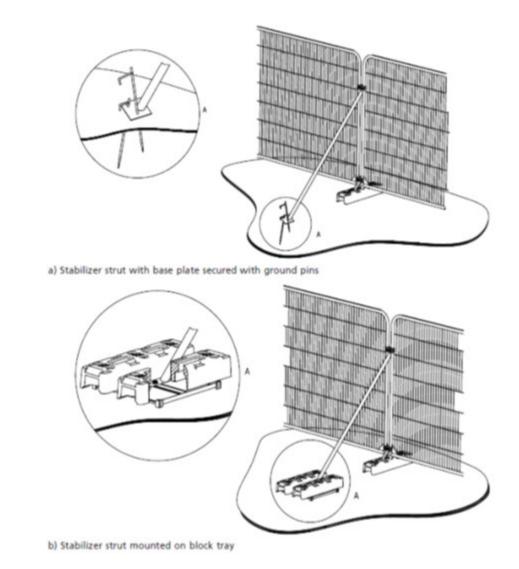
TREE PROTECTION PHASES

PHASE 1: TREE WORKS

No tree works required.

PHASE 2: TEMPORARY BARRIERS



Example of temporary barrier. This system includes 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet, secure enough to provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins (Figure 2a). Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray (Figure 2b).

Care must also be taken to prevent contamination within the RPAs from chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils. Cement mixers and toxic materials should not be permitted close to trees. Materials that may contaminate soil e.g. concrete mixings and diesel oil should not be discharged within 15m of a retained tree, or in locations where it may run towards an RPA.

Construction materials and machinery must be stored outside of both the RPA and canopy of the retained trees. To avoid soil compaction, heavy machinery must not be operated within RPAs unless the RPA is currently located within a hard surface area (e.g. pavement or road).

PHASE 3: CONSTRUCTION INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT

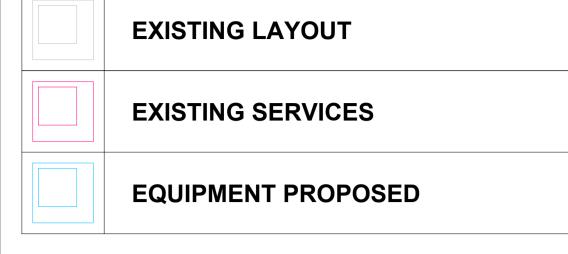
Construction activity and/or excavations for the installation of the proposed equipment within RPAs must be undertaken by hand, down to a depth of 600mm, to establish the presence of roots. Any tree roots exposed within the RPA must be left as intact as careful digging with hand tools will allow. Areas that require hand digging within an RPA are identified with an magenta hatch on the adjacent plan.

During excavations roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist; as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability.

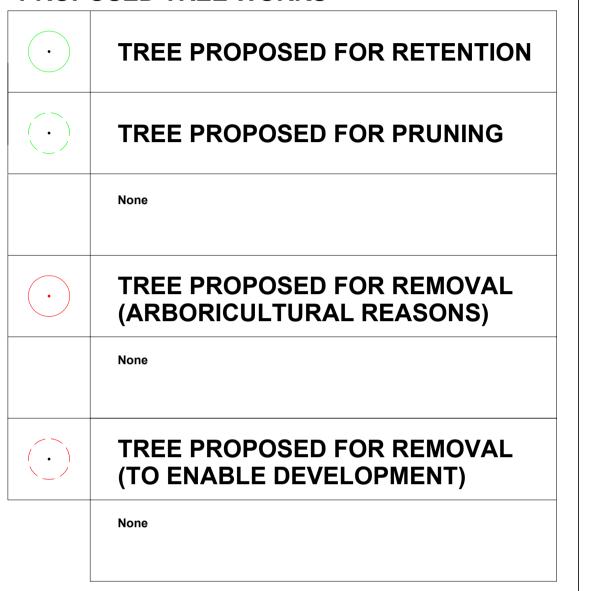
Any roots exposed during excavations should immediately be wrapped or covered in damp hessian to prevent desiccation and to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Any wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling, which should take place as soon as possible. Prior to backfilling, retained roots should be surrounded with topsoil or un-compacted sharp sand (builders' sand should not be used because of its high salt content, which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose inert granular fill, before soil or other suitable material is replaced.







PROPOSED TREE WORKS



Please refer to Appendix 1 of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment for details on tree condition and proposed works



ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool highlighting the underground tree constraints. Along with the tree stem and branches the RPA must be considered prior to and during development.

TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE BARRIERRefer to Appendix 4 of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment for specification details.

Written consent must be obtained from Godwins Arboricultural Limited before copying or using the data within this drawing other than for the purpose it was originally supplied. Do not scale from this drawing.

GODWINS ARBORICULTURAL LIMITED

www.godwins.co.uk

Tel: 0800 030 4045 info@godwins.co.uk

Digital World Centre, 1 Lowry Plaza, The Quays, Salford, M50 3UB.

PROJECT TITLE:		
Brodie Avenue, Mossley Hill, Liverpool		
DRAWING TITLE:	SCALE:	ISSUE DATE:
TREE PROTECTION PLAN	1:200 @ A1	17/07/20
DRAWING NUMBER:	REVISION:	DRAWN BY:
TPP.13160	.02	RG