will be for pedestrian work access only. This will consist of a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 100mm minimum depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

2.2 Alternatively, Ground Guards or a similarly tested product, as detailed in Appendix VI could be used. This is in accordance with BS 5837 (2012) and is to prevent compaction to the underlying soil.

2.3 If scaffolding is being installed then a false floor can be created just above ground level. This will act as ground protection preventing the soil underneath from being compacted by site activity, as shown in Figure 3 of Appendix I.

2.4 Where the piling rig requires access this will require the ground protection measures to be suitable for pedestrian operated plant up to a gross weight of two tonnes. This will consist of proprietary interlinked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 150mm of woodchip) laid on a geotextile membrane. Alternatively Piling Mats can be used.

10.1 The is a very minor incursion into the RPA of T01 for one of the columns. This shall be constructed using hand tolls only to minimise the disturbance to this tree.

10.2 The rear extension is wholly within the RPA of T02, and partially within the RPA of T01. This area is already hard standing or building, with the western side in the footprint of the existing structure and the eastern side on what is currently an area of patio.

10.3 This shall be constructed using no dig construction techniques and there will be an alternative foundation design as specified in Section 11. So there will be no below ground impact beyond the footprint of the building, and no penetration of the ground other than the piles themselves.

1.1 No works will be undertaken within any Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). The CEZs are to be afforded protection at all times and will be protected by fencing. A protective fence shall be erected prior to the commencement of any site works e.g., before any materials or machinery are brought on site, development or the stripping of soil commences.

1.2 The fence shall have signs attached to it stating that this is a Construction Exclusion Zone and that **NO WORKS are Permitted within the fence**. The tree protection fencing may only be removed following completion of all construction works.

1.3 The fence is required to be sited in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan.

1.4 They must be constructed as per Figures 1 and 2 in BS 5837 2012 and be fit for excluding any construction activity. Any other fence or barrier used must be fit for the purpose.

1.5 The fencing unless otherwise agreed with the tree officer shall consist of Heras fencing panels, around 3.5m long and 2 m tall. They shall be fixed into the ground on scaffold poles driven at least 0.6 m into the ground. They shall be supported by rear struts also secured to posts driven into the ground.

1.6 All bolts shall be secured from inside the fencing to prevent easy removal from the outside during the construction phase.

1.7 Where there are **existing hard surfaces**, then rubber feet can be used to support the fencing, but these rubber feet shall be secured into the ground with road pins or other robust metal pins, to prevent the fencing being moved. This stall also be secured by rear struts which are also pinned into the ground.

1.8 There shall be some trunk protection measures installed around the base of the oak tree T01, as specified in Appendix I of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

1.9 All tree protection fencing shall be regarded as sacrosanct and will not be removed or altered without prior written consent of the Local Authority Tree Officer.

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

This area has been identified as a Tree Protection Zone.

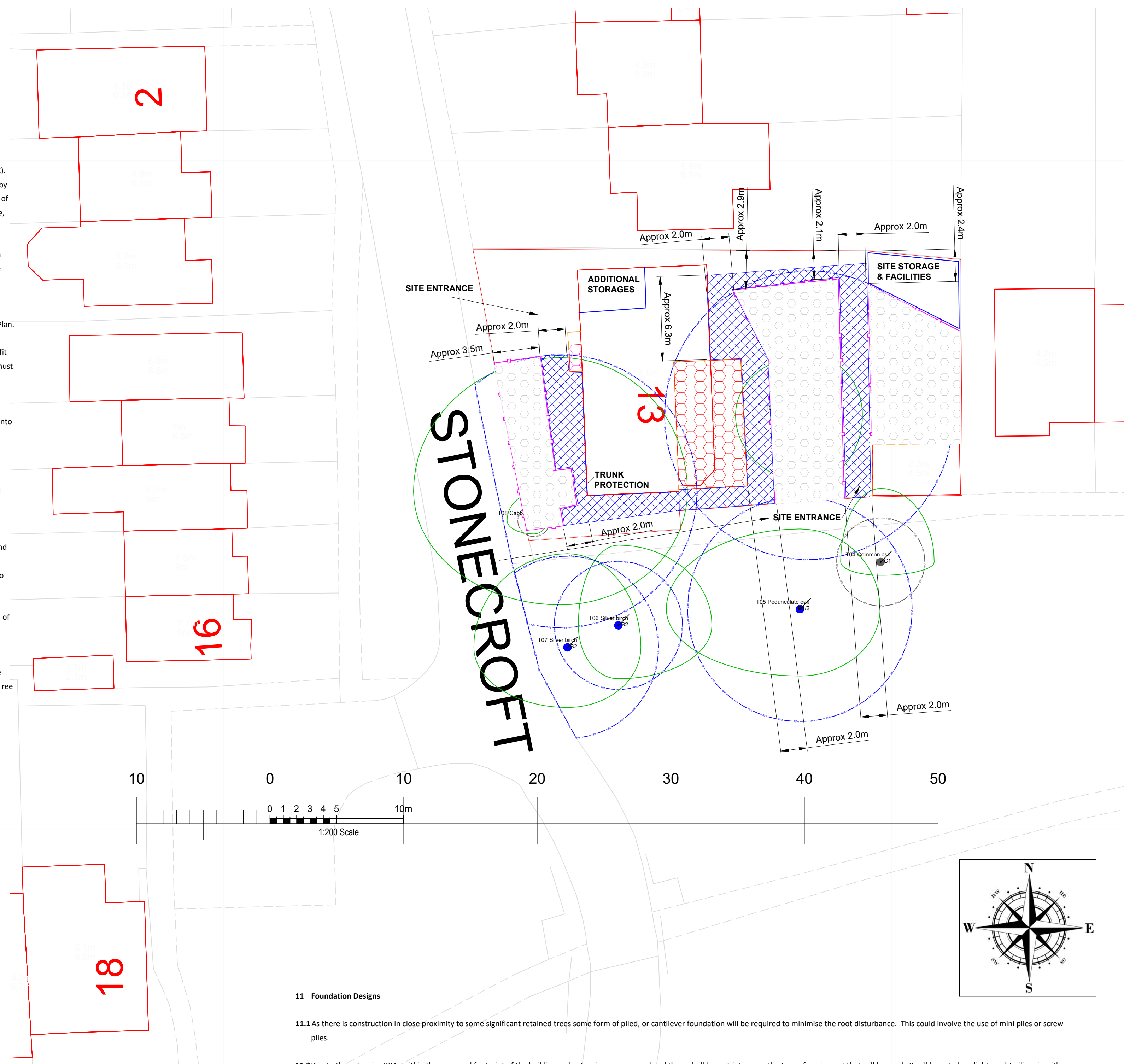
No Access is to be Permitted.

