



**TREE SURVEY,
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT &
TREE PROTECTION PLAN Rev:0,**

with regard to proposed play equipment at:

**Mill Rythe Holiday Resort,
Havant Road,
Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB,**

for:

Away Resorts.

Job no. MJC-16-0182-A

12th December 2016.

Mark Carter

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1.0 Instruction

- 1.1 MJC Tree Services Limited have been instructed, in writing, by Stephen Morgan of A&M Architectural Partnership LLP, acting on behalf of Away Resorts, as follows:

“Re: Development Site Tree Report in Accordance With BS5837:2012 and in Respect of Proposed Play Equipment at Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort, Havant Road, Hayling Island, PO11 0PB.

To visit the above site and carry out the following works:

- *Using my existing tree survey schedule and tree constraints plan for the above site, to draw up a separate tree survey plan and schedule for only those trees in close proximity to the proposed play equipment illustrated in the supplied plan no. 3994-200 revA:*
- *To discuss the proposed play equipment as necessary with the design team in the light of the identified tree constraints with a view to arriving at a proposed layout that is acceptable in arboricultural planning terms:*
- *To draw up an Arboricultural Impact Assessment for the proposed play equipment using the details in the supplied plans i.e. plan no. 3994-200 revA, and the hand annotated version of that plan, and the tree constraints data for reference:*
- *To draw up a Tree Protection Plan and, if required, the heads of terms for an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development that will provide adequate protection to the trees identified for retention:*
- *To combine these elements into a single report:*
- *To supply the completed report in an electronic format as a .PDF file, with the plans available as .dwg (AutoCAD) files.”*

2.0 Qualifications and Caveats

- 2.1 The author of this report is a:

- Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters:
- Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant:
- Chartered Arboriculturist:
- Chartered Surveyor:
- Registered Consultant of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

He also holds the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma in Arboriculture and has over 20 years experience in UK arboriculture. A full CV and CPD record is available as a .pdf file upon request to the above office.

- 2.2 The tree survey was preliminary in nature and was carried out from ground level using visual techniques only. No trees were climbed or internally investigated. Should a more detailed inspection be required then this will be highlighted in the recommendations.

- 2.3 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably at least once a year. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based only on the observations made by the author during the tree survey.
- 2.4 This report is for the sole use of the above named client and refers only to those trees identified within. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, or sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in the subject matter, without our consent. Use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any purpose other than stated in this report renders the report invalid for that purpose.
- 2.5 This report is supplied subject to our terms and conditions in force at the time of our instruction by the client.

3.0 Introduction

- 3.1 This report is presented largely in the form of annotated plans with a tree survey schedule that are intended to be read in the sequence they are presented, cross referencing as instructed in the annotations.
- 3.1.1 The reason for this graphical form of presentation is to make its interpretation easier by the greater design team and the demolition/construction team. These teams work in a graphical environment, and if the arboricultural reports involved in the design and construction processes are to be easily interpreted by these teams they must also be presented in a graphical environment. To do otherwise would create an unhelpful disconnect between the arboricultural information and the design and demolition/construction teams. It also allows the report and the proposed development to be assessed on site by officers of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) whilst referencing a small number of single page documents, thereby avoiding the need to keep flicking backwards and forwards through a written report whilst holding open a large site plan.
- 3.1.2 The layout and order of the plans and schedule are intended to illustrate a logical progression from the existing site (Tree Survey Plan and Tree Survey Schedule), through the proposed development, its impact on the trees in terms of tree losses, and the establishment of conflicts with the retained trees and how these conflicts will be resolved in principle (Arboricultural Impact Assessment), to the specific tree protection measures required (Tree Protection Plan).

- 3.2 The tree works recommended on the schedule are based on the current context of the site, they are not works required as a result of any proposed development. This is to comply with section 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012 that states "*...the tree survey should be completed and made available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for the development*". The tree works required as a result of the proposed development are detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan.

