



Knolton Farmhouse Cheese Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Report Ref: TEP.5146.001
April 2015

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Version 1.0
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for

**WHP Wilkinson Helsby
St James Business Centre
Wilderspool Causeway
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Written:	Checked:	Approved:
GDB	KJO	PAM



**Knolton Farmhouse Cheese
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 TEP has been commissioned by WHP Wilkinson Helsby to conduct an arboricultural survey of Knolton Farmhouse Cheese, near Overton in Cheshire. This report details the arboricultural impact of developing the site, subsequent mitigation recommendations and protective measures.
- 1.2 The survey was carried out in April 2015 by means of inspection from ground level by a qualified Arboricultural Consultant. Trees were assessed in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- 1.3 Under the British Standard the assessment of trees is made objectively. The categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock.
- 1.4 No topographical survey was provided to record the position of trees and vegetation. In place of this, the proposal drawing (ref: 056135 01-04) provided by the client was used in coordination with onsite measurements from fixed reference points. As the bases of individual trees were not accessible due to dense ground vegetation, their locations have been approximated. Where the age distribution and species mix of tree cover was relatively uniform, trees were plotted as groups. For the purposes of this report it is assumed that the detail on the drawing is accurate.
- 1.5 A total of 4 individual trees (T1-T4) and 1 group of trees (G1) were surveyed and mapped (refer to Drawing 1). All arboricultural information recorded during the survey is presented at Appendix 1.
- 1.6 The nature of the soils on site was not assessed during the survey. The possibility of minor soil movement due to tree root activity cannot be discounted. Prior to the undertaking of foundation depth calculations the exact location of all trees in relation to structures will be required.
- 1.7 This report provides the results of the survey and includes the following:
- A schedule of all trees located on, or within influencing distance of the proposed development site (Appendix 1);
 - An assessment based on *BS 5837:2012*, of trees in terms of their potential value within any future development. On the basis of this assessment trees have been categorised into one of four categories: A, B, C or U (Appendices 1 & 2);
 - An assessment, based on *BS 5837:2012*, of the requirement for protection of trees during the construction phase (Section 6);
 - Advice on removal, retention and management of trees (Sections 5 & 7);
 - A Tree Constraints Plan detailing tree quality categories, canopy spreads and Root Protection Areas (**RPA**) for all trees surveyed (Drawing 1); and
 - A Tree Protection Plan detailing the development proposals, trees to be retained, and tree protection fencing alignment (Drawing 2).

2.0 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

- 2.1 The site is situated off the B5069 near Overton in Cheshire. The location and site context are shown in Figure 1.
- 2.2 The boundaries of the site are defined by Blake's Wood to the north and west, the B5069 to the south and Ash Grove, which is a small wooded area, to the east.

Insert 1: Site Location Plan



Contains ordinance survey data @ crown copyright and database right 2015.

- 2.3 The survey area comprises a small flat area of open grass, bordered to the north and west by a bank that slopes down away from the site by approximately 30 degrees.
- 2.4 The site is used as an industrial cheese farm, and is accessed via a private road off the B5069.
- 2.5 Weather conditions during the survey were sunny and dry.
- 2.6 Inspection of trees was restricted in some cases by dense vegetation. These trees were surveyed insofar as was possible from accessible areas of the site.

Development Proposals

- 2.7 The proposed development includes the installation of a telecommunications mast, which will be 25 metres in height and founded on a 64m² reinforced concrete base.
- 2.8 Detail of the proposals is shown on Drawing 2 and is based on the proposed site plan (Ref: 056135 01-04) supplied by the client.

3.0 STATUTORY PROTECTION AND GUIDANCE

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1 The NPPF assumes protection of all ancient woodland and veteran trees unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the need of, or benefits of, development outweigh the loss. In this respect ancient woodland is defined as an area which has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD and a veteran as a tree of exceptional value for wildlife, in the landscape, or culturally because of its great age, size or condition
- 3.2 On this site there are no ancient woodland or veteran trees.

Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Area Designations

- 3.3 Local authorities reserve the right to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect the amenity value conferred to a location by a tree or group of trees. Where a TPO is in force, lopping, topping, felling, uprooting or wilful damage caused to a tree is prohibited and such actions may be prosecuted and incur an unlimited fine. Works to TPO protected trees must only be undertaken with the written consent of the local authority.
- 3.4 Wrexham County Borough Council has confirmed that no trees on or immediately adjacent to the site are subject to Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Area status.

Protected Species – Bats

- 3.5 Mature trees often contain cavities, crevices and hollows which are a potential habitat for roosting bats. Bats are afforded protection under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), as well as under Schedule 2 of the *Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2010*, and as such causing damage to a bat roost constitutes an offence.
- 3.6 A preliminary ground level appraisal of the wildlife habitat value of each tree was undertaken as part of the arboricultural survey. Trees listed in Table 1 were noted as having features suitable to support roosting bats.

