


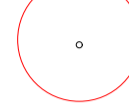
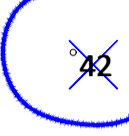
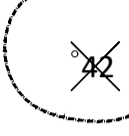
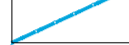


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 Unless otherwise stated all dimensions are in millimeters. Where dimensions are not given, drawings must not be scaled and the reader must refer to the Landscape Architect. If the drawing includes conflicting details/dimensions the reader must refer to the Landscape Architect. All dimensions must be checked on site. The Landscape Architect must be informed, by the Contractor, of any discrepancies before work proceeds.
 THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH RELEVANT CONSULTANT'S DRAWINGS.

LEGEND

-  APPLICATION BOUNDARY
-  EXISTING TREES WITH TREE NUMBERS AS INDICATED IN TREE SURVEY & REPORT PREPARED BY Andrew Boe, December 2021 and February 2022
-  POSITION, NUMBER AND ACTUAL CROWN SPREAD OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
-  ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 5837:2012
-  POSITION, NUMBER AND ACTUAL CROWN SPREAD OF TREE TO BE FELLED AS PER SURVEY RECOMMENDATION
-  POSITION, NUMBER AND ACTUAL CROWN SPREAD OF TREE TO BE FELLED TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT
-  PROPOSED PROTECTIVE BARRIER TO EXISTING TREES TO BE RETAINED

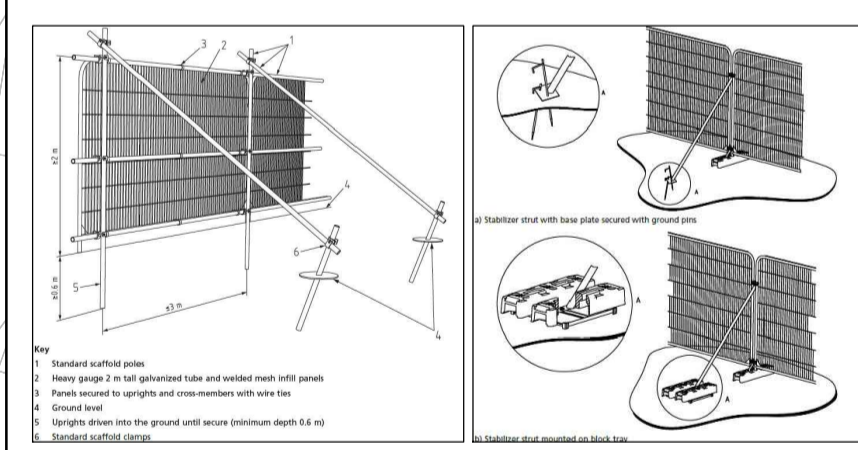
Protection of trees
 A protective barrier, 2.2m high and comprising a vertical and horizontal framework of scaffolding, well braced to resist impacts and securely supporting weldmesh panels, (as BS5837:2012) shall be erected around the base of all trees to be retained on site.
 No construction traffic, fire, materials or debris will be permitted within this zone of protection.

NOTE:
 • WHERE EXCAVATION IS REQUIRED WITHIN THE RPA A HAND DIGGING/AIRSPADE METHOD WILL BE USED
 The objective of hand digging is to retain as many undamaged roots as possible. Hand digging within RPA must be undertaken with great care preferably using an airspade, preferably under supervision from the site arboricultural consultant. After careful removal of any hard surface material digging must proceed with hand tools. Clumps of roots less than 25mm in diameter (including fibrous roots) should be retained in situ without damage. Throughout the excavation works great care should be taken to protect the bark around the roots.
 • WHERE BACKFILLING OF EXCAVATED MATERIAL IS REQUIRED:
 Backfilling should, where required be carefully carried out to avoid direct damage to roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them. The backfill should, where possible, include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builder's sand) around the roots. This should allow the soil to be gently compacted prior to construction without damage to the roots securing a local aerated zone enabling the root to survive in the longer term.
 If required backfilling outside the direct influence of tree roots should be carried out using the excavated soil. This should not be compacted but lightly 'loosened' and usually left slightly proud of the surrounding surface to allow natural settlement. Other materials should not be incorporated into the backfill.