4.0 Summary

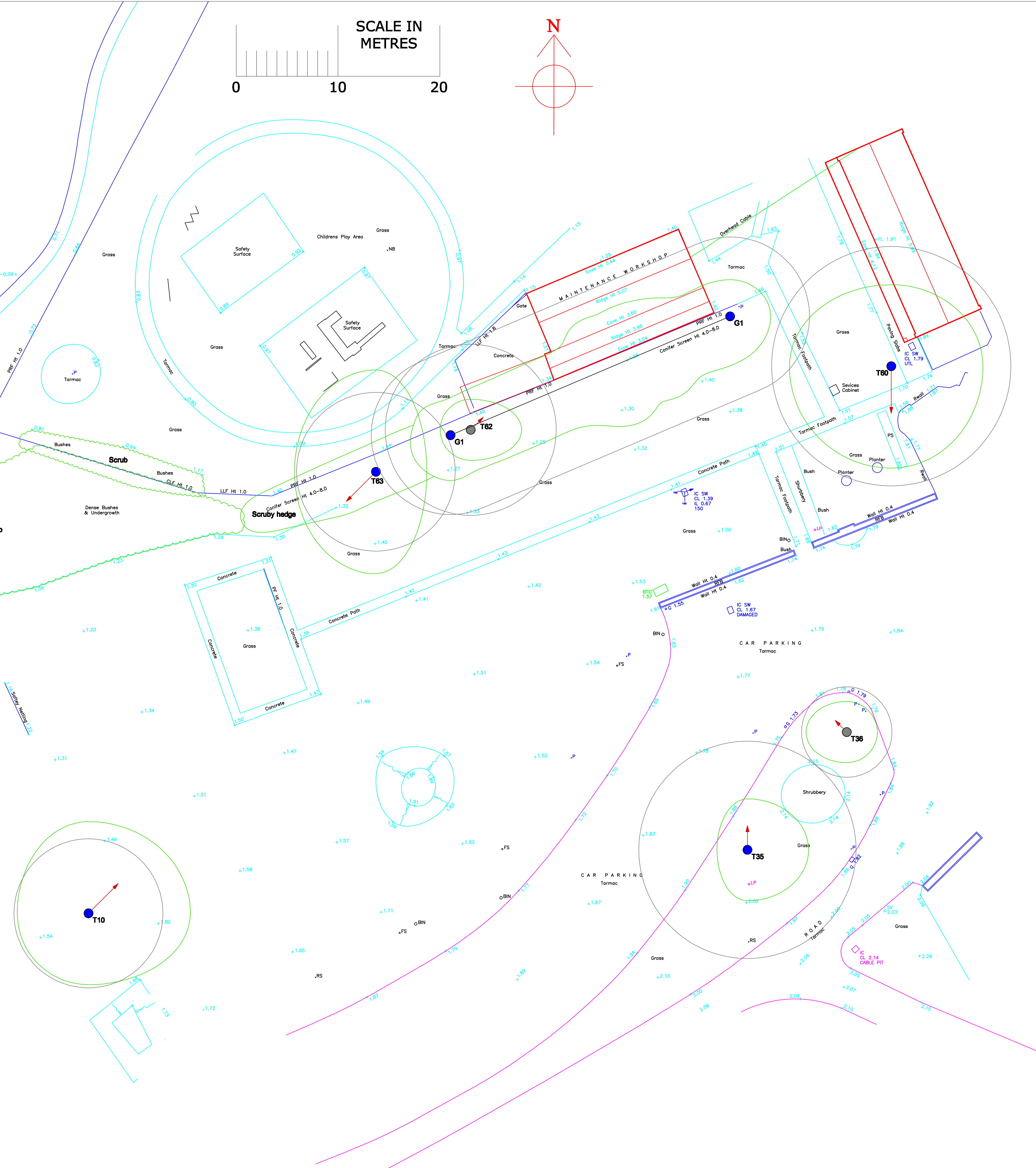
- 4.1 It is proposed to construct aerial play equipment in the location illustrated in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan.
- 4.2 For the reasons set out in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan, the proposed aerial play equipment is acceptable in arboricultural planning terms if the tree protection measures suggested in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan and detailed in the Tree Protection Plan are carried out in full. In order to ensure this is the case, the LPA are likely, if they grant planning permission for the proposed play equipment, to make that permission conditional on adherence to the following Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.3 The use of such a planning condition is necessary, reasonable and common place. Therefore the required use of such a planning condition should not form a legitimate reason for the LPA to object to the proposed play equipment.
- 4.4 An arboricultural method statement is not required for the proposed play equipment as the following Tree Protection Plan will provide adequate protection to the retained trees without the need for a separate method statement.

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5.0 Tree Survey Plan



Tree Survey Plan – Site Specific Notes

Introduction

- The tree survey was carried out on the 7th & 8th September 2016.
- The survey was carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' (BS5837:2012).
- The survey was carried out from ground level using visual techniques only. No trees were climbed or internally investigated. Should a more detailed inspection be considered necessary then this will be highlighted in the recommendations section of the tree survey schedule.
- The tree works recommended on the schedule are based on the current context of the site, they are not works required as a result of any proposed development. This is to comply with section 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012 that states "...the tree survey should be completed and made available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for the development". Any tree works required as a result of the proposed development will be listed separately in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan (AIA).