Do Not Enter Without Specific Instruction from the Tree Officer or Project Arboricultural Consultant.

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

TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!
This notice is to be placed on the boundary of the Tree Protection Area (TPA) in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) for the proposed development. It is to be placed on the TPA boundary at least 14 days prior to the start of any construction work. It is to be placed on the TPA boundary at least 14 days prior to the start of any construction work. It is to be placed on the TPA boundary at least 14 days prior to the start of any construction work.

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11.1 As there is construction in close proximity to some significant retained trees some form of piled, or cantilever foundation will be required to minimise the root disturbance. This could involve the use of mini piles or screw piles.

11.2 Due to the extensive RPAs within the proposed footprint of the building and extensive canopy overhead there shall be restrictions on the type of equipment that will be used. It will have to be a lightweight piling rig with a weight of less than 2 tonnes and it will be on rubber tracks. It shall have a rig height of no more than 3.5m. The tree canopy clearance is greater than 3.5m.

11.3 The proposed pile locations will have pilot holes excavated to ensure that there are no significant roots (>25mm in diameter) at these locations. This will be achieved using an air spade or hand tools.

11.4 If there are significant structural roots encountered greater than 25mm in diameter then alternative pile locations will have to be identified and pilot holes excavated to ensure no significant tree roots are there.

11.5 The raft or beams may be located on the pile caps and all these elements will be above the existing ground level to prevent any further damage to tree roots. The only part that will be below ground is the piles themselves.

11.6 An impermeable layer will be placed underneath any raft or beams that are poured on site. This is to prevent leaching from the cement whilst it sets. If pre-cast rafts or beams are used, then this is not required

11.7 Slabs for larger structures (e.g., dwellings) should be constructed with a ventilated air space between the underside of the slab and the existing soil surface (to enable gas exchange and venting through the soil surface).

11.8 In such cases, a specialist irrigation system should also be employed (e.g., roof run-off). Approval in principle for a foundation that relies on topsoil retention and roof run-off under the slab should be sought from the building control authority prior to this approach being relied on.

11.9 Any wet-poured piles shall be sheathed to prevent leaching of the cement into the soil. They will be of the minimum diameter required to support the structure.

11.10 Specialist input on foundation design and the depth of foundations, pile numbers and locations will be required from a structural engineer, and they will have to be consulted if any pile locations are moved to avoid significant tree roots.

	CATEGORY A TREE
	CATEGORY B TREE
	CATEGORY C TREE
	CATEGORY U TREE
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) Coloured by Tree Category
	MODIFIED ROOT PROTECTION AREA (MRPA)
	CROWN SPREAD
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	PROTECTIVE FENCING
	TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION
	"NO-DIG" CONSTRUCTION
	NEW TREE
	SOIL TEST
	SHADE (CURRENT)
	SHADE (FUTURE)
	LOW BRANCH DIRECTION
	HAND- DIG EXCAVATION
	CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

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TREE PROTECTION PLAN

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