



Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

In Respect of Proposal to Construct Domestic Vehicular Access Track



*Richmond Cottage, Hough Clough Lane,
Chipping, Lancashire, PR3 2NT*

Prepared by:

Bowland 
Tree Consultancy Ltd

January 2014

**ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT
RICHMOND COTTAGE, CHIPPING**

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Proposal:	Construction of new domestic vehicular access track
Site:	Richmond Cottage, Hough Clough Lane, Chipping, Preston, Lancashire, PR3 2NT
Agent for Client:	ML Planning

Prepared by:	Phill Harris – Chartered Arboriculturist
Report Date:	8 January 2014
Job Reference:	BTC497

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Table of Sequence of Works:

No.	Operation*	Timing	Arboricultural Supervision	Specific Tree Protection Measures During Operation#
i	Carry out ground de-compaction works throughout RPA of tree T1, using Airspade. Large stones within area of proposed access driveway inside RPA of tree T1 to be removed by hand during this operation	To be carried out prior to any other site works	Airspade works to be carried out by arboriculturist	No vehicular or plant access within tree RPAs under soft surfaces
ii	Establish temporary protective fencing to protect RPAs of retained trees, in locations identified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) ^o	Fencing to be erected completion of Item i, but prior to any other site works, including deliveries	Consulting arboriculturist to verbally brief fencing contractor prior to starting works and to appraise fencing and ground protection following its installation	No vehicular or plant access within tree RPAs under soft surfaces
iii	Install 'no-dig' cellular confinement system for hard-surface construction in area detailed on TPP, in strict accordance with section 7.4 of BS5837:2012 [^] .	To commence on completion of Item ii	Consulting arboriculturist to oversee works	See 'General Recommendations' at page 2, and manufacturer's Method Statement (as appended)
iv	Install areas of driveway to be constructed using standard construction methods	To commence on completion of Item iii	None	See 'General Recommendations' at page 2
v	Complete construction works and remove all associated operational materials except the temporary protective fencing	To commence on completion of Item iv	Consulting arboriculturist to visit site following completion of main construction works	See 'General Recommendations' at page 2
vi	Remove temporary protective fencing	To commence on completion of Item v	Consulting arboriculturist to verbally brief fencing contractor prior to fencing removal	No vehicular or plant access within tree RPAs under soft surfaces

*Note 1: All operations to be subject to risk assessments and method statements to be provided by applicable contractor(s)

#Note 2: The General Recommendations in Respect of Works, detailed overleaf, shall also be adhered to by all site operatives during all work operations

^oNote 3: Refer to appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

[^]Note 4: Refer to appended manufacturer's Method Statement for installation of cellular confinement system (note: manufacturer's Method Statement provided as an example of the construction only. Client may utilise a cellular confinement system produced by another manufacturer)

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

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General Recommendations in Respect of Works:

- All tree works should be implemented by suitably qualified and experienced arboricultural contractors in accordance with the tree works detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule prior to the erection of the Temporary Protective Fencing.
- All tree works should conform to British Standard BS3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.
- Performance of all arboricultural operations and use of equipment should be in accordance with current directives of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and industry codes of practice.
- All operatives should be equipped with and use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in accordance with current directives of the HSE and industry codes of practice.
- All tree stumps scheduled for removal that are located within a distance of 6.0 metres of any retained tree should be removed by mechanical stump grinder and not by mechanical excavator.
- All possible efforts should be made by the tree contractor to prevent damage to retained trees.
- There shall be no vehicular or plant (e.g. wood chipper) access within the RPAs of retained trees, as detailed on the TPP.
- All tree works arising should be removed from the site.
- No services are to be installed below ground level within RPAs.
- No construction related operations should occur within RPAs.
- No concrete should be mixed within RPAs.
- No vehicular or plant access should occur within RPAs or areas of RPAs that are not under hard surfacing.
- No excavation or any other operations should occur within the RPAs, other than as detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement.
- All construction equipment and materials should be stored outside RPAs.
- No fires should be lit within 15.0m of any tree crown.
- Deliveries by crane should be supervised by the Site Agent, positioning the vehicle in such a manner that retained trees are not put at risk of damage.
- No substances with potential to contaminate the soil (e.g. chemicals, concrete washings, diesel, vehicle washings, etc.) should be discharged within 10.0m of any tree crown. This should take into consideration the topography of the site in order to avoid materials running towards trees.
- No notice boards, phone cables or services should be attached to any part of any tree.
- A log should be kept of any activity or incident with an impact or potential impact on protected trees and made available at all times for review by the supervising arboriculturist and the tree officer.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT AND PROTECTION APPRAISAL	
Site:	Richmond Cottage, Hough Clough Lane, Chipping, Preston, Lancashire, PR3 2NT
Agent for Client:	ML Planning