The Trees

- The details of the individual tree survey are provided on the following tree survey schedule.
- In addition to the trees surveyed and recorded, the site contained several shrubs, small trees and hedges that were so small and internal to the site as to be irrelevant in arboricultural planning terms, and certainly not capable of being a material constraint on any proposed development of the site. Therefore these shrubs, trees and hedges have not been surveyed and recorded.
- In addition to the trees surveyed and recorded the site contained numerous other trees. However, these were all sufficiently distant from the proposed play equipment as to be unaffected by it. Therefore these trees have not been recorded in this plan.
- The tree constraints have been calculated and are illustrated in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- A telephone check was made with Havant Borough Council on the 18th August 2016 and this confirmed that there were no Tree Preservation Orders in force on the site, and the site was not in a Conservation Area.

The Site

- The site comprised the existing holiday complex with a mix of buildings, roads and hard surfaces, grassed areas and soft landscaping.
- Surrounding land use was as follows: to the north was the upper reaches of Langstone Harbour; to the east was open grassland; to the south was a golf course; to the west was wet grass and scrub land.
- An online check with the British Geological Survey's Geology of Britain Viewer was made on 12th September 2016.
- This check indicated that the soils on site were likely to be made up of the following:
 - Bedrock Geology: Bognor Sand Member – Sand.
 - Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.
 - Superficial deposits: None recorded.
- These types of soils are unlikely to be subject to significant and persistent volumetric changes in response to moisture content. Therefore the risk of tree root related subsidence on the this site is low.

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Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB.

TREE SURVEY PLAN

Plan no.
MJC-16-0182-A-02 rev:0

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200, amended by MJC
on 12/12/2016.

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

Crown spread of
surveyed trees

Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Category U tree

Category A tree

Category B tree

Category C tree

SCALE

1:200 @ A1

6.0 Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Key:

- **Ht** = Height estimated in metres.
- **Stem Diam** = Stem or trunk diameter, measured and calculated in accordance with Annex C and section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
 - **oi** = Measurement taken over ivy, which is likely to produce an exaggerated figure.
- **Crown Spread** = Crown spread to the cardinal points in metres, measured by pacing.
- **1st significant branch ht' & direction** = First significant branch height in metres and direction of growth e.g. N = North.
- **Crown base ht'** = Minimum distance between surrounding ground level at the trunk base and the base of the main crown, estimated by eye in metres.
- **Life stage** is chosen from the four following categories;
 - Y = Young;
 - SM = Semi mature;
 - EM = Early mature;
 - M = Mature;
 - OM = Over Mature.
- **General observations** = Particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, significant features and defects, and the effect these may have on the health, stability and safe retention of the tree.
- **Preliminary management recommendations** = any significant works identified as necessary in the current context, and not taking into account any development of the site..
- **Rem' cont'** = an estimate, in years, of the remaining period over which the tree can be retained at an acceptable level of risk whilst still providing significant amenity benefits with no significant management intervention.
- **Reten' Cat'** = Desirability for retention category. Refers to BS5837:2012 which categorises trees on development sites into one of four categories – A, B, C or U, A being very good and U meaning that felling is appropriate regardless of any proposals. The suffix 1, 2 or 3 refers to a subcategory relating to tree, landscape or cultural/ecological values respectively.
- **AGL** = Above ground level
- **#** = Estimated dimension.
- **TYP** = Typical dimension where several are present.

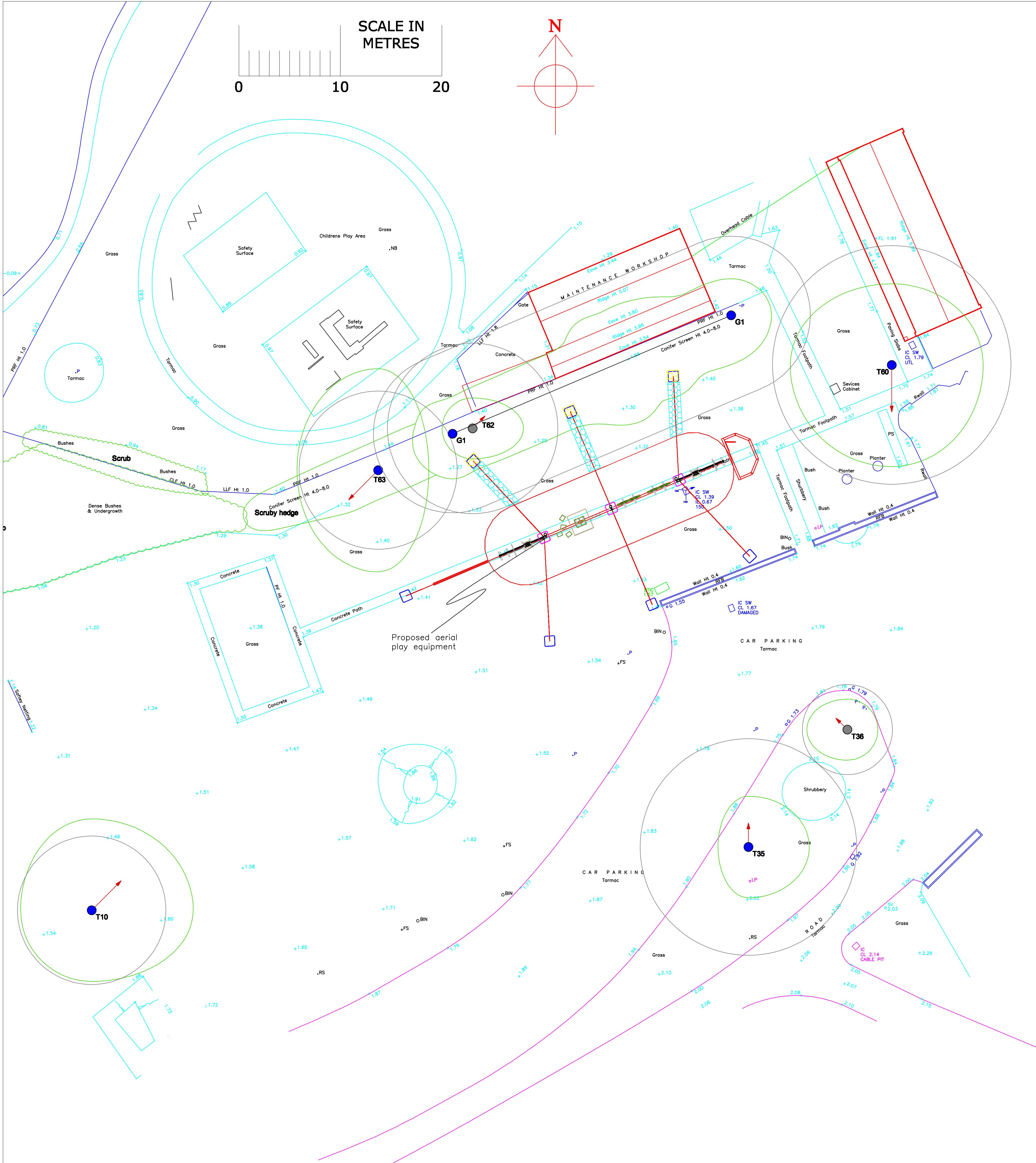
Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T10	Common Oak	10	610	1	9	10	7	7	2.5	NE	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree had some potential for future growth. - The crown branch form was slightly poor but not unusual in a tree of this species in a maritime location. - The north eastern side of the trunk was covered by an orange plastic type material that appeared to be not organic in origin and certainly did not seem to be issued from the tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 168.0 square metres (radius = 7.3 metre).	40+	B1
T35	Lombardy Poplar	24	890	1	5#	6	5	3	3	N	3	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 358.0 square metres (radius = 10.7 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T36	Elm	4	370	1	3	3	3	4	2	NW	1.2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was a top worked cultivar and its resistance to Dutch Elm disease was not known. - Significant decay was visible immediately above the graft where limbs had been removed in the past.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the extent of decay immediately above the graft. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	20-40	C1
T60	Common Oak	12	980	1	8	9	10	10	2.5	S	1.3	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surface and building. - One crossing limb was present in the south eastern crown at approximately 2 metres out from the centre line of the tree and at a height of approximately 5 metres, although this did not seem to be creating a structurally significant abrasion wound. - The nearby hard surface was being disrupted by root growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 435.0 square metres (radius = 11.8 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T62	Hybrid Italian Poplar	16	700#	1	3#	5#	3#	3#	6	NE	3	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree had been lopped and topped in the relatively recent past and was regrowing strongly following this intervention. - Large areas of bark seemed to be loose most likely as a result of vascular dysfunction created by the topping. - It was considered inevitable that the tree would decay in these areas where the bark had been shed and this would reduce its structural integrity and make its long term retention unlikely.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the extent of any decay present. - RPA area = 222.0 square metres (radius = 8.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T63	Hybrid Italian Poplar	21	650#	1	10#	5	10#	8	4	SW	1.1	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
G1	Lombardy Poplar and Leyland Cypress	25 max 8 min	650# max	1 typical	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	SM – EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The group comprised a number of individuals that collectively were of more value than the sum of the individual trees making up the group. - The group was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - However it was of such a size that it may be publicly visible from the north west.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	20-40	B1

7.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan



Arbicultural Impact Assessment

- Introduction
- It is proposed to construct aerial play equipment in the location illustrated in this plan.
 - The play equipment itself has avoided all of the identified tree constraints. However, the supporting guys and their foundation blocks to the north of the play equipment do encroach into the constraints of tree no. T62 and group no. G1, and this impact assessment will deal with this encroachment.
 - The proposed play equipment is sufficiently distant from all other trees on site to avoid impacting directly upon them.

- Tree Works
- In order to create construction access for the installation of the guys and their foundation blocks, it will be necessary to reduce and lift the crowns of T62 and G1 as required in order to create a clear width of 2 metres and a clear height over ground level of 2 metres over the hand dig and no dig & ground protection areas illustrated by yellow and cyan hexagonal hatching in this plan. These works are considered acceptable in arbicultural planning terms for the following reasons.
 - The scale of these works are small in comparison to the total crown volume of the tree and group, therefore it is reasonable to consider that the tree and group will tolerate this low level of pruning with no significant and long term biological impact that would jeopardise their long term retention. In order to ensure that this is the case it will be necessary to carry out the works in accordance with BS3998:2010, but the Local Planning Authority (LPA) can ensure this is the case by granting planning permission for the proposed play equipment subject to appropriate planning conditions. The scale of works are small and low level. Therefore they will not impact on the public amenities of the area as the only parts of the tree and group that may be publicly visible from outside the greater site are the upper parts of the crowns, and these will be untouched and unchanged.

- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- The proposed foundation blocks are set in the RPA of tree no. T62 and group no. G1. The location of these pits are the hand dig areas illustrated by yellow hexagonal hatching in this plan. It is proposed to hand dig these foundation pits with any woody roots over 25mm in diameter being cut cleanly back to the edge of the excavation, and to line the pit with an impermeable layer of builders membrane prior to casting the foundation block. This encroachment into the RPA is considered acceptable for the following reasons.
 - The excavation represents a loss of 1 square metre per pit, and given the distance between the pits, each individual tree impacted on, i.e. either tree no. T62 of individual trees making up group no. G1, will have a maximum of one pit in its RPA. Tree no. T62 has a total RPA of 222 square metres, and each individual tree making up group no. G1 has a maximum total RPA of 191 square metres. Therefore the maximum encroachment into the RPA of any individual tree represents less than 0.6% of the total RPA of that tree. Such a small encroachment will have no long term and significant biological impact that would jeopardise the long term retention of any individual trees.
 - The careful cutting back of woody roots over 25mm in diameter will further reduce the biological impact of the excavation as this will create clean wounds that will be easily callused over by the trees.
 - The lining of the foundation pit with builders membrane will prevent the leaching of potentially harmful concrete compounds into the RPA during the concrete curing process.
 - Access to the foundation pits for the purposes of hand excavation will require crossing the RPA of tree no. T62 and group no. G1. The location of this access are the no dig & ground protection areas illustrated by cyan hexagonal hatching in this plan. In order to avoid causing compaction damage to the soil in these areas it will be necessary to install temporary ground protection over these areas at the outset of the proposed works and to retain this temporary ground protection in place until all the proposed works are completed.
 - General development activities have the potential to encroach over the RPA of the retained trees beyond the footprint of the proposed play equipment. In order to avoid this risk it will be necessary to install appropriately located and constructed tree protection barriers around the area of the proposed works.

- Summary
- The proposed aerial play equipment is acceptable in arbicultural planning terms if the tree protection measures suggested above and detailed in the following Tree Protection Plan are carried out in full. In order to ensure this is the case, the LPA are likely, if they grant planning permission for the proposed play equipment, to make that permission conditional on adherence to the following Tree Protection Plan.
 - The use of such a planning condition is necessary, reasonable and common place. Therefore the required use of such a planning condition should not form a legitimate reason for the LPA to object to the proposed play equipment.
 - An arbicultural method statement is not required for the proposed play equipment as the following Tree Protection Plan will provide adequate protection to the retained trees without the need for a separate method statement.

MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

Plan no.
MJC-16-0182-A-03 rev:0

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200, amended by MJC
on 12/12/2016.

