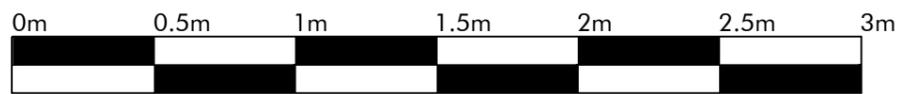


**NOTES**

- A. Prior to the commencement of any work whatsoever, or any materials being brought on site, existing trees to be retained are to be protected from damage using fencing as detailed. This shall be maintained in good and effective condition until the work is completed. The protective fencing is to be positioned in locations as shown on Macgregor Smith 'Vegetation Retention and Removal' drawing 1285-001 and the area it contains is known as the 'Root Protection Area'.
- B. The following measures are particularly important within the Root Protection Area:
  - a) Materials are never to be stacked within the 'Root Protection Area'.
  - b) No oil, tar, bitumen, cement or other material is to be allowed to contaminate the ground within the 'Root Protection Area'.
  - c) No fires shall be lit beneath or in close proximity to the tree canopy.
  - d) Trees to be retained should not be used as anchorages for equipment or for removing stumps, roots or other trees, or for other purposes.
  - e) No notices, telephone cables or other services should be attached to any part of the tree.
  - f) Cement mixing should not be carried out within the 'Root Protection Area'.
  - g) Soil levels are to be maintained as existing within the 'Root Protection Area'. Any alteration to soil levels in 'Root Protection Area' must be agreed with the landscape architect.
- C. 'No-dig' construction areas apply where the Root Protection Zone lies within an area of proposed construction. In these areas, any excavations should be carried out carefully by hand. Should any roots be exposed, they should be wrapped in dry, clean hessian sacking to prevent dessication and to protect from rapid temperature changes. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side branch, using a proprietary cutting tool. Roots larger than 25mm should only be severed following consultation with an arboriculturalist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability. Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed, and retained roots should be surrounded by sharp sand before soil/ other material is replaced.

BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations'

Temporary protective fencing shall comprise a vertical and horizontal framework of scaffolding, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of three metres. Onto this, weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. The protective fencing is to be positioned in locations as shown on Macgregor Smith 'Vegetation Retention and Removal' drawing 1285-001, and the area it contains is known as the 'Root Protection Area'. Where existing vegetation is in close proximity to site fence/hoarding, protective fence to be upgraded to Landscape Architects approval.



Revision	Description	Drawn by	Checked by	Date
-	Planning	IM	LP	25.11.20

**Macgregor • Smith**  
Landscape Architecture

project	4240 & 4300 Nash Court Oxford Business Park	drawn by	IM
status	Planning	checked by	LP
title	Tree Protection Fencing	date	25.11.20
Xref	n/a	scale	1:25@A3
drawing No	1255-401	revision	-