Surveyor:	Phill Harris – Chartered Arboriculturist
Survey Date:	15 November 2013
Job Reference:	BTC497

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No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Sycamore	17.5	860	N 7 E 8.5 S 4 W 7.5	4-W 4	M	M/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing compacted earth and stone track runs through tree's Root Protection Area (RPA) to north (see Fig. 1 of appended photos) Crown showing signs of a minor reduction in vitality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain in context of proposals. Carry out de-compaction works to ground within RPA using Airspade. Construct track that extends within RPA using 'no-dig' cellular confinement system, as per Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). 	40+	B1/2	335	10.32
T2	Damson	4	150	N 2.5 E 3.5 S 4 W 3.5	1.5 1	SM	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No visible structural defects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain in context of proposals. Protect RPA throughout construction, as per Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and AMS. 	40+	C1	10	1.8
T3	Hawthorn	6.5	4x100 (ms)	N 2.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W 2	N/A 1	M	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stemmed from ground level. Crown showing signs of a moderate reduction in vitality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain in context of proposals. Protect RPA throughout construction, as per TPP and AMS. 	10+	C1	18	2.4
G1	Beech, Sycamore, etc.	≤ 23.5	≤ 780	N ≤ 9 E ≤ 15 S ≤ 9 W ≤ 9	N/A ≥ 1	SM-M	M-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closely spaced group consisting of approximately 15 trees. Not inspected in detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain in context of proposals. 	40+	A1/2	≤ 275	≤ 9.36
G2	Beech	≤ 21	≤ 830	N ≤ 9 E ≤ 9 S ≤ 9 W ≤ 9	N/A ≥ 1	EM	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very closely spaced linear group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain in context of proposals. Protect RPAs throughout construction, as per TPP and AMS. 	40+	B1/2	≤ 312	≤ 9.96

Headings and Abbreviations:

No.	Allocated sequential reference number - Tree ('T'), Group ('G'), Woodland ('W') or Hedge ('H') reference number - refer to plan and to numbered tags where applicable
Species:	Common name
Height:	In metres, to half nearest metre – where possible approximately 80% are measured using an electronic clinometer and the remainder estimated against the measured trees. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree
Stem Diam.:	Stem diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm - measured and calculated as per Annex C of BS5837:2012. MS = multi-stemmed, TS = twin-stemmed
Branch Spread:	Crown radius measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give an accurate visual representation of the crown
Branch & Canopy Clearances:	Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.5-N) and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.
Life Stage:	Estimated age class - Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, PM = post-mature
PC:	Physiological Condition - a measure of the tree(s)' overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, MD = Moribund, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good
General Observations and Comments:	Comments relating to the tree(s)' overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, etc.
Management Recommendations:	Either Preliminary or In Consideration of the Proposal - In the case of Arboricultural Constraints Surveys the recommended management works only take existing site and tree circumstances and conditions into account and not proposed developments. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement related
ERC:	Surveys take the proposed development into consideration with recommendations made accordingly. More than one option may be given if considered appropriate
Cat. Grade:	Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
RPA m ² :	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1
RPA Radius (m):	Root Protection Area in m ² - calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order avoid root damage
# (Estimated Dimensions):	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection
	Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is duly suffixed with a "#"

