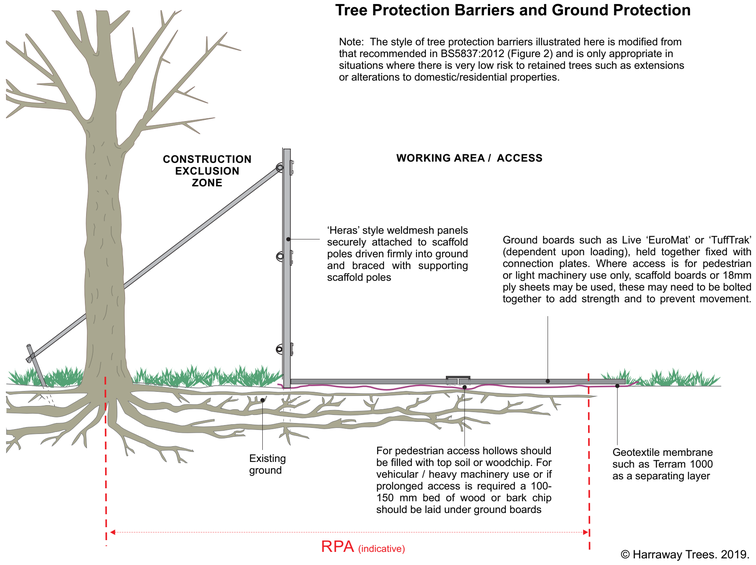
Tree Protection Barriers and Ground Protection

Note: The style of tree protection barriers illustrated here is modified from that recommended in BS5837:2012 (Figure 2) and is only appropriate in situations where there is very low risk to retained trees such as extensions or alterations to domestic/residential properties.



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Tree Roots

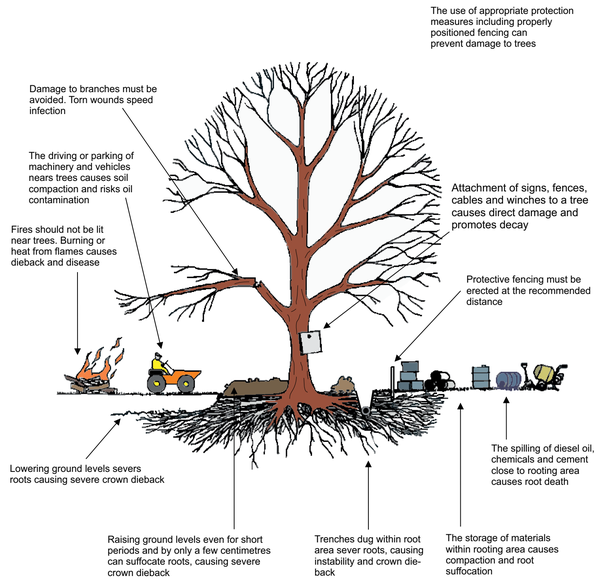
The majority of tree roots, in most conditions, will be found in the top 600mm of soil. Even very small fibrous roots perform a vital role in sustaining the health and vigour of trees. Most healthy trees will tolerate some loss or damage to their smaller roots and have the ability to generate new roots, however, excessive damage or the removal of a hospitable growing medium, can cause tree decline and death. Irreversible and perhaps fatal harm can be caused to trees through damage to their roots by the following:

- Soil compaction, even repeated pedestrian traffic on some soils can damage soil structure
- Exposure to air / drying
- Severance
- Crushing or tearing by mechanical diggers
- Contact with toxic materials such as cement and diesel

General Tree Protection Measures

- Do not raise or lower soil levels or strip topsoil around trees - even temporarily.
- Avoid disturbing the natural water table level.
- Do not light fires near trees.
- Do not attach notice boards, telephone cables or other services to any part of a tree.
- No construction materials should be stored within root protection areas. Toxins such as diesel, petrol or cement should be suitably stored to prevent such substances leaching into the soil.

