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# ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED CHILLER PLANT

**AT**

**13-15 SHERRINGTON WAY**
**LISTER ROAD**
**BASINGSTOKE**
**RG22 4DQ**

**BY**

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**Our ref: J65.29**
**9th February 2024**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. received instructions from Leverton Helm to undertake an inspection of trees located on and immediately adjacent to the site referred to as Units 13-15 Sherrington Way, Lister Road, Basingstoke, RG22 4DQ. The purpose of the inspection was to produce a base inventory of the tree stock and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment of development proposals.

1.2 The proposals are for the construction of a new concrete base to support new chiller equipment associated with the upgrade in progress to Units 13-15 at Sherrington Way, Lister Road, Basingstoke, RG22 4DQ. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by Leverton Helm and others.

1.3 The trees were inspected on 1st February 2024 by Tim Laddiman, BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A., Chartered Arboriculturist and Principal Consultant of Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.4 At the time of reporting online checks with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council's mapping system did not indicate the site to be within a Conservation Area and no Tree Preservation Orders are indicated to be present.

## 2. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Units 13-15 Sherrington Way represent a section of linear warehousing/business units orientated north/south with access and parking to the east off Sherrington Way (to the north). To the west of the units is a landscaping strip comprising grass and linear tree planting with overgrown hedging beyond a perimeter fence running parallel with Lister Road. Levels drop down a shallow bank to the road.

## 3. SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY

3.1 Only the trees and hedging immediately adjacent to the industrial units along their western flank were included in the inspections.

## 4. DATA COLLECTION

4.1 All trees were inspected from the ground and no climbing or specialist investigations were undertaken. Only those trees within the site boundary could be basally inspected, with the structural integrity of the trees located outside the site unconfirmed. Each tree was inspected to the requirements of Section 4.4 "Tree Survey" of BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".

4.2 The tree survey followed the numbered sequence from T1-T10 inclusive. Tree numbers, together with BS recommended colour coding of condition, have been added to the Tree Constraints Plan, our drawing no. J65.29/01 in Appendix 2. This drawing also includes crown spreads based on four compass points and BS calculated root protection areas.

4.3 The following categories of information were obtained for each tree. Separate detailed tree survey sheets are attached in Appendix 1, together with comprehensive explanatory sheets which cover the details of the categories listed below.

(1) Tree reference number
(2) Species
(3) Height in metres
(4) Stem count
(5) Stem diameter or equivalent in millimetres
(6) Branch spread in metres
(7) Age class
(8) Height of crown clearance in metres
(9) Physiological condition
(10) Estimated remaining contribution in years
(11) Category grading
(12) Structural condition
(13) Preliminary management recommendations

4.4 Within the assessment of physiological condition and remaining contribution, a visual inspection of each tree was undertaken to assess the crown and stem for any weak structures, deadwood, hollows, forks or other defects that might affect its stability and safety. The base of each tree was also visually inspected, together with tapping and probing, to search for signs of root lifting, bark death or decay. Where stems were heavily ivy clad, no full assessment of structural integrity could be undertaken. Clearance of the ivy would be necessary for confirmation of tree condition.