BS5837:2012 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)				
<p>Category U</p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 <p><i>Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see BS5837:2012 paragraph 4.5.7.</i></p>			Red
	1	2	3	
	Mainly arboricultural qualities	Mainly landscape qualities	Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
<p>Category A</p> <p>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	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)	Green
<p>Category B</p> <p>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	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	Blue
<p>Category C</p> <p>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</p>	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	Grey

DISCLAIMER

Survey Limitations: Unless otherwise stated all trees are surveyed from ground level using non-invasive techniques. The disclosure of hidden crown and stem defects, in particular where they may be above a reachable height or where trees are ivy clad or in areas of ground vegetation, cannot therefore be expected. All obvious defects, however, are reported. Detailed tree safety appraisals are only carried out under specific written instructions. Comments upon evident tree safety relate to the condition of said tree at the time of the survey only.

Unless otherwise stated all trees should be re-inspected annually in order to appraise their on-going mechanical integrity and physiological condition. It should, however, be recognised that tree condition is subject to change, for example due to the effects of disease, decay, high winds, development works, etc. Changes in land use or site conditions (e.g. development that increases access frequency) and the occurrence of severe weather incidents are also significant considerations with regards tree structural integrity and trees should therefore be re-assessed in the context of such changes and/or incidents and inspected at intervals relative to identified and varying site conditions and associated risks.

Where trees are located wholly or partially on neighbouring private third-party land then said land is not accessed and our inspection is therefore restricted to what can reasonably be seen from within the site. Stem diameters of trees located on such land are estimated. Any subsequent comments and judgments made in respect of such trees are based on these restrictions and are our preliminary opinion only. Recommendations for works to neighbouring third-party trees are only made where a potentially unacceptable risk to persons and/or property has been identified during our survey. Where significant structural defects of third-party trees are identified and associated management works are considered essential to negate any risk of harm and/or damage then we will first attempt to inform the site occupier of the issues and, if not possible, then inform the relevant Council. Where a more detailed assessment is considered necessary then appropriate recommendations are set out in the Tree Survey Schedule.

Where tree stem locations are not included on the plan(s) provided then they are plotted at the time of the survey using, where appropriate and/or practicable, a combination of measurement triangulation and GPS co-ordination. Where this is not possible then locations are estimated. Restrictions in these respects are detailed in the report.

The tree survey and any report information provided is intended as a guide to identify key tree related constraints to site development only. As such, the potential influence of trees upon existing or proposed buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of their roots abstracting water from shrinkable load-bearing soils is not considered herein. The tree survey information in its current form should not therefore be considered sufficient to determine appropriate foundation depths for new buildings. Accordingly, an updated survey, with reference to the current NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 - Building Near Trees, must therefore be prepared for the specific purpose of informing suitable foundation depths subsequent to planning approval being granted. The advice of a structural engineer must also be sought with regard to appropriate foundation depths for new buildings.

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Fig 1: Line of existing track to north of Sycamore tree T1 (right of centre)



Fig 2: Existing compacted earth and stone track where it extends within the RPA of Sycamore tree T1

- TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATION -

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs), enclosed by **Temporary Protective Fencing**, as detailed below and to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), shall:

1. be retained in place throughout the development process, as specified in the 'Temporary Protective Fencing Construction' section below and detailed in BS5837:2012 Figure 2 (overleaf);
 2. be sited in the area defined on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP);
 3. be erected prior to any construction, demolition or excavation works and remain in place for the duration of the project;
 4. preclude any delivery of site accommodation and/or materials and/or plant machinery;
 5. preclude all construction related activity, with the sole exception of specified arboricultural works and any other works to be carried out under supervision that have been agreed by all parties; and
 6. preclude the storage of all development related materials and substances including fuels, oils, additives, cement and/or any other deleterious substance.
- Any incursion into CEZs must be by prior arrangement, following consultation with the LPA.