Table 1: Trees suitable to support roosting bats

TEP Survey Reference	Suitable Feature/s
T3	Ivy cover

- 3.7 If any works are to be carried out to trees identified in Table 1 then a more detailed, aerial visual assessment and/or dusk and dawn surveys should be undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist to determine the presence/absence of roosting bats prior to any tree works being undertaken.

- 3.8 Should the presence of a bat roost be suspected whilst undertaking works on any other trees and groups on site, operations must be halted until a licensed bat handler or ecologist can provide advice.

Protected Species - Birds

- 3.9 Trees are a potential habitat for nesting birds, which (as well as their nests and eggs) are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). This makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly, damage or destroy an active birds nest or any part thereof.
- 3.10 Due to the suitability of the trees within the survey boundary for nesting birds, all tree work should ideally be undertaken outside the bird nesting season (British bird nesting season: March to August inclusive).
- 3.11 If this is not possible then a detailed inspection of each tree should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist immediately prior to the arboricultural works. Should an active nest be found (being built, containing eggs or chicks) then any work likely to affect the nest must be halted until the nest becomes inactive.

4.0 TREE POPULATION

- 4.1 4 individual trees (T1-T4) and 1 group of trees (G1) were recorded within influencing distance of the site. A schedule of all trees and groups in terms of species, condition, age management recommendations and *BS 5837:2012* quality categories is provided at Appendix 1.
- 4.2 The open grassed area is bordered to the north and west by 4 individual trees in fair to good condition, with self-set hawthorn and elder vegetation (G1) beneath them. Several of the larger hawthorn trees comprising G1 are ivy clad, which is also the case for T3 (hawthorn). These trees and vegetation have good vigour and no visible defects.
- 4.3 T1 is a 10 metre tall English oak located approximately 4 metres down the bank away from the grassed area, and is the most prominent tree within the survey area. It is in good condition and contributes a moderate amount of landscape value to the area as a quality category 'B' tree, with the potential to become a category 'A' tree as it increases in size and reaches maturity.
- 4.4 Over the next 30 to 40 years, T1 is likely to reach a mature height of approximately 16 metres, with a maximum crown spread of up to 18 metres. Therefore this tree will need a small level of pruning work in the long term to maintain a safe working distance between the canopy edge and the proposed mast installation.

Photograph 1. Boundary trees and vegetation surrounding an open grassed area.



- 4.5 The remaining individual trees within the survey area include T2, a sycamore growing with a suppressed form beneath the canopy of T1. Despite this growth constraint, the tree has reasonable vigour and no major defects. T4 is a holly tree situated amongst boundary vegetation at the top of the bank. It has a dense crown and good vigour.
- 4.6 Tree and group locations, their quality categories and canopy spreads are shown on Drawing 1.

Tree Quality Categorisation

- 4.7 Under *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* trees and groups are objectively assigned a quality category designed to quantify their value within any future development. Table 2 presents a summary of the categories presented in the British Standard. The full table has been reproduced at Appendix 2.

Table 2: Summary of BS 5837 tree quality categorisation criteria

Category A	Trees of high value including those that are particularly good examples of their species and/or those that have visual importance or significant conservation or other value
Category B	Trees of moderate value including those that do not qualify as Category A due to impaired condition and/or those that collectively have higher value than they would as individuals; also trees with material conservation or other value
Category C	Trees of low value including those with very limited merit or impaired condition; trees offering transient or temporary landscape benefits
Category U	Trees with irremediable defects and anticipated early loss due to collapse; dead trees or those in immediate decline and those with infectious pathogens that threaten other trees

5.0 IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 Table 3 lists the number and quality of trees that will require removal in order to facilitate the development proposals and those that can be retained. This is the result of an assessment based on the proposed site plan and discussions with the client regarding their application strategy.

Table 3: Arboricultural implications of the proposed development

	Tree Quality Category	
	B	C
Trees, groups and hedges that can be retained	T1	T2, T3, T4, G1
Total	1	4
Trees, groups and hedges that require removal to facilitate development	-	-
Total	0	0

See Appendix 1, Arboricultural Data Sheets for subcategories

- 5.2 No individual trees and no tree groups must be removed to facilitate the development proposals.
- 5.3 The installation of the concrete base is outside of any root protection areas.
- 5.4 Fencing to protect the retained trees will be necessary. This will reduce the useable area for works and storage of materials during development.
- 5.5 Where planning permission is granted, the retention schedule shown in Table 2 and Drawing 2 would normally form a part of that permission. Any change to this schedule would therefore be likely to require an application to vary the consent.

