

The drawing shows a side view of a gate structure. It consists of a rectangular frame made of vertical and horizontal poles. The vertical poles are labeled 1 and 2. The horizontal poles are labeled 3 and 4. The gate is made of a mesh material, labeled 5. The structure is supported by a diagonal pole, labeled 6. Dimensions are given: a vertical height of 12 m, a horizontal width of 23 m, and a diagonal height of 20.6 m. A legend on the right lists the components:

- 1. Standard poles
- 2. Heavy galvanized welded panels
- 3. Panels uprights members
- 4. Ground
- 5. Uprights the ground secum (100 depth 0.0)
- 6. Standard clamps

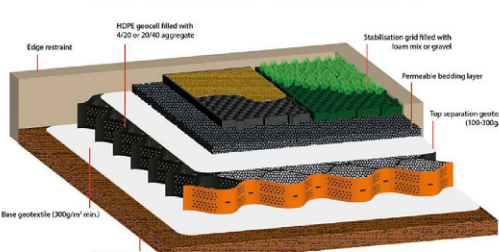
A photograph of a garden area. In the foreground, there is a pile of wooden planks and a blue skip. A metal fence runs across the middle ground, with a large tree behind it. In the background, there are houses and a building with a yellow roof.

Image 1: Scaffold and Heras panels can provide standard protection that is fit for purpose.

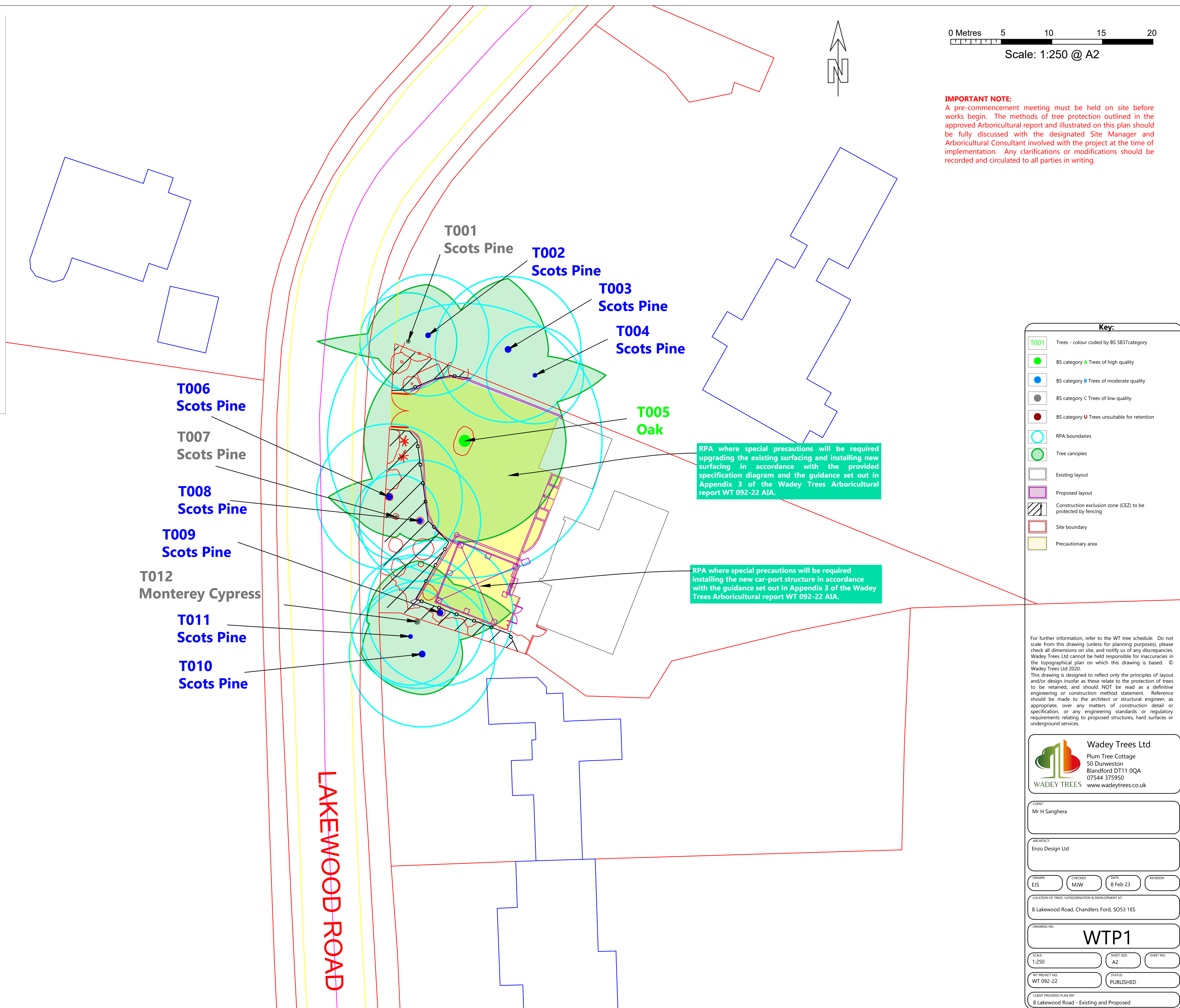
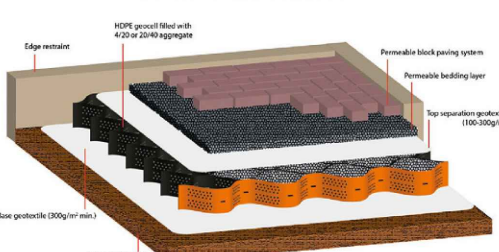
Key Recommendations