Temporary Protective Fencing Construction

1. Temporary protective fencing panels shall be weldmesh "Heras" panels of at least 2.0 metres in height.
2. The panels shall butt together and be securely fixed to a scaffold framework, as per 3 to 5 below.
3. The scaffold framework shall comprise of upright poles of at least 3.0 metres in length driven no less than 0.6 metres into the ground at maximum 3.0 metre centres with horizontal and diagonal poles fixed to the uprights, as per 4 to 5 below.
4. The two horizontal rail poles shall be attached to the uprights at heights of 0.6 and 1.8 metres with 3 no. clamps to each joint.
5. The diagonal scaffold pole struts be clamped to the top rail of the scaffold framework at a 45° angle and extend back into the CEZ and clamped to a 0.7 metre length of scaffold tube that shall be driven no less than 0.5m into the ground.
6. No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating posts.
7. A 600mm x 300mm warning sign reading "TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT" (see Figure 1, below) shall be fixed to every 10.0 metre length of protective fencing.
8. On completion and prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials, the Consulting Arboriculturist shall inspect the Temporary Protective Fencing.

Figure 1: CEZ Warning Sign

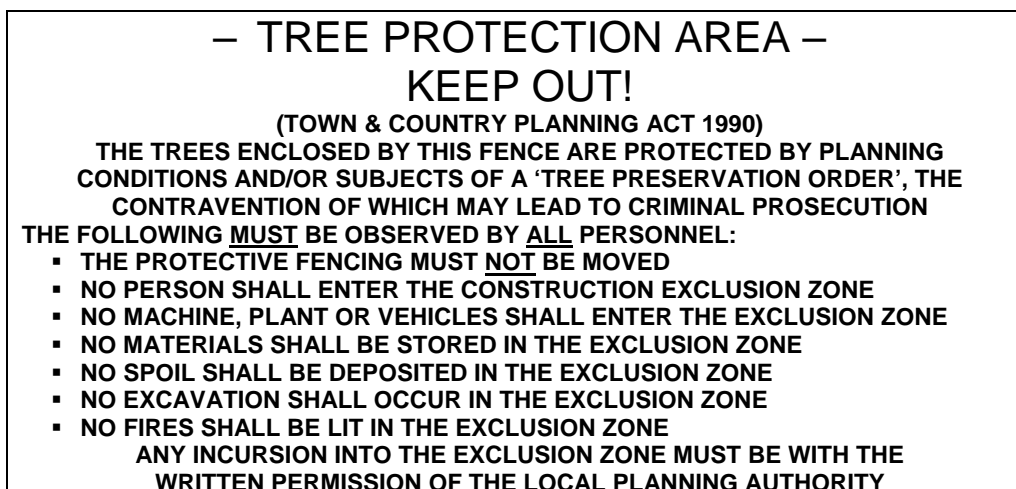


Figure 2: BS5837:2012 Default specification for protective barrier

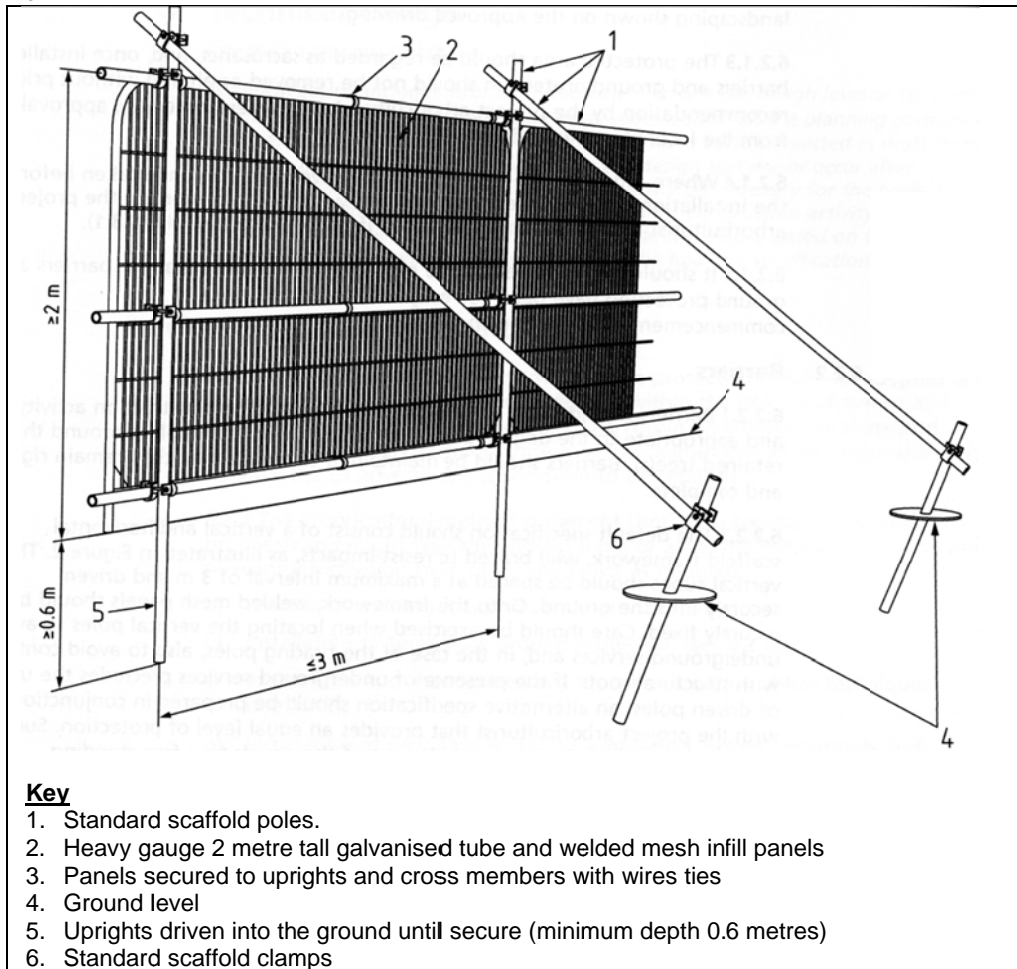
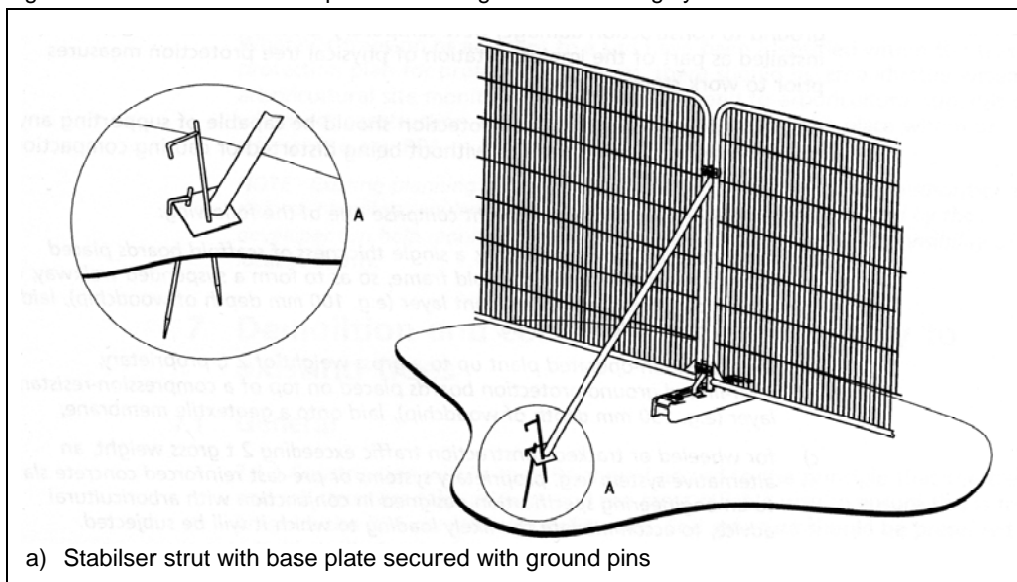
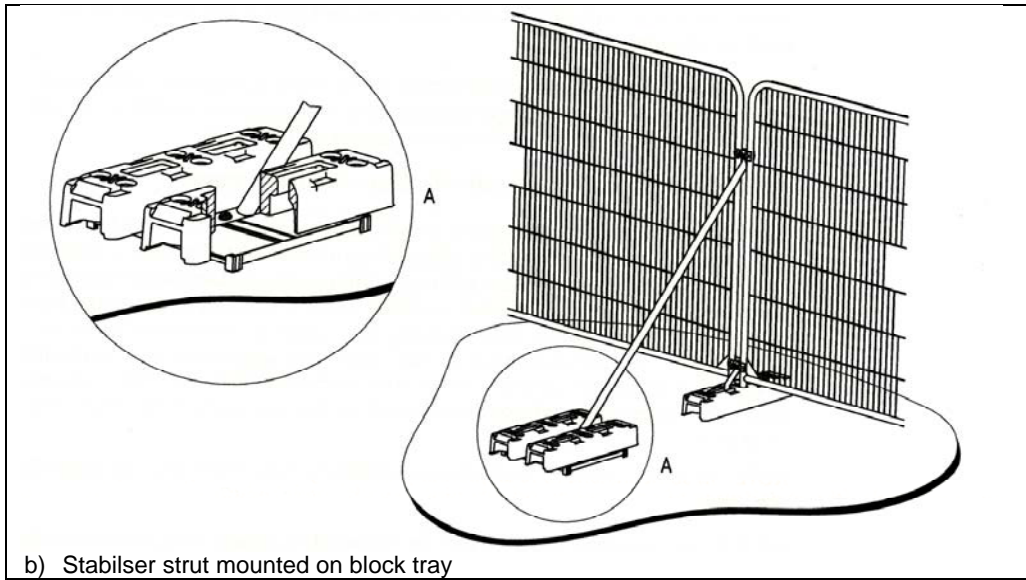
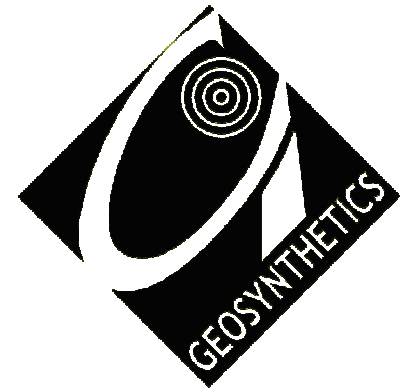