6.0 TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Root Protection Areas

- 6.1 As per *BS 5837:2012*, the **Root Protection Area (RPA)** is calculated using each tree's diameter at 1.5 metres (refer to Appendix 1) and represents the minimum area around each tree that must be left undisturbed to ensure their survival.
- 6.2 Tree roots typically spread two times the width of the crown, although this figure may be significantly increased for certain species and where specific ground conditions are present. The majority of tree roots are found in the top 600 mm of soil and most of the fine roots that absorb water and nutrients are found in the top 100 mm.
- 6.3 The morphology of roots is influenced by past and present site conditions, soil type, topography and drainage. This means that a tree's roots may not be uniform in their extent and the **RPA** may not be a circular area centred on the tree stem.
- 6.4 On this site the majority of trees are growing in relatively homogeneous material. The only barriers to growth are likely to be the semi-compacted access track adjacent to T4. Roots are unlikely to be absent in all these areas but where unfavourable conditions exist, growth will certainly be impeded.
- 6.5 The **RPA** may be adjusted or offset to most accurately represent the likely spread of roots for each individual tree (refer to Drawing 1).

Protective Fencing and Exclusion Zones

- 6.6 Temporary protective barrier fencing will be required to demarcate a **Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)** around retained trees. This must be put in place prior to the commencement of any development works, including bringing machinery or materials onto site, or the erection of site huts.
- 6.7 The **CEZ** acts to protect both tree roots and branches and has been extended to incorporate canopy spread where appropriate.
- 6.8 Protective fencing alignment is shown on Drawing 2 and assumes that all trees identified for removal have been felled prior to installation.
- 6.9 The fencing must be fixed into the ground to withstand accidental impact from machinery and to ensure that a sufficient protective area is maintained. Details of recommended protective fencing are shown on Drawing 3.
- 6.10 A weatherproof notice stating 'Construction Exclusion Zone – Keep Out' must be fixed to each fencing panel. An example notice is shown on Drawing 3.

- 6.11 Any alteration to the fencing alignment to allow for approved activities will be made in agreement with the council's Arboricultural Officer.
- 6.12 The protective fencing must not be removed until the physical construction phase has been completed and all vehicles have been removed from site, to the satisfaction of the council's Arboricultural Officer.

Ground Contamination

- 6.13 Storage areas for liquids such as fuels, oil or paint should not be located within 10m of any trees on or within proximity to the site due to the risk of soil contamination caused by accidental spillage.
- 6.14 Particular care must be taken when working on or close to sloping ground to avoid unintentional runoff into the rooting area of retained trees.

Underground Utility Issues

- 6.15 No utility drawings were provided and no assessment has been made of the juxtaposition of tree roots and the likely location of new services. It has been presumed for the purposes of this report that all utilities will be installed outside of the **Construction Exclusion Zone** shown on Drawing 2.
- 6.16 Where the installation of services within the **Construction Exclusion Zone** of retained trees is unavoidable, appropriate work methods will be required to ensure the safe long-term survival of those trees. This process will require additional consultation with a qualified Arboricultural Consultant and is likely to be more expensive than conventional trench installation.

Ground Level Changes

- 6.17 A rise or reduction in soil level can have major implications on the longevity and health of the trees. Minor changes (up to 100mm) can be tolerated in some cases but is heavily dependent on tree species, condition and growing environment.
- 6.18 Existing ground levels within the **Construction Exclusion Zone** should be respected as far as is reasonably practicable. The advice of a qualified Arboricultural Consultant should be sought if level changes are required.

Drainage & Storm Water Run-off Issues

- 6.19 Drainage and storm water run-off requires due consideration and construction requirements (e.g. permeable surfacing) to prevent excessive and/or polluted run-off into the rooting area of trees to be retained.

7.0 SUMMARY

- 7.1 Based on an objective assessment made in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, there is 1 Category B and 4 Category C trees and groups on or within influencing distance of the site.
- 7.2 No individual trees or tree groups require removal to facilitate the development proposals.
- 7.3 The installation of the concrete base is outside of any root protection areas.
- 7.4 At the time of the survey no trees within or immediately adjacent to the site were subject to Tree Preservation Orders or within a Conservation Area.
- 7.5 Tree T3 was found to have features of a size and condition desirable to bats.
- 7.6 Protective barrier fencing will be required to demarcate a Construction Exclusion Zone (**CEZ**) around retained trees prior to the commencement of development. Fencing alignment is shown on Drawing 2 and details of the recommended Heras fencing are shown on Drawing 3. This will restrict movements on the site which should be considered early in the construction process.