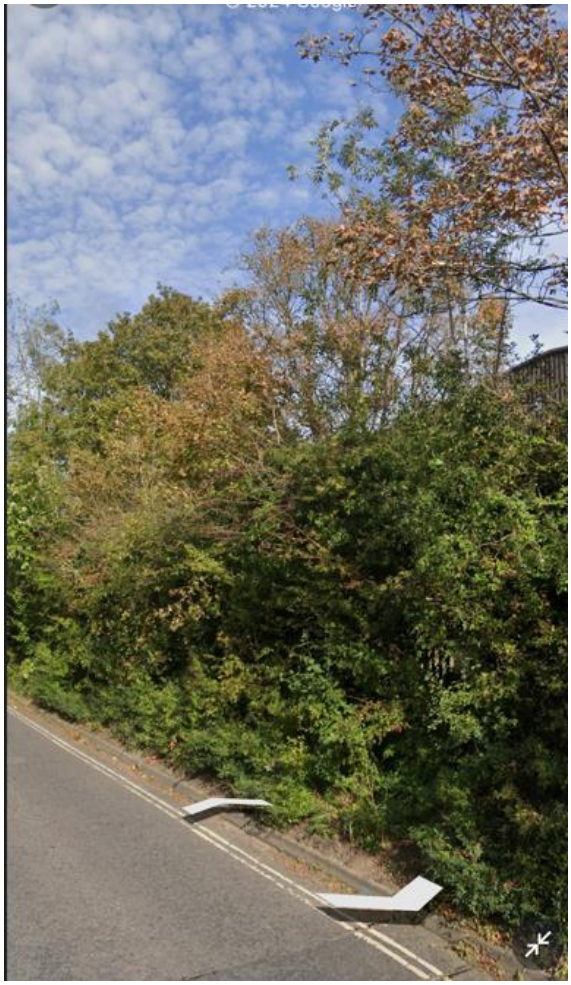
## 5. RISK ASSESSMENT - INFORMATIVES

5.1 Although the potential risk to someone passing beneath a tree when the tree or part of it fails is relatively remote, the risk is present. This increases significantly in areas of consistent and regular usage on a year round basis, such as footpaths, gardens and roadways. Where static structures exist, the risks become constant and an assessment is made as to whether complete or partial failure of a tree could potentially cause physical damage to such structures.

5.2 Within the scope of any tree survey it is a fact that not all risks of stem or crown failure can be covered, particularly in relation to freak occurrences of weather when even healthy trees can suffer stem snap or windblow. There is also a well known propensity for mature trees to occasionally shed limbs for no discernible reason, even on calm days. Although relatively rare, limbs may occasionally be shed and this should be acknowledged as a risk that cannot entirely be mitigated.

## 6. RESULTS OF TREE INSPECTIONS

6.1 A total of nine individual trees and one linear hedge were inspected. These all date from the construction of the industrial units, representing landscaping to soften the visual appearance of the large building. The hedge (G2) has been maintained in the past but appears to have been left to develop unchecked for a number of years. Emergent Sycamore and Ash dominate and have developed rapidly.



Extract from Google Street View: View of site from Lister Road looking north-east.
Note hedgeline and emergent Ash/Sycamore dominate
with Field Maple behind barely visible.

6.2 Of the trees inspected, the following is a breakdown of the various numbers of trees and groups in each BS category.

| BS Category | Tree No. | Sub Total |
|---|---|---|
| A | - | - |
| B | - | - |
| C | T1, G2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10 | 10 |
| U | - | - |
| | **TOTAL** | **10** |

6.3 ***Interpretation of table***

***Category A*** Retention most desirable. Of high quality and value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).

***Category B*** Retention desirable. Of moderate quality and value and in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).

***Category C*** Could be retained – of low quality and value. Poor crown form, heavily asymmetric, large numbers of similar species/size. Currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

***Category U*** Trees for removal. Dead/dying/dangerous trees due to structural defects, fungal decay or root plate uplift. Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

## 7. BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

7.1 To provide an indication of the critical areas of root plate necessary for tree survival and longevity, BS 5837:2012 requires the calculation of RPAs for trees in the BS Categories A, B and C. Calculations are not made for Category U trees which will require removal on safety grounds within 10 years.

7.2 The table below has been calculated using the measured stem diameters and the formula as described in Section 4.6 in BS 5837:2012. These are represented as basic circles on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where buildings, walls, services and hard surfacing exist within the indicated RPAs it is likely that the architecture of root systems will have been affected. Foundations to walls and buildings can completely obstruct root development, depending on their depth and the nature of the underlying soils. In the absence of detailed site investigations the indicated RPA circles should be used for guidance only within any development proposals.

| Tree no. | Species | BS Category | Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.) | BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.) | BS calc. total RPA ($m^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T1 | Sorbus sp. | C2 | 190 | 2.3 | 17 |
| G2 | Thorn, Sycamore | C2 | <100 | <1.2 | <5 |
| T3 | Field Maple | C2 | 300 | 3.6 | 41 |
| T4 | Field Maple | C2 | 370 | 4.4 | 61 |
| T5 | Ash | C2 | c150 | c1.8 | c10 |
| T6 | Field Maple | C2 | 280 | 3.4 | 36 |
| T7 | Sycamore | C2 | c200 | c2.4 | c18 |
| T8 | Ash | C2 | c150 | c1.8 | c10 |
| T9 | Ash | C2 | c150 | c1.8 | c10 |
| T10 | Wild Cherry | C2 | 210 | 2.5 | 20 |

## ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

### 8. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

8.1 The proposals are for the construction of a new concrete base to support new chiller equipment associated with the upgrade in progress to Units 13-15 at Sherrington Way, Lister Road, Basingstoke, RG22 4DQ. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by Leverton Helm and others.

8.2 The supplied proposed site plan has been used as the base for the Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. Tree Protection Plan, drawing no. J65.29/02 in Appendix 3. This indicates a tree for removal and measures to protect retained trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 requirements.

### 9. TREE FOR REMOVAL

9.1 To construct the required concrete pad for the chiller equipment it will be necessary for the Field Maple (T6) to be removed. This is a BS category C tree due to its limited visual presence from Lister Road with elements of the Thorn/Sycamore hedge (G2) dominating public views. This is the smallest of the Field Maples present.

9.2 As a BS category C tree its loss should not represent a significant planning constraint.

9.3 The tree is indicated for removal with a blue dashed crown outline on the Tree Protection Plan. A replacement tree could be located between the Sorbus (T1) and the Field Maple (T3).

### 10. TREE SURGERY REQUIREMENTS

10.1 To provide clearances and operational space minor tree works are proposed. These represent normal maintenance operations/low impact pruning which will not compromise tree health or visual appearance. Pruning back of the Thorn/Sycamore hedge (G2) would form part of the previous maintenance regime for the hedge, which has lapsed in recent years.

***Table: Tree Surgery Requirements***

| Tree No. | Species | Proposed Works |
|---|---|---|
| G2 | Thorn, Sycamore | Prune back eastern canopy to fence line between trees T3 and T10. |
| T4 | Field Maple | Prune back fine outer branches to south to 3.5m radius from stem to 4m height. |

10.2 All tree work will need to be carried out by a competent tree surgeon to comply with BS3998:2010 “Tree Work - Recommendations”.

10.3 All trees recommended for felling or tree surgery works will need to be checked for the presence of bats or nesting birds prior to works commencing. Disturbance to bats or nesting birds could contravene the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and result in prosecution.

## 11. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSALS ON TREES

11.1 The positioning of the chiller equipment has been modified to minimise potential impacts on the retained trees as far as possible. A necessary 1.2m fire exit route along the rear of the warehouse unit prevents the positioning of the concrete base any further east. However, the RPAs of the Thorn/Sycamore hedge (G2) and the Sycamore (T7) and Ash (T8) will not be compromised.

11.2 The positioning of the proposed chiller equipment concrete base has also been revised to avoid the RPAs of the Field Maple (T4) and Wild Cherry (T10) to ensure a minimal potential impact on tree root systems.

11.3 Any electrical connections will be to the east from the warehouse unit, remote from tree RPAs.

11.4 Overall the potential impact of the proposals on retained trees will be negligible, provided they are appropriately protected during the construction works.

## 12. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES – FENCING

### 12.1 *Location of fencing*

12.1.1 The Tree Protection Plan indicates the proposed location of protective fencing based on the calculated tree protection areas and space available.

### 12.2 *Design of fencing*

12.2.1 The protective fencing is to be constructed of scaffold uprights driven into the ground to a minimum depth of 0.6m and at no greater than 3m spacing. Uprights to be braced with angled scaffold poles and anchors. On to the uprights weldmesh panels such as “Heras” or a similar product will be securely mounted with all weather notices attached to every 5th panel reading “Keep Out – Protected Area”. The fencing will form enclosed areas to which no access will be allowed. This design of fencing is considered appropriate to the site and scale of development proposed.