Figure 3: BS5837:2012 Examples of above-ground stabilising systems





b) Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray



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Method Statement

For The Installation of Cellweb Tree Root Protection System



When considering damage to tree roots, in applications of vehicular access and parking, the risk of oxygen depletion caused by compaction of sub-soils, site clearance damaging the root source and type of reinforcement are areas which need to be given due consideration.

Other risk factors are:

- Creating an impermeable surface
- Causing a rise in the water table due to construction
- Increasing ground level
- Contamination of sub-soils

1. Compaction

When looking at site conditions and use, the following information should be considered to enable a load bearing structure capable of supporting traffic to be proposed:

- Californian Bearing ratio (CBR) – Standard test method for measuring soil strength
- Soil types
- Water table
- Maximum load (vehicles)

- Acceptable rut depth
- Reinforcement type - Cellweb Cellular Confinement 150mm deep
- Type and Depth of engineered infill material - Clean, angular. Usually 40mm to 20mm

2. No dig

3.1. Remove surface vegetation Use a suitable herbicide suitable for the specific vegetation and not harmful to the tree root system

3.2. Place geotextile separation filtration layer Use a Treetex T300 non woven Geotextile over the prepared sub-grade. Overlap dry joints by 300mm. The three dimensional cell structure, is formed by ultrasonically welding polyethylene (perforated) strips / panels together to create a three dimensional network of interconnecting cells. A high degree of frictional interaction is developed between infill and the cell wall, increasing the stiffness of the system

3.4. Edge restraint A treated timber edging is usually acceptable

3. Cellular Confinement and Backfill Material



Expand the Cellweb 2.56m wide panels to the full 8.1 metre length. Pin the Cellweb panels with staking pins to anchor open the cells and staple adjacent panels together to create a continuous mattress. Infill the Cellweb with a no fines angular granular fill (typically 4-20mm) within each open cell. The use of cellular confinement reduces the bearing pressure on the subsoil by stabilising aggregate surfaces against rutting under wheel loads. Comparisons between cellular confinement

and traditional aggregate and geogrid-reinforced structures demonstrate a 50% reduction in construction thickness of the granular material.