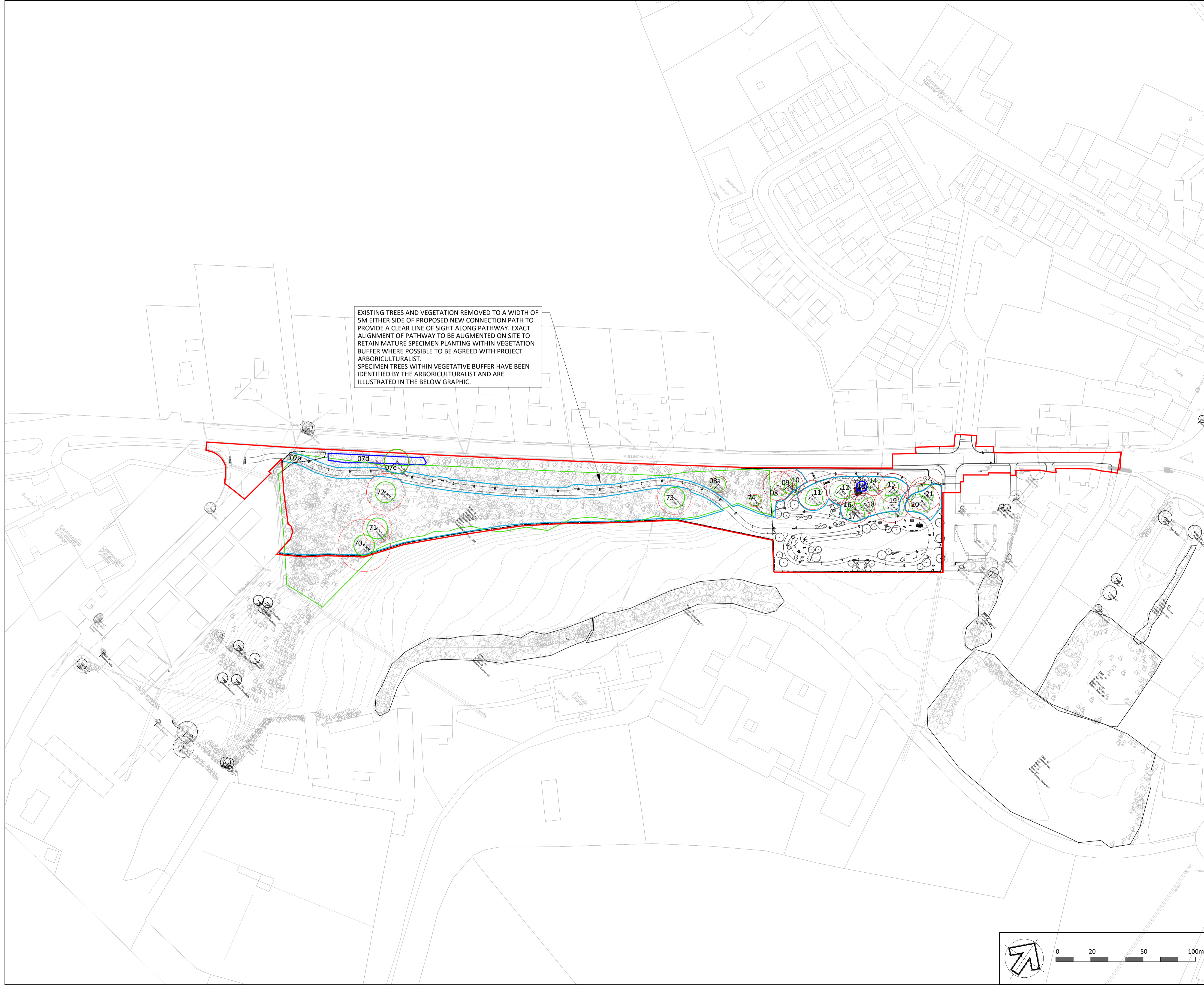
• CONSTRUCTION WITHIN PROTECTION AREA
 To facilitate construction required within the protection area or below the canopy of trees to be retained, A set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier will be used. In such areas, suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during construction, rather than being removed during demolition. The suitability of such surfacing for this purpose should be evaluated by the project Arboriculturalist and Civil Engineer as appropriate.

Where the set-back of the tree protection barrier would expose unmade ground to construction traffic, new temporary ground protection should be installed as part of the implementation of physical tree protection measures prior to work starting on site.
 New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

NOTE: The ground protection might comprise one of the following:
 a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, or set to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
 b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
 c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.
 In all cases, the objective is to avoid compaction of the soil, which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpacted.



EXISTING TREES AND VEGETATION REMOVED TO A WIDTH OF 5M EITHER SIDE OF PROPOSED NEW CONNECTION PATH TO PROVIDE A CLEAR LINE OF SIGHT ALONG PATHWAY. EXACT ALIGNMENT OF PATHWAY TO BE AUGMENTED ON SITE TO RETAIN MATURE SPECIMEN PLANTING WITHIN VEGETATION BUFFER WHERE POSSIBLE TO BE AGREED WITH PROJECT ARBORICULTURALIST.
 SPECIMEN TREES WITHIN VEGETATIVE BUFFER HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE ARBORICULTURALIST AND ARE ILLUSTRATED IN THE BELOW GRAPHIC.



Planning Issue	LR	Feb 2022	00
Revision Details	BM	Date	Rev
	By		
	Check		

Status: **PLANNING**



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Client: Westmeath County Council
Project: Castlepollard Regeneration Project, Castlepollard, Westmeath

Title: Tree Development Impact
Scale@A1: 1:1000 **Date:** February 2022
Dwg.no: 7192-L-1030