12.2.2 Examples of the fencing specification and signage required are included in Appendix 4.

### 12.3 *Timing of fencing*

12.3.1 Protective fencing is to be erected prior to commencement of site works and remain in place until completion of construction. The location and suitability of the fencing can be confirmed to the local authority by an arboricultural consultant prior to commencement of construction. Any tree felling will need to be undertaken prior to fence installation to minimise risks to operatives. All tree surgeons’ vehicles will be kept outside the indicated protection zones.

### 12.4 *Additional precautions*

12.4.1 Potentially injurious materials such as fuels, oils, chemicals and cement will be stored at least 20m from any stem, or in a bunded storage vessel. No fires will be lit within 5m of the drip line of any retained tree. No level changes will occur, either raising or lowering within the protected areas. A list of these additional precautions are included on the Tree Protection Plan.

## 13. GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES

13.1 In areas within root protection zones where access around the new building concrete base will be required during construction, specific ground protection measures will be necessary. For machinery access these should comprise interlocking, specifically designed load bearing temporary roadway plates, commonly made of steel or specialised plastics. They will minimise any risk of compaction whilst providing a running platform for machinery.

13.2 Where foot access only is required, ground protection measures should comprise a base layer of geotextile, over which 100mm of woodchip will be laid, topped by side butting scaffold boards or non-slip surfaced minimum 12mm thick OSB/plywood.

13.3 Installation of the ground protection measures should take place at the same time as the protective fencing and remain in place until completion of construction. The area requiring ground protection measures is indicated by cross hatching on the Tree Protection Plan.

## 14. SITE OPERATIONS AND MATERIALS STORAGE

14.1 Details of site zoning cannot be specified by an Arboriculturalist as these are commonly determined by contractors on the basis of Health & Safety Assessments. However, the robust protective fencing will define the remaining site space available for storage and operations.

14.2 It is presumed that all materials and equipment will be stored to the east of the warehouse unit and access will be through the unit to the working area. Materials and the chiller equipment will presumably be craned in from Lister Road utilising gaps between the trees.

## 15. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

15.1 A separate Arboricultural Method Statement is not considered necessary for this site. Details of the protective fencing and ground protection specification, timing and location are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan, which can be referred to in a specifically worded condition.

15.2 Section 6.1 “Arboricultural Method Statement” of BS5837:2012 indicates that an Arboricultural Method Statement is only required if operations/access are required within the RPA of retained trees. Therefore, provided the Tree Protection Plan is adhered to, there is no requirement for an Arboricultural Method Statement and there should not be any conflicts between retained trees and the proposals.

## 16. SUMMARY

16.1 The proposed chiller equipment will require the removal of one young BS category C Field Maple and minor pruning works to one tree and an overgrown hedge.

16.2 The positioning of the proposed chiller equipment has taken into account tree RPAs and avoids any impacts with robust tree protection measures, in accordance with BS5837:2012 proposed.

16.3 The Tree Protection Plan can be referred to as an approved drawing or in a specifically worded condition to ensure that the retained trees are appropriately protected during the construction works.

Tim Laddiman
Chartered Arboriculturist
Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.

# APPENDIX 1

# TREE SURVEY EXPLANATORY SHEET

| | |
|---|---|
| **Height** | in metres (estimated where ground uneven or access restricted). |
| **Stem count** | number of stems |
| **Stem diameter** | in mm. at 1.5m. above ground level. |
| **Branch spread** | radial spread in metres at four main compass points (estimated where no access). |
| **Age class** | Young - Y<br>Semi Mature - SM<br>Mature - M<br>Over mature - OM<br>Veteran - V |
| **Height of crown clearance** | in metres. Normally range of heights of outer branches above ground level, e.g. 2-4m. |
| **Physiological condition** | Good, Fair, Poor, Dead, Variable |
| **Estimated remaining contribution** | in years<br>e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+ |
| **Category grading** | see attached sheet |
| **Structural condition** | comment on presence of defects, decay, crown form, past management**,** deadwood, other features worthy of note.<br>N.B. If trees are ivy clad, no full structural assessment will have been possible. |
| **Preliminary management recommendations** | requirements of further investigations, works necessary to alleviate potential hazards based on current setting and levels of access.<br>NB: Works that may be necessary in relation to development are not included here |

# CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

| TREES FOR REMOVAL | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Category and definition | Criteria | | | Identification on plan |
| **Category U**<br>Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management | • Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)<br>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline.<br>• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality<br><br>NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree.) | | | DARK RED |
| **TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION** | | | | |
| Category and definition | Criteria - Subcategories | | | Identification on plan |
| | 1. Mainly arboricultural values | 2. Mainly landscape values | 3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation | |
| **Category A**<br>Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial construction (a minimum of 40 years is suggested) | Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue) | Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups) | Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture) | LIGHT GREEN |
| **Category B**<br>Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested) | Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage) | Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodland, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality | Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits | MID BLUE |
| **Category C**<br>Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established ( a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. | Trees not qualifying in higher categories | Trees present in groups or woodland, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit. | Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits | GREY |
| | NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation | | | |

| Tree ref. no. | Species | Height (m.) | Stem Count | Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.) | Branch spread (m.) | | | | Age class | Ht. of crown clearance (m.) | Physiological condition | Estimated remaining contribution (years) | Category grading | Structural condition and Notes | Preliminary management recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T1 | Sorbus sp. | 6 | 1 | 190 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3 | 3 | Y | 1.8+ | Fair | 10-20 | C2 | Slow growth. Lower canopy pruned in past. Deadwood. | |
| G2 | Thorn, Sycamore | <8 | 1/Multi | <100 | <1.5 | <2.5 | <1.5 | <2.5 | Y | 0+ | Fair | 20-40 | C2 | Overgrown hedgeline. Ivy clad. Sycamore dominant. | |
| T3 | Field Maple | 9 | 1 | 300 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 4.5 | Y | 2+ | Fair | 20-40 | C2 | Crowded to S. Minor deadwood. Multi stemmed at under 3m. | |
| T4 | Field Maple | 9 | 1 | 370 | 3 | 4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | Y | 1.9+ | Fair | 20-40 | C2 | Multi stemmed at under 3m. Crowded to N. | |
| T5 | Ash | 9 | 1 | c150 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3 | Y | 4+ | Fair | 10-20 | C2 | Ivy clad. Drawn up. Crowded to E. | |
| T6 | Field Maple | 7.5 | 1 | 280 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | Y | 2+ | Fair | 20-40 | C2 | Twin stemmed at 2.5m. Compaction to N. | |
| T7 | Sycamore | 9 | 1 | c200 | 3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3 | Y | 3.5+ | Fair | 10-20 | C2 | Ivy clad. Poor growth. | |
| T8 | Ash | 10 | 1 | c150 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2.5 | Y | 3+ | Unconfirmed | 10-20 | C2 | Ivy clad. Four stems from under 2.5m. | |
| T9 | Ash | 9 | 1 | c150 | 3.5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Y | 3+ | Unconfirmed | 10-20 | C2 | Ivy clad. Multi stemmed at under 2.5m. | |

| Tree ref. no. | Species | Height (m.) | Stem Count | Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.) | Branch spread (m.) | | | | Age class | Ht. of crown clearance (m.) | Physiological condition | Estimated remaining contribution (years) | Category grading | Structural condition and Notes | Preliminary management recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T10 | Wild Cherry | 6.5 | 1 | 210 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3 | 3.5 | Y | 2+ | Fair | 20-40 | C2 | Multi stemmed at 3.5m-4m. | |

# APPENDIX 2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13-15 SHERRINGTON WAY
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# TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

T1 - T10 Tree numbers

BS Category of Condition

- 0 — BS Condition A
- 0 — BS Condition B
- T1 — BS Condition C
- 0 — BS Condition U

Crown spread

BS Calculated root protection areas

The root protection areas have been calculated using the measured stem diameters and the formula as described in Section 4.6 in BS5837:2012. These are represented as basic circles on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where buildings, walls, services and hard surfacing exist within the indicated RPAs, it is likely that the architecture of root systems will have been affected. Foundations to walls and buildings can completely obstruct root development, depending on their depth and the nature of the underlying soils. In the absence of detailed site investigations, the indicated RPA circles should be used for guidance only within any redevelopment proposals.

