Superseded

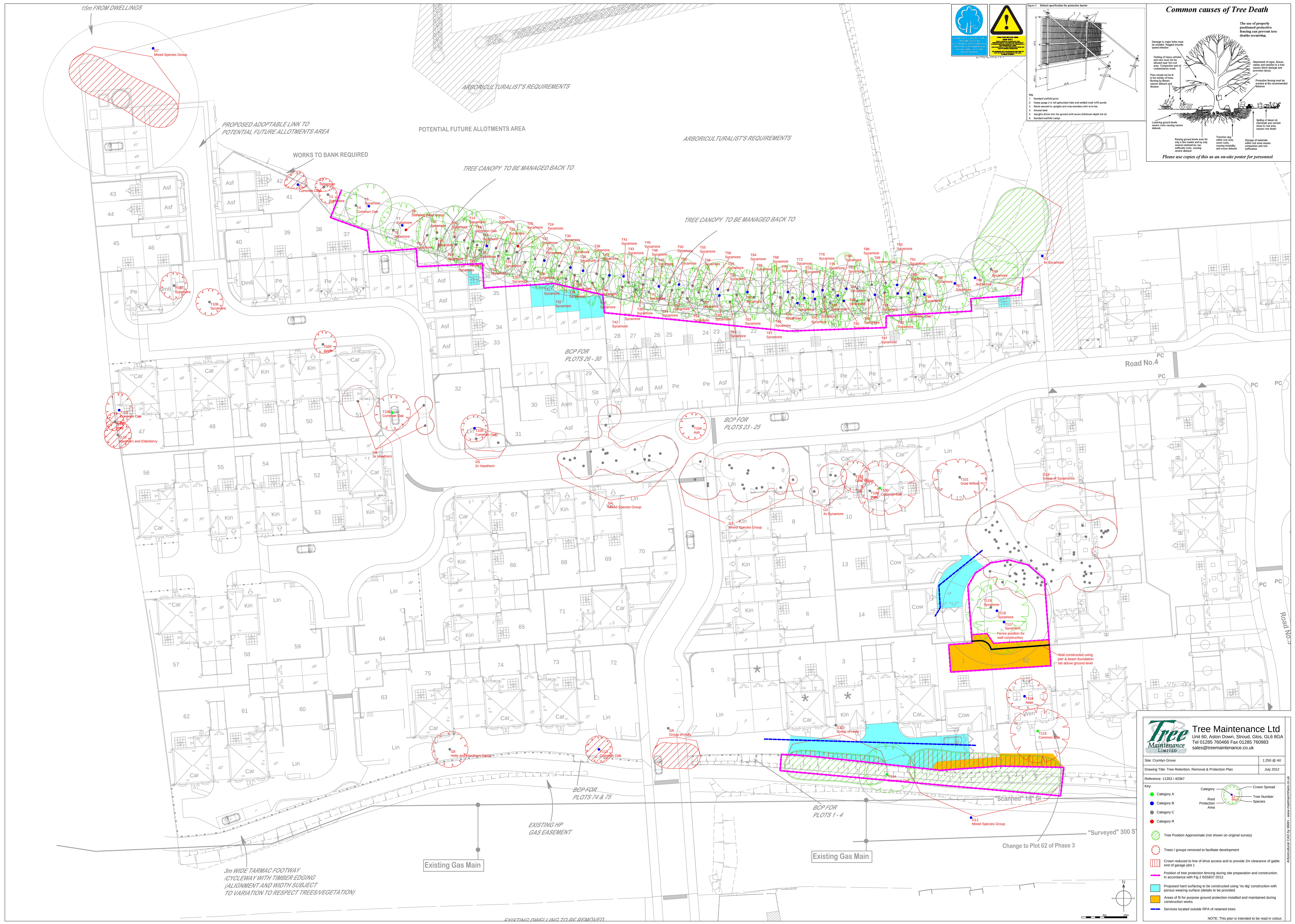
15m FROM DWELLINGS
G7 Mixed Species Group
ARBORICULTURALIST'S REQUIREMENTS
PROPOSED ADOPTABLE LINK TO POTENTIAL FUTURE ALLOTMENTS AREA
POTENTIAL FUTURE ALLOTMENTS AREA
WORKS TO BANK REQUIRED
TREE CANOPY TO BE MANAGED BACK TO
TREE CANOPY TO BE MANAGED BACK TO
BCP FOR PLOTS 26 - 30
BCP FOR PLOTS 23 - 25
Road No.4
Road No.3
G5 2x Hawthorn
G6 3x Hawthorn
G4 Mixed Species Group
G3 Mixed Species Group
G2 4x Sycamore
G12 Group of Sycamores
T101 Goat Willow
Wall constructed using pier & beam foundation set above ground level
Fence position for wall construction
T116 Alder
T115 Common Oak
G9 Group of Holly
G10 Group of Holly
G8 Holly and Hawthorn Group
G11 Mixed Species Group
BCP FOR PLOTS 74 & 75
BCP FOR PLOTS 1 - 4
"Scanned" 18" SI
"Surveyed" 300 ST
Change to Plot 62 of Phase 3
EXISTING HP GAS EASEMENT
Existing Gas Main
Existing Gas Main
3m WIDE TARMAC FOOTWAY /CYCLEWAY WITH TIMBER EDGING (ALIGNMENT AND WIDTH SUBJECT TO VARIATION TO RESPECT TREES/VEGETATION)
EXISTING DWELLING TO BE REMOVED
N
E
S
10m

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

Common causes of Tree Death

The use of properly positioned protective fencing can prevent tree deaths occurring.

Damage to major limbs must be avoided: Ragged wounds speed infection

Parking of heavy vehicles and cars must not be allowed near the root area. Compaction and oil contamination result.

Fires should not be lit in the vicinity of trees. Burning by flames causes dieback and disease

Attachment of signs, fences, cables and winches to a tree causes direct damage and promotes decay

Protective fencing must be erected at the recommended distance

Lowering ground levels severs roots causing severe dieback

Raising ground levels even for only a few weeks and by only several centimetres can suffocate roots, causing severe dieback

Trenches dug within root area sever roots, causing instability and crown dieback

Storage of materials within root area causes compaction and root suffocation

Spilling of diesel oil, chemicals and cement close to root area causes root death

Please use copies of this as an on-site poster for personnel

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Site: Crymlyn Grove	1:250 @ A0
Drawing Title: Tree Retention, Removal & Protection Plan	July 2012
Reference: 11353 / 40367	

Key:

- ● Category A
- ● Category B
- ● Category C
- ● Category R

Category — Crown Spread — Tree Number — Species — Root Protection Area (13 Birch)

▨	Tree Position Approximate (not shown on original survey)
○	Trees / groups removed to facilitate development
▥	Crown reduced to line of drive access and to provide 2m clearance of gable end of garage plot 1
—	Position of tree protection fencing during site preparation and construction. In accordance with Fig 2 BS5837:2012.
🟦	Proposed hard surfacing to be constructed using 'no dig' construction with porous wearing surface (details to be provided.
🟧	Areas of fit for purpose ground protection installed and maintained during construction works
— —	Services located outside RPA of retained trees

NOTE: This plan is intended to be read in colour.

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