4. Surfacing Options

Block Paving:

5.1. Lay second layer of Treetex T300 Geotextile separation fabric over the infilled Cellweb sections

5.2. Lay sharp sand bedding layer compacted with a vibro compaction plate to recommended depth

5.3. Place block paviors as per manufacturer's instructions

Tarmac:

Place 25mm surcharge of the granular material above the Cellweb system and lay the bitumen base and wearing courses.

Loose Gravel:

5.4. Ensure Cellweb is completely filled.

5.5. Place decorative aggregate to required depth

Note: A treated timber edge should be provided to restrict gravel movement.

Grass Blocks:

5.6. Place second layer of Treetex T300 Geotextile separation fabric over the infilled Cellweb sections

5.7. Place 50/50 rootzone bedding layer to the required depth

5.8. Lay recycled Duo Block 500 Grass Protection System infilled with 50/50 rootzone mix.

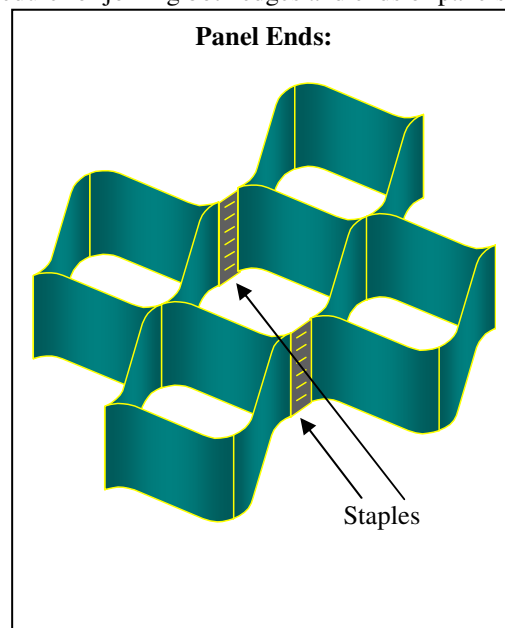
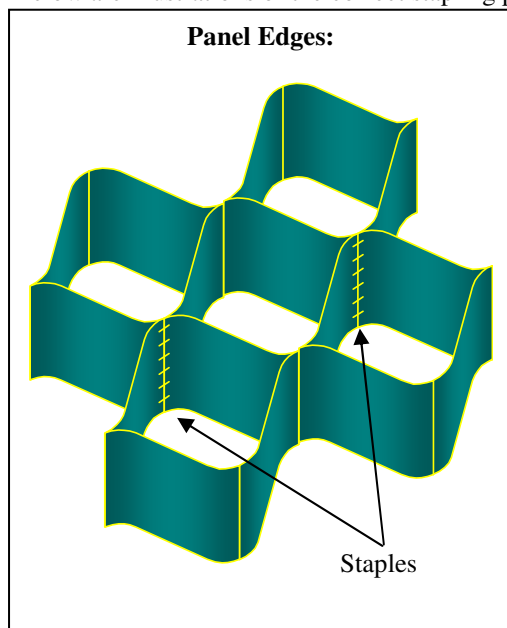
5.9. Seed as per architects instructions.