APPENDIX 1

ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEETS

APPENDIX 1: Arboricultural Survey Data Sheets



Surveyor GDB
 Date 23.04.15
 Town Overton
 Site Knolton Farmhouse Cheese
 Dwg Ref D5146.001

Ref	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	No. of stems/ individuals	Crown Spread North	Crown Spread South	Crown Spread East	Crown Spread West	Height of Lowest Branch	Direction of Lowest Branch	Maturity	Condition	Comments on form, condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Assess.	Radius of RPA guide circle	BS5837 RPA Area	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	TPO
		(m)	(mm)	arising below 1.5m	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	Young, Middle Age, Mature	Good, Fair, Poor, Veteran		A,B,C,R (1,2,3)	(m)	(m2)		Long, Medium, Short	(*)
Trees																			
T1	English oak	8.5	400.0	1.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	E	Middle Age	Good	Well formed tree growing above boundary vegetation, situated approximately 4 metres down a 30 degree bank sloping away from flat grassed area. Good form and vigour, no significant defects.	B,1,2	4.8	72.4		Long	
T2	Sycamore	6.0	230.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.0	W	Middle Age	Fair	Suppressed beneath T1 with reasonable vigour.	C,1	2.8	23.9		Long	
T3	Hawthorn	5.5	280.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	N	Middle Age	Fair	Ivy clad stem and crown. Poor form but good vigour.	C,1	3.4	35.5		Long	
T4	Holly	6.0	300.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	W	Middle Age	Good	Boundary tree situated at top of bank, leaning slightly to east towards site. Dense crown with good vigour.	C,1	3.6	40.7		Long	
Groups																			
G1	Hawthorn, Elder	to 6	to 300	ca 5							Middle Age	Good	3 ivy clad hawthorn trees with multi-stemmed elder beneath. Good vigour, no visible defects.	C,1	Refer to Drawing	n/a		Long	

APPENDIX 2

SURVEY METHOD

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY METHOD

The survey of trees is conducted from ground level only. The nature of the soils on site is not assessed.

Trees are dynamic living organisms with a constantly changing structure; even trees in good condition can suffer from damage or stress. The information recorded is presented as being correct at the time of survey.

The following features of each tree, group of trees or wood may have been recorded in the Arboricultural Survey Data Sheets at Appendix 1.

Species	The common name is given. The Latin name may also be given if further clarification is required.	
Height	Top height of tree recorded in metres.	
Stem Diameter	For single-stemmed trees the measurement is taken at 1.5 metres above ground level and recorded in millimetres. For multi-stemmed trees an average all stems measured at 1.5m above ground level is used. For tree groups a range from minimum to maximum diameters is provided based on measurements taken using one of the aforementioned methods.	
No. of Stems	A count of stems arising below a height of 1.5 metres.	
Crown Spread	The N, S, E and W branch spreads are recorded in metres to provide a representative crown shape.	
Height of Lowest Branch	Crown clearance above ground level recorded in metres.	
Direction of Lowest Branch	The direction of growth of the first significant branch from the point of attachment.	
Maturity	Young	Trees that can reasonably be relocated or replaced like for like, without undue cost;
	Middle Age	Trees in the established growth stage of their life with the potential to continue increasing in size;
	Mature	Trees that have reached their ultimate size, given their location and surroundings;
Condition	Good, Fair, Poor. An overall assessment of a tree's physiological and structural state in which factors that may increase its susceptibility to the effects of development are taken into account. Veteran. Trees that are in such a condition as to significantly increase their biological, cultural or aesthetic value. This is characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.	
Comments	A brief evaluation and description of the tree with comments on form, vitality, health and any significant defects or symptoms of ill-health.	

BS 5837 Tree Quality Assessment

The tree quality assessment is based on Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 (See below). Four categories (A, B, C and U) are used to denote tree quality (A = High, B = Moderate, C = Low, U = Unsuitable for retention). Subcategories (1-3) denote the specific function value of the trees and the reasoning behind the allocation of a specific category (the subcategories may be used in combination but do not accumulate collective weight).

Root Protection Area (RPA)

The RPA is allocated to ensure that a sufficient area is left undisturbed during development. It is provided as an area (m²) and as the radius of a circle (m) typically plotted from the centre of the stem.

The RPA is calculated using a mathematical equation included in BS 5837:2012 (Section 4.6 and Table D.1) and is based on a tree's stem diameter. In some cases the RPA may need to be adapted to best reflect the likely area and position of roots required to ensure survival; this may be based on criteria such as the tree's condition, species, crown spread and any barriers to growth. Any alteration must be justifiable but is made at the Arboricultural Consultants discretion.

Recommendations

Recommendations for arboricultural works, etc. are based on the **current** land use, and take into account the tree or group attributes without bias to the proposed development.

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY METHOD

Estimated Remaining Contribution

An estimation of the life expectancy as healthy functioning tree. This will be influenced by species and the condition of the tree at the time of survey.

Long	> 40 years
Medium	20 – 40 years
Short	less than 20 years

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- 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 category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

British Standards Institute (2012) BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. p.9

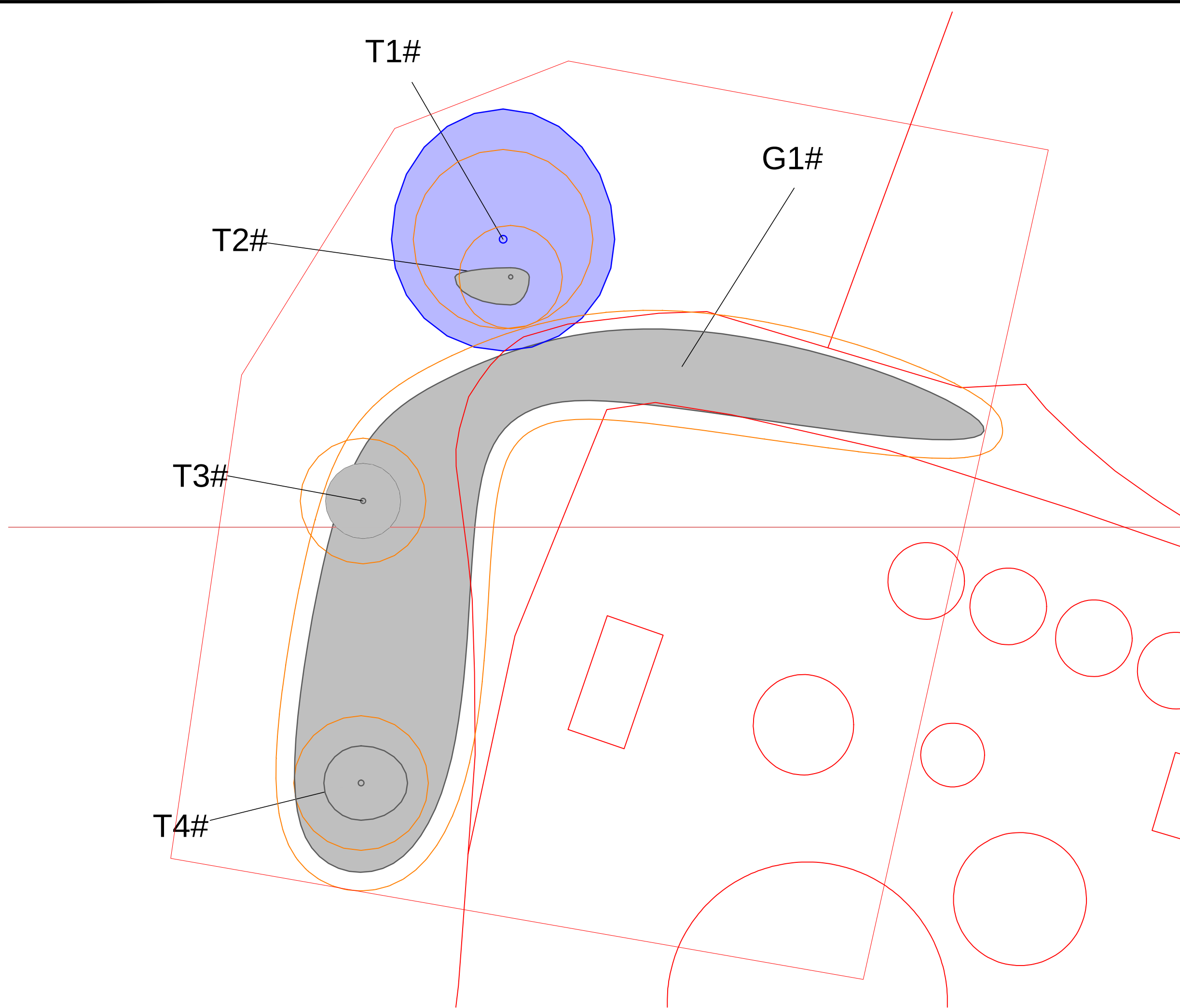
NOTES:

All young trees are assessed as quality category 'C' but this does not preclude their retention within a development.

For hedges the height, canopy spread and number of stems is recorded but they are not assigned a quality category.

DRAWING 1

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN



KEY

[This drawing must be reproduced in colour]

- T1 Individual trees
- G1 Groups of trees
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Survey Boundary
- # Approximate location
(Feature not shown on topo)

Tree Categorisation

(Tree quality assessment based on BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations)

- Category B (Moderate quality)
- Category C (Low quality)

NOTE: This drawing should be read in conjunction with the respective Arboricultural Data Sheets (Appendix 1).



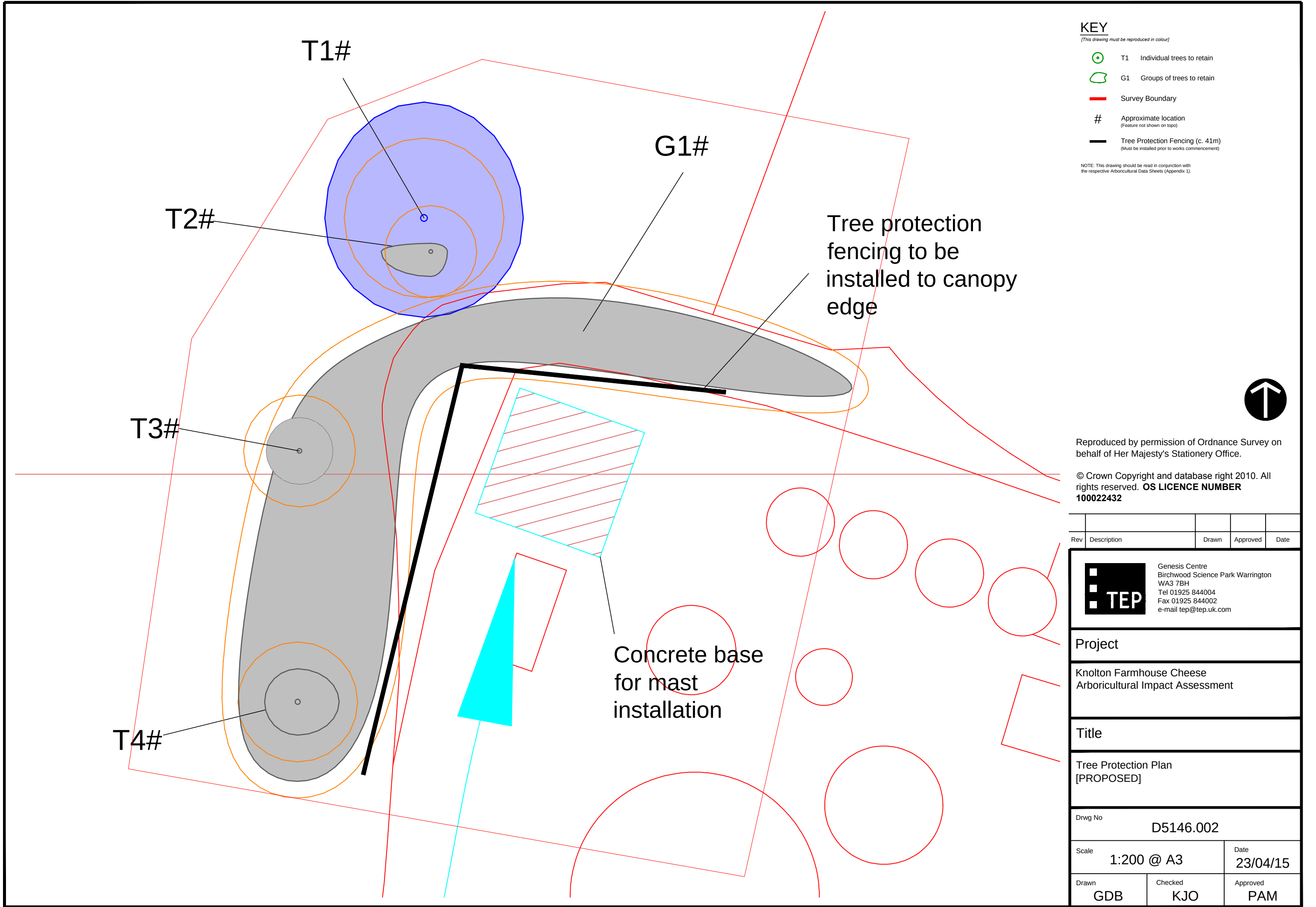
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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
Genesis Centre Birchwood Science Park Warrington WA3 7BH Tel 01925 844004 Fax 01925 844002 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com Project Knolton Farmhouse Cheese Arboricultural Impact Assessment Title Tree Constraints Plan [EXISTING] Drwg No D5146.001 Scale 1:200 @ A3 Date 23/04/15 Drawn GDB Checked KJO Approved PAM				

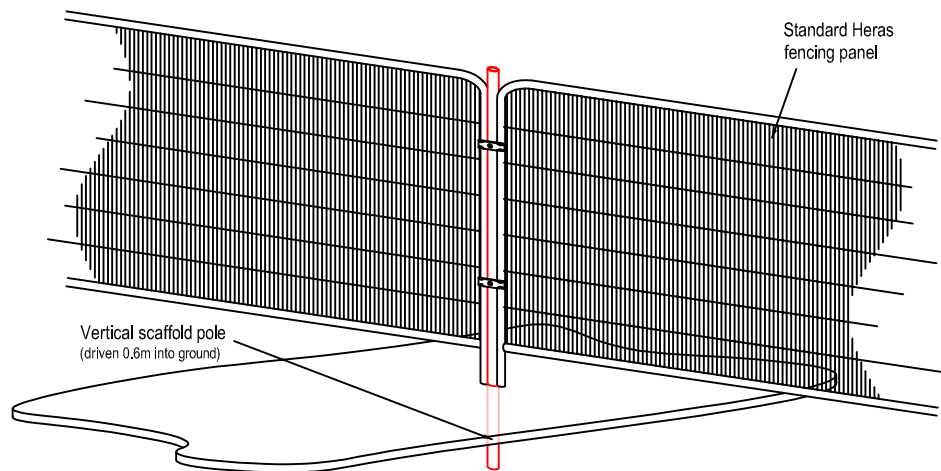
DRAWING 2

TREE IMPLICATIONS AND PROTECTION PLAN

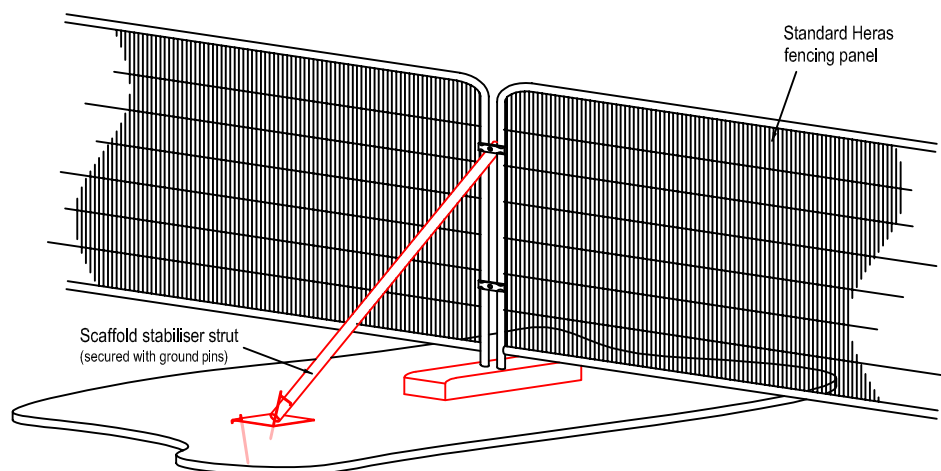


DRAWING 3

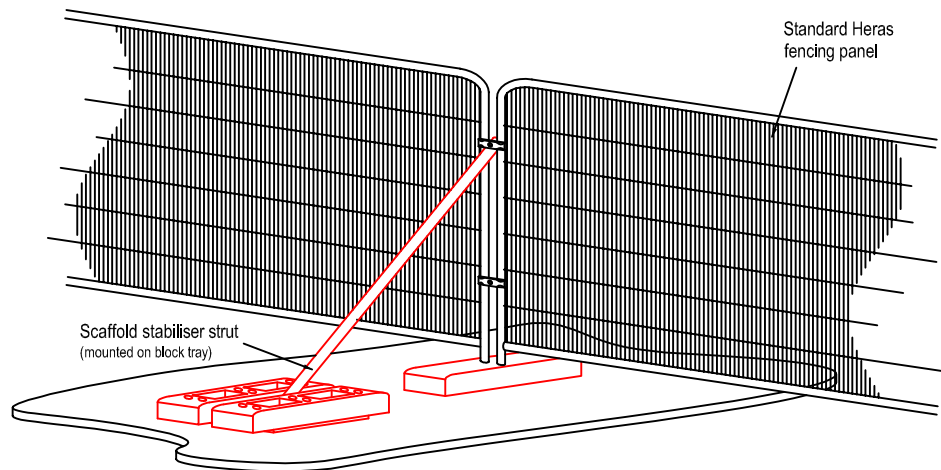
TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION FENCING



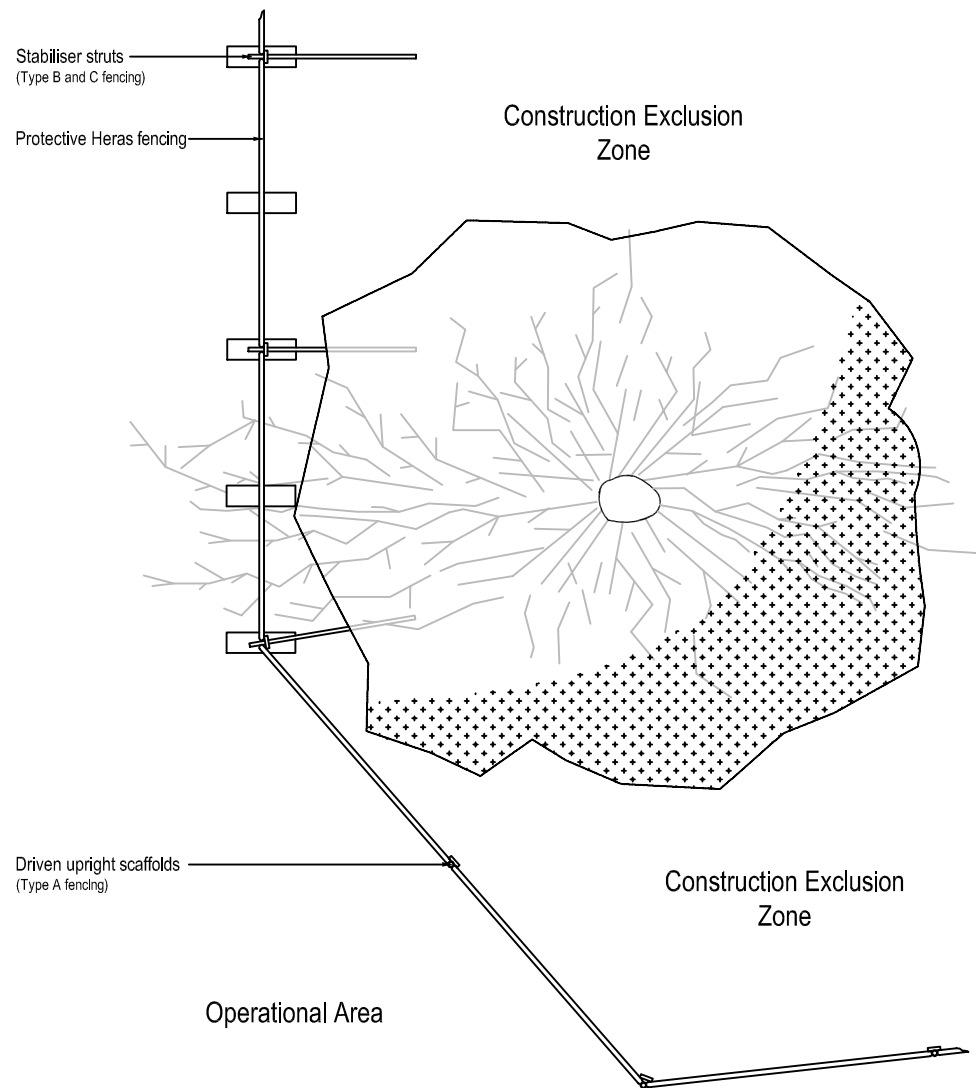
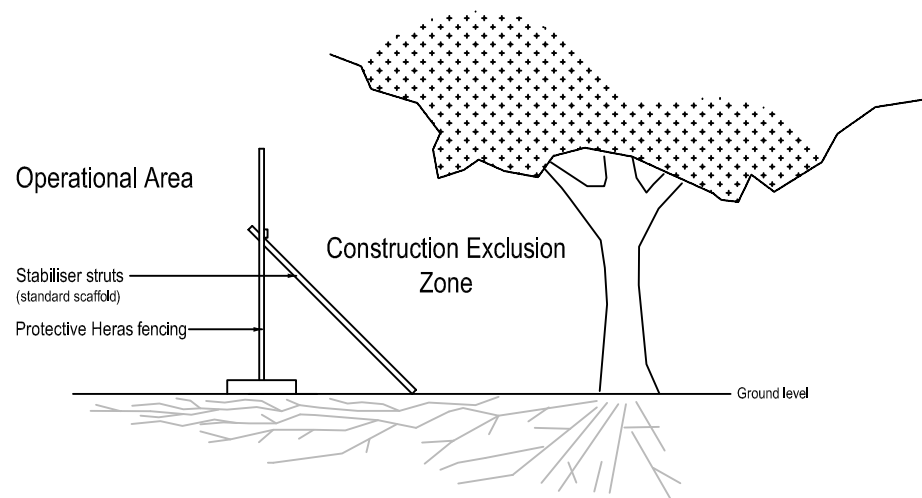
Type A Tree Protection Fencing: for use as standard
(see Tree Protection Plan for layout)



Type B Tree Protection Fencing: for use as directed
(e.g. where Type A would cause unacceptable damage to roots or underground services)



Type C Tree Protection Fencing: for use as directed
(e.g. on hard surfaces)



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Tree Protection Notice to be attached to fencing 1.5m from the ground, facing out of the Construction Exclusion Zone and located at regular intervals along the fence line.

The notice must be at least A4 in size

Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
TEP Genesis Centre Birchwood Science Park Warrington WA3 7BH Tel 01925 844004 Fax 01925 844002 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com				
Project				
TEP Standard Detail				
Title				
Temporary Tree Protection Fencing (Detail for tree protection around Construction Exclusion Zones)				
Drwg No D.TREE_FENCING.001				
Scale NTS @ A3			Date 30/04/12	
Drawn TDP		Checked ROS		Approved JGS