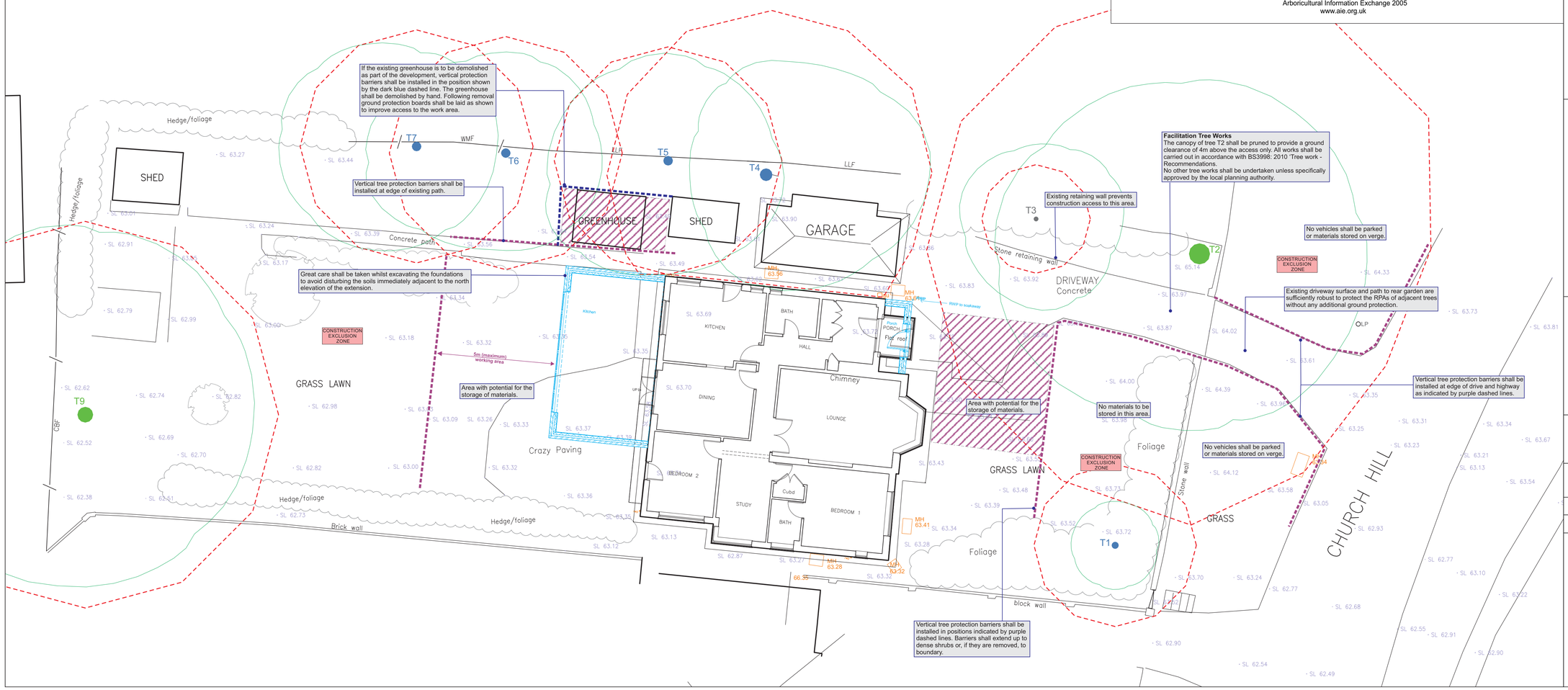
Common Causes of Tree Death on Development Sites



Arboricultural Information Exchange 2005
www.aie.org.uk

Key

- Tree to be retained, colour coded in according to retention category as defined in BS5837 Table 1.
- Notional Root protection area, derived from guidance within BS5837, where RPAs have been modified, original RPAs are shown dashed grey
- Footprint of proposed buildings
- Position of vertical protective barriers
- Areas where ground protection will be required
- Construction access route
- Notes — Areas of particular care refer to Arboricultural Method Statement



BS 5837 Tree Categorisation (from BS5837: 2012, Table 1)

- **Category 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
- **Category A:** Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years
- **Category B**: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
- **Category C**: Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Site:

Beech Croft
Church Hill
Patcham BN1 8YE

Title

Tree Protection Plan

Please check all dimensions on site and notify us of any discrepancies. This drawing was produced in colour, do not rely on monochrome copies.

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Scale: 1: 100 @ A1	0m 1m 2m 3m 4m 5m		
Dwg No	1906/39/TPP	Revision	-
Date:	June 2019	Drawn by:	NRB

Harraway Trees
33 Freshbrook Road
Lancing
West Sussex
BN15 8DF
tel: 01903 756153
email: john:harrawaytrees.co.uk