This plan was produced in
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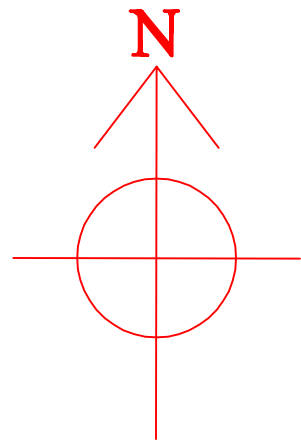
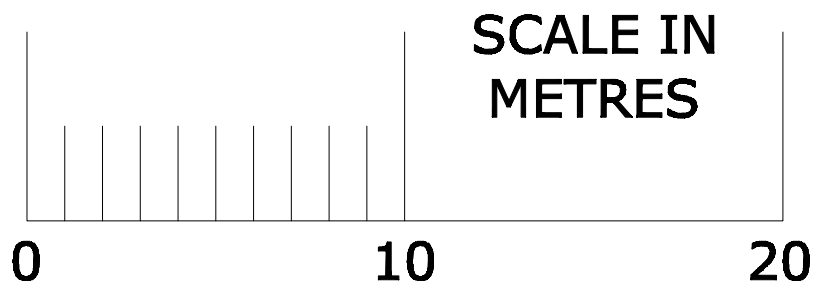
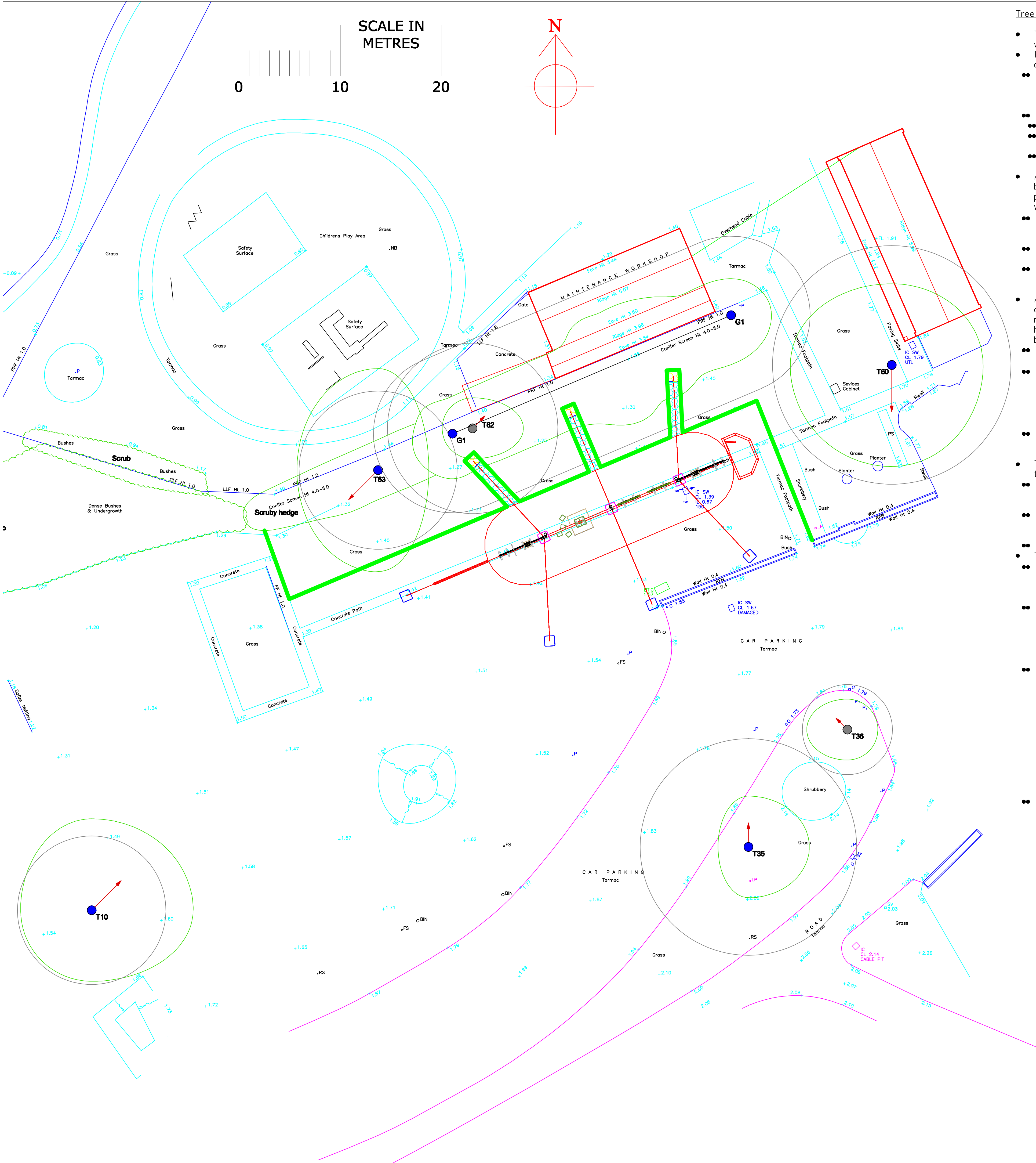
KEY

- Crown spread of surveyed trees
- Direction of growth of lowest significant limb
- Indicative Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Location of 1m X 1m X 1m concrete foundation block
- Location of 2m X 2m X 2m concrete foundation block
- Hand dig areas
- No dig & ground protection areas
- Category U tree
- Category A tree
- Category B tree
- Category C tree

SCALE

1:200 @ A1

8.0 Tree Protection Plan



Tree Protection Plan

- The proposed play equipment construction works will be carried out in strict accordance with the following tree protection measures.
- Before any construction works commence, and before any construction vehicles, equipment and materials are delivered to site, the following tree works will be carried out.
 - Reduce and lift the crowns of T62 and G1 as required in order to create a clear width of 2 metres and a clear height over ground level of 2 metres over the hand dig and no dig & ground protection areas illustrated by yellow and cyan hexagonal hatching in this plan.
 - All tree works will be carried out in accordance with the following requirements.
 - All tree works will be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010.
 - All tree works will be carried out in such a way that no harm is caused to other trees to be retained.
 - All arisings will be disposed of in an approved manner and off site unless otherwise instructed by the client or site manager.
- After the tree works are completed, but before any construction works commence, and before any construction vehicles, equipment and materials are delivered to site, the tree protection barrier will be erected at the positions illustrated in this plan, and the barrier will comply with the illustration in this plan.
 - The barrier will have an A3 size informative/warning notice attached on the construction site side, at approximately 1.6 metres above ground level, and at no more than 6 metre intervals. An example of a suitable notice follows this plan.
 - No construction access whatsoever will be permitted in the construction exclusion zones formed by the tree protection barriers.
 - The tree protection barriers will be retained in place and intact until all construction activities have been completed and all construction materials, equipment and vehicles have been removed from the site.
- After the tree works are completed and the tree protection barriers erected, but before any construction works commence, and before any construction vehicles, equipment and materials are delivered to site, the no dig & ground protection areas illustrated by cyan hexagonal hatching in this plan will be covered by temporary ground protection and will be subject to the following requirements.
 - Construction access to this area will be entirely restricted to pedestrian and hand tools (including wheel barrows).
 - The type of ground protection to be used will need to ensure that the underlying soil is not compacted to the point where tree root growth may be impeded. A suitable type of ground protection would comprise a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as 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.
 - The ground protection will be retained in place and intact until all construction activities have been completed and all construction materials, equipment and vehicles have been removed from the site.
- The three foundation pits in the hand dig areas illustrated by yellow hexagonal hatching in this plan will be excavated as follows.
 - The foundation pits will be excavated by hand. If a woody root over 25mm in diameter is encountered this root will be carefully cut back to the edge of the excavation using either a sharp pruning saw or a sharp pair of loppers.
 - Before the concrete foundation block is cast the pit will be lined with an impermeable and continuous membrane to prevent the leaching of toxic compounds into the Root Protection Area.
 - Mechanical augers and excavators will not be used.
- The following tree protection measures will apply at all times.
 - When any large and/or tall and/or jibbed vehicles/equipment are operating or manoeuvring close to the crowns of trees to be retained, a specific banksperson will be appointed to supervise the movement and ensure that no damage is caused to the crowns of these trees through impact.
 - All activities usually carried out in the compound area, e.g. the storage of materials and equipment (but excluding the storage of oils, fuel or chemicals), the mixing of concrete and mortar, the sitting of rest cabins and the site office etc., will take place outside and down slope from the construction exclusion zones created by the tree protection barriers, the hand dig areas, the no dig & ground protection areas, and the Root Protection Area of any other retained tree.
 - Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited at least 5 metres outside and down slope from the construction exclusion zones created by the tree protection barriers, the hand dig areas, the no dig & ground protection areas, and the Root Protection Area of any other retained tree, and will be set on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund
 - Any and all underground services will be carefully routed so as to avoid crossing the RPA of all the retained trees.

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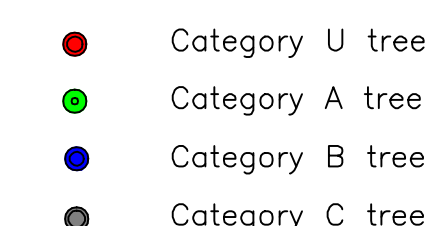
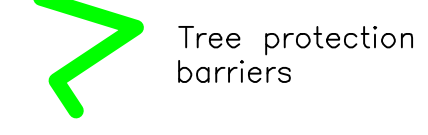
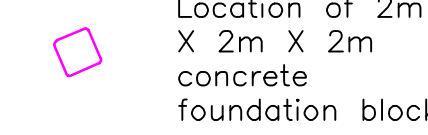
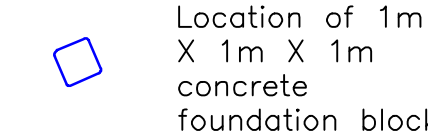
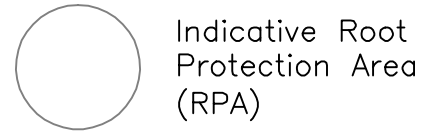
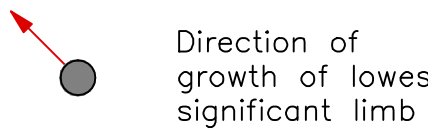
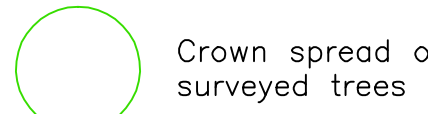
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Plan no.
MJC-16-0182-A-04 rev:0

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version must not be relied
upon.

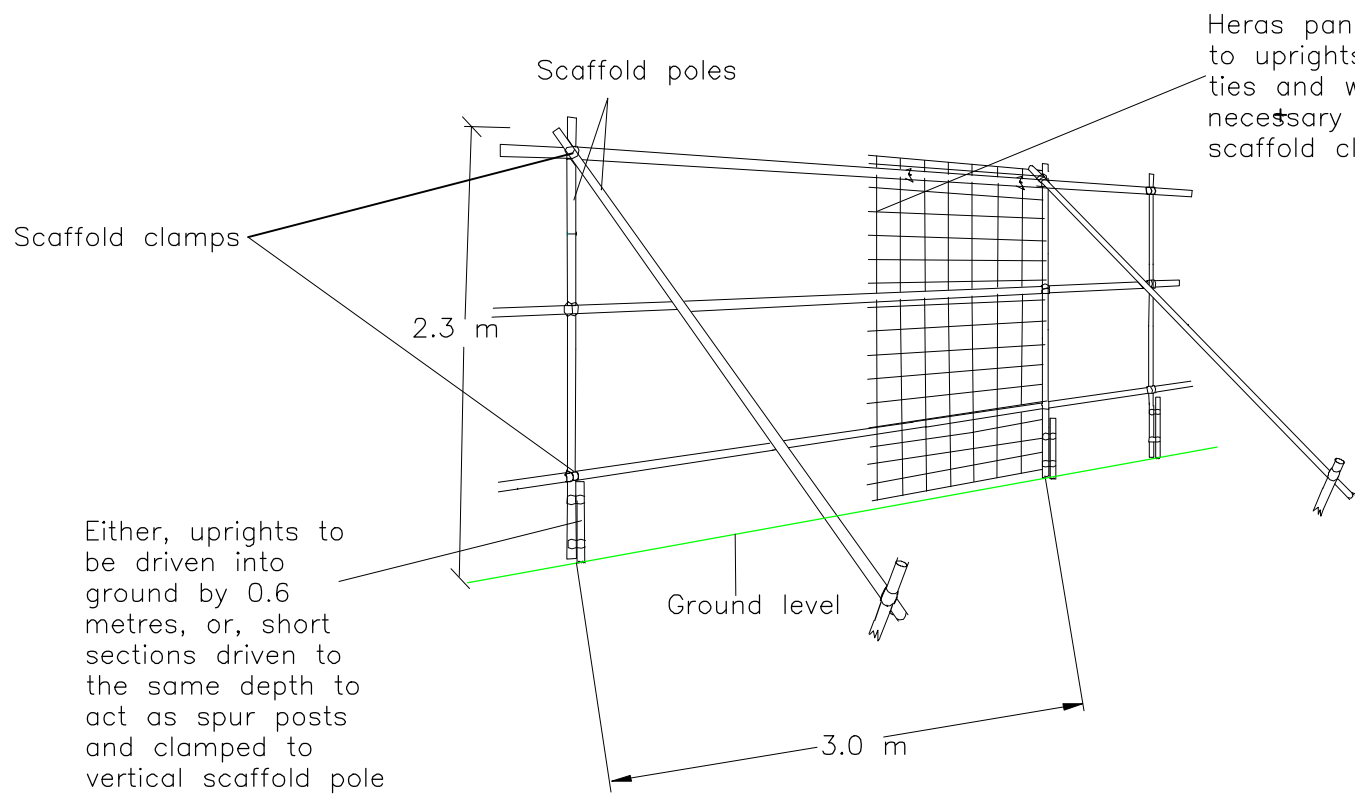
KEY



SCALE

1:200 @ A1

TREE PROTECTION BARRIER DETAIL



9.0 Tree Protection Barrier Warning Sign



**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**

10.0 References

- BS5837:2012 = British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- BS3998:2010 = British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'.