Delineate the estimated Critical Root Zone for all trees required to be shown within the tree inventory zone. See Plate 2-12 for more information.

Provide trunk diameter and common name of all trees required to be inventoried within the 35 foot inventory zone.

Offsite trees located within the 35-foot inventory zone occurring on property adjacent to the proposed development site shall be shown on plans. See 12-0307.2C for inventory requirements for offsite trees.

Note: Unless otherwise determined by the Director all trees 12 inches or greater in diameter located within the 35-foot inventory zone must be inventoried and shown on plans. See Plate 1B-12 for tree condition analysis requirements.

Note: Plates 1A-12 and 1B-12 are provided as illustrative examples to show how Tree Inventory and Poor Condition Analysis requirements may be conveyed on plans. At the discretion of the designer, other graphics elements, charts and tables may be used to communicate this information.
Dead and Hazardous Trees
Locate trees 12 inches in diameter and greater that are dead, or potentially hazardous located 100 feet or less of the limits of clearing within the undisturbed tree preservation area, or within 10 feet or less of the limits of clearing within the disturbed area. This requirement does not apply to offsite trees. See § 12-0307.1B and .2B for more information.

Trees in Poor Condition
Locate trees 12 inches in diameter and greater that have been assessed in poor condition and located within 25 feet or less within the tree preservation area, and/or within 10 feet or less within the disturbed area.

Note: A poor condition analysis does not require trees that are assessed in the fair to excellent condition range to be labeled on plans. Unless otherwise required by proffered conditions; development plans, conceptual/final development plans, PRC plans, special permits, special exceptions, or variance approvals; only those trees meeting the definition of Poor Condition defined in § 12-0307.2A(1) must be labeled.

Note: Plates 1A-12 and 1B-12 are provided as illustrative examples to show how Tree Inventory and Poor Condition Analysis requirements may be conveyed on plans. At the discretion of the designer, other graphics elements, charts and tables may be used to communicate this information.
Critical Root Zone Formula

Minimum of
1 foot of Critical Root Zone radius
for each
1 inch of trunk diameter

Note: An increase in critical root zone radius to a total of 1.5 feet/inch of trunk diameter may be required in some instances based on site specific conditions (see 12-0307.2D(2)).
TUNNELING GUIDELINES

Additional details are provided in the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook 3.38.11- Trenching and Tunneling.

Ref. Sec. 12-0202.1
Rev. 2-02, 2011
Reprint, 2018 Reprint, 10-20
Trunks of trees to be planted or preserved for energy conservation must be placed within this zone in order to receive credit.

Place Category 4 deciduous trees further from buildings

Place Category 3 deciduous trees closer to buildings

15 ft energy conservation credit tree placement zone

Ref. Sec. 12-0310.4B(2)(a), 12-0310.4B(2)(b)

Reprint 2-02, 2011 Reprint, 2018
Note: Top opening of the planter must meet the minimum planting area requirements of Table 12.17.

3/4-in. flat guying webbing should be removed after no more than 6 months.

Note: Trees should be planted 2 to 4 in higher than the final planting depth to allow for settling of lightweight planting medium.

Note: Any slab penetrations must be water tight.

Irrigation system

Initial planting depth

Lightweight planting medium

Drainage system

Planter wall waterproofing and protection board

Concrete slab

Deadman with 1.5 in stainless steel eye bolt

Final depth

2-3 in of mulch

Ref. Sec. 12-0401.1D(3) Rev. 2-02, 2011
Reprint, 2018 Reprint, 10-20

DECK PLANTER

PLATE NO. 5-12
STD. NO.
Anchor posts should be a minimum 2 in. steel 'U' channel, 6 ft. in length.

Orange plastic fence, welded wire fence, chain link fence, or super silt fence as specified in the Tree Preservation Narrative.

Orange Plastic Fence = 6 ft.
Welded Wire, Chain Link, Super Silt Fence = 10 ft.

Maximum distance between posts.

Fence height 4 ft.

Note: Tree protection fencing must be maintained throughout construction until removal approved by County.
Tree protection fence or super silt fence at limits of clearing and grading

Woodchip mulch

Silt fence (if required)

Backfill trench

1.5 ft. root pruning trench depth

6 in. maximum trench width

Note: See Tree Preservation Narrative for detailed specifications.

Ref. Sec. 12-0502.1, 12-0504.20
Rev. 2-02, 2011 Reprint, 2018 Reprint, 10-20
1. Soak roots in water 3 to 6 hours prior to planting. Do not allow roots to dry out before planting.

2. Remove grass from a 3 ft circle and turn up soil. Dig a planting hole 8 in wider than the diameter of the seedling roots in center of circle.

3. Position seedling at original nursery depth. Do not bend roots on sides or bottom of planting hole. Gently backfill excavated soil around roots.

4. Remove air pockets from backfill soil. Soil should be firm but not tightly packed. Construct waterholding basin around planting hole and water thoroughly.

5. Place a 2 in deep layer of mulch in a 3 ft diameter circle around trees. Mulch should not touch the tree trunk.

6. During dry weather, water generously once every 7 to 10 days during the first year.

Illustrations provided by The Arbor Day Foundation
Removing a large lateral branch requires two preliminary cuts before the final cut.

When cutting back to a lateral, bisect the angle between the branch bark ridge and an imaginary line perpendicular to the leader or branch being removed.

When removing a branch with a narrow branch attachment, cut from the bottom upward.