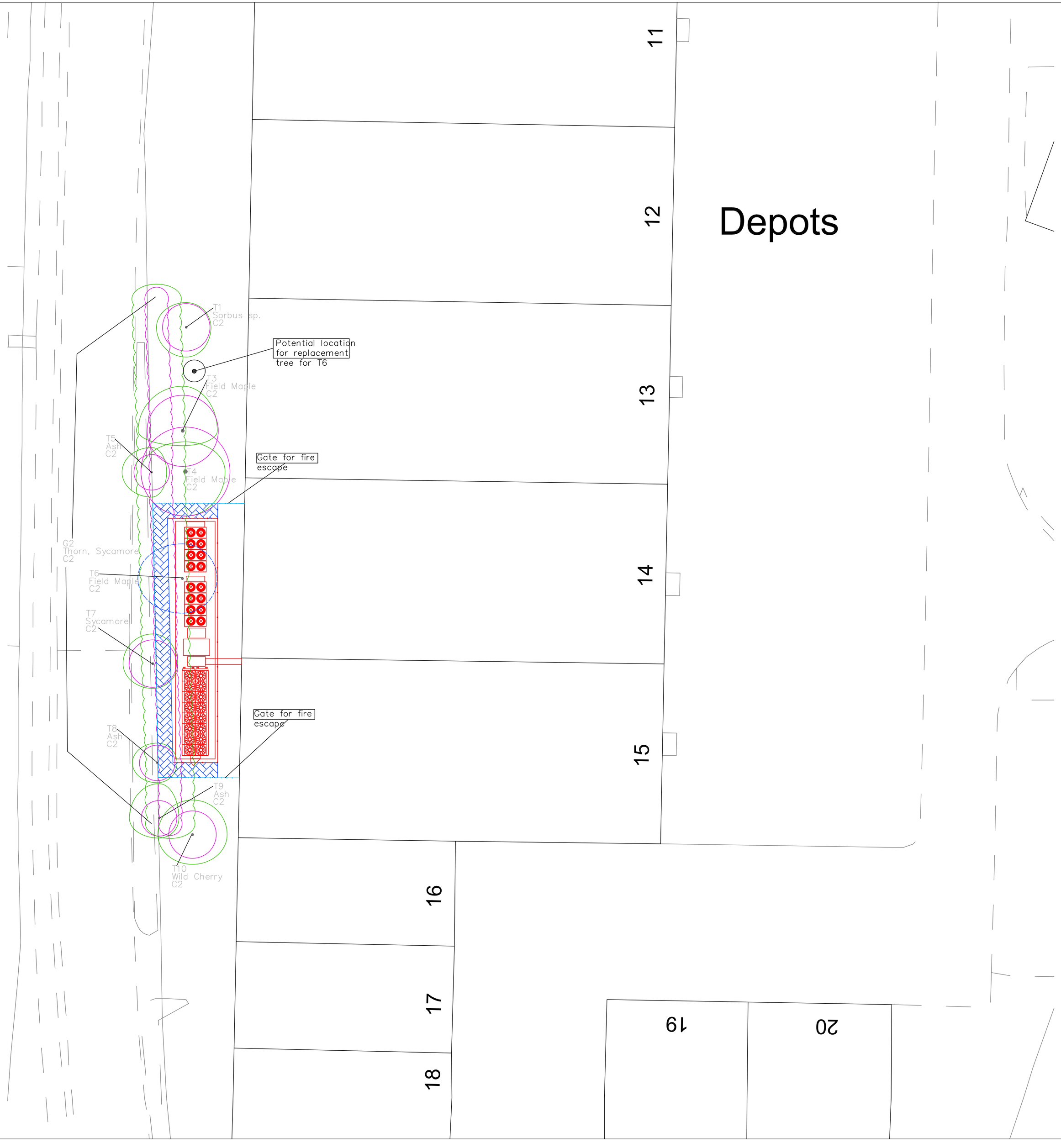
DRAWING NO. J65.29/01

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Added to by: NL

07/02/2024

# APPENDIX 3

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# TREE PROTECTION PLAN

T1 - T10 Tree numbers

BS Category of Condition

- 0 — BS Condition A
- 0 — BS Condition B
- T1 — BS Condition C
- 0 — BS Condition U

- Crown spread
- BS Calculated root protection areas
- Tree to be removed for safety/short lifespan
- Tree to be removed for development
- Protective fencing location
- Ground protection

TREE PROTECTION INFORMATION
Protective fencing and ground protection measures to be installed at locations specified prior to commencement of any demolition works.
Protective fencing to comprise scaffold uprights driven into the ground to 60cm, depth at no more than 3m, spacing. Upright to be braced within high usage/construction/demolition areas. Weldmesh panels to be securely fixed to uprights to produce a continuous barrier. Waterproof signs to be attached to every 5th panel declaring "TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT" or similar wording. Fencing to be constructed in accordance with fig. 2 or fig. 3 of section 6.2 of BS5837:2012.
Ground protection measures to comprise a single thickness of side butting scaffold boards over a 100mm. compressible layer laid onto a geotextile. For machinery access, interlocking metal/plastic road plates will need to be used.

Buildings in proximity to protective fencing areas to be demolished by machinery pulling walls inwards onto the building footprint.

The fenced protection zones around retained trees, hedges and shrubbery are to be regarded as sacrosanct and none of the following are to occur within these areas:

- Storage or disposal of any soil, building materials, machinery, fuel or waste residues of any description.

- Siting of any temporary structures of any description including site office/sales buildings, temporary car parking facilities, porta-loos, storage compounds or temporary hard standing areas.

- Excavations, soil/turf stripping, raising/lowering of existing levels or alterations to the existing natural surfaces/ground conditions of any other description.

- Location of temporary drainage, water supplies or any other temporary underground services.

- No use, movement or parking of any machinery or vehicles of any description.

- Additionally, no fires shall be lit within 20m. of the trunks of any trees or the centre line of any hedgerow to be retained.

All services to be installed to the requirements of NJUG Volume 4 "Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees". Any runs within retained tree root protection areas to either be bored/moled or any hand excavation to be supervised by the Arboricultural Consultant

DRAWING NO. J65.29/02

Scale: 1:200 at A1

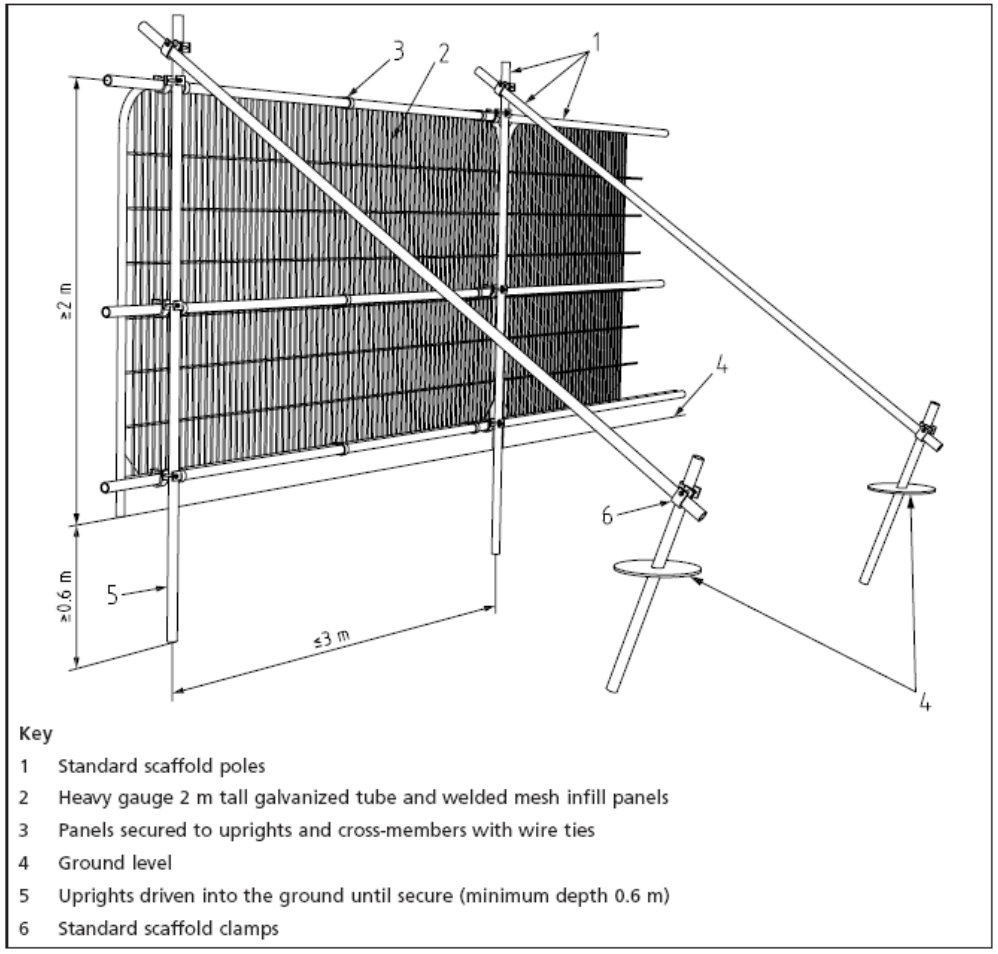
Added to by: NL

08/02/2024

# APPENDIX 4

# BS5837:2012: FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

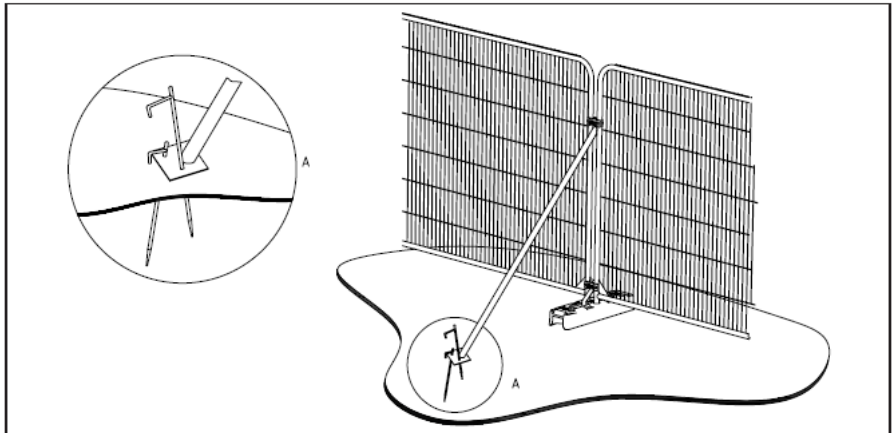
Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



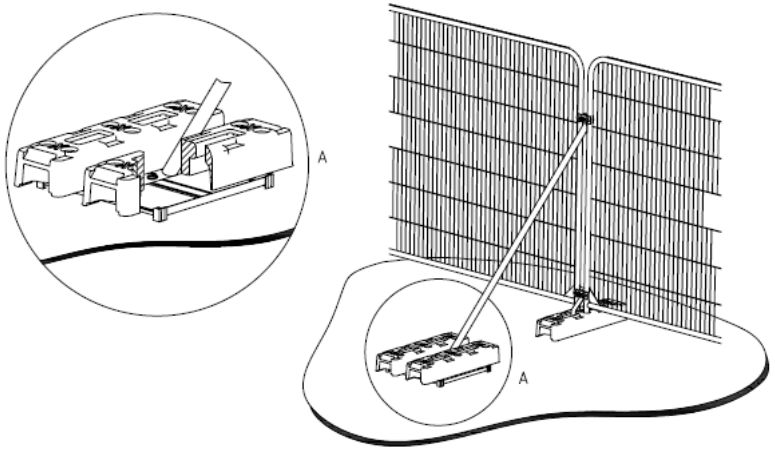

**Key**

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

Figure 3 **Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**




a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins




b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

**EXAMPLE OF FENCING SIGNAGE**