- The use of cellular confinement systems can be effective in protecting soils and tree root systems when new hard surfacing is required near trees. However, in this context the installation of geocell sub-beds inevitably involves working on top of tree root systems and as such there may be an elevated risk of damaging tree roots and the structure of the soil. Therefore, careful working procedures are required to ensure that trees are *irrevocably protected* when the installation works are carried out.
- The installation of cellular confinement systems should be directed by a project-specific architectural method statement. The architectural method statement should include the design and construction aspect of the project that has the potential to adversely impact adjacent trees and detail appropriate methodologies for how the works will be undertaken in ways that would minimise those impacts.
- Tree roots can be directly damaged as the ground is levelled in advance of laying down a cellular confinement system and so it is recommended that this part of the process is carried out under arboricultural supervision. The use of a tracked excavator within a tree's root protection area should only be permitted if it is equipped by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.
- The cellular confinement system must be filled with clean granular soil that contains no fine material. To protect the geocell membrane it is advised that geocells are overlaid by a minimum of 25mm in order to function effectively it is crucial that all of the cells are fully expanded and filled to capacity. Therefore, there is insufficient space for a cell to be expanded it should be cut away and discarded.
- When cellular confinement systems are installed within tree root zones it is important that the weaving course is permeable so that air and water can reach the soil beneath. Systems should be put in place to ensure that the surfacing is regularly cleaned so that it maintains its porosity.
- The means to successfully prevent ground compaction during construction need to be planned from the conceptual stages of a building project. The project architect should be responsible for ensuring that the project brief and other documents the ground may need to be protected until it is time to install the cellular confinement system. Therefore, the project arboriculturist needs to work with the architect, the engineer, and the building contractor during the planning stages as well as during the construction of the surface. Examples of low-impact construction practices are available from the Arboricultural Association guide to good practice booklet. The use of cellular confinement systems near trees (*Images courtesy of Core Ltd*)

STABILISATION GRID WEARING COURSE FILLED WITH SOIL OR GRAVEL



PERMEABLE BLOCK PAVING WEARING COURSE



IMPORTANT NOTE:
A pre-commencement meeting must be held on site before works begin. The methods of tree protection outlined in the approved Arboricultural report and illustrated on this plan should be fully discussed with the designated Site Manager and Arboricultural Consultant involved with the project at the time of implementation. Any clarifications or modifications should be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing.

Key:	
	Trees - colour coded by BS 5837 category
	BS category A Trees of high quality
	BS category B Trees of moderate quality
	BS category C Trees of low quality
	BS category U Trees unsuitable for retention
	RPA boundaries
	Tree canopies
	Existing layout
	Proposed layout
	Construction exclusion zone (CEZ) to be protected by fencing
	Site boundary
	Precautionary area

For further information, refer to the WT tree schedule. Do not scale from this drawing (unless for planning purposes), please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. Wadey Trees Ltd cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Wadey Trees Ltd 2020.

This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.



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Enzo Design Ltd

DRAWN: EJS	CHECKED: MJW	DATE: 8 Feb 23	REVISION:
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LOCATION OF TREES, CATEGORISATION & DEVELOPMENT AT:
8 Lakewood Road, Chandlers Ford, SO53 1ES

DRAWING NO:

WTP1

SCALE:
1:250

114

SHEET SIZE
A2

712

WT PROJECT N
WT 092-2

WT 052 E

STATUS:
PUBLISHED

PUBL.

CLIENT PROVIDED PLAN RE

8 Lakewood Road - Existing and Proposed