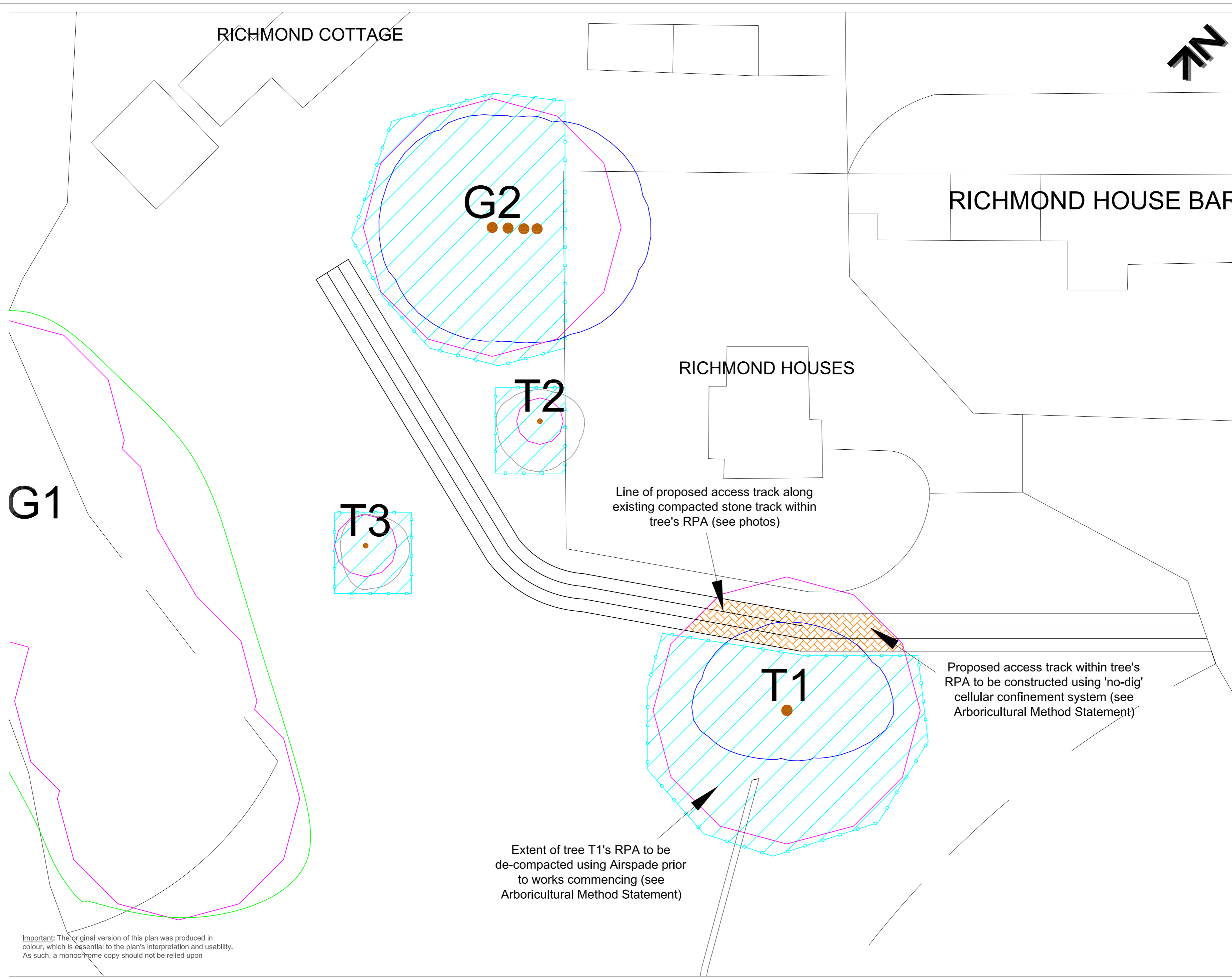
(Alternatively the Grass Blocks may be infilled with gravel.)

Concrete Slab:

6.0 Lay Cellweb as previous and place second layer of Treetex Geotextile directly over the filled panels. Pour concrete base as specified.

Below are illustrations of the correct stapling procedure for joining both edges and ends of panels together;





KEY

T = Surveyed Individual Tree
G = Surveyed Group of Trees

Please refer to associated report for specific details in respect of items below:

Tree Categorisations:

Trees to be Considered for Retention:

- Category 'A' Tree/Group
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years
- Category 'B' Tree/Group
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years
- Category 'C' Tree/Group
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees

Trees Unsuitable for Retention:

- Category 'U' Tree/Group
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

Note 1: The tree stem locations were not included on the OS based site plan provided, and were subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor by a combination of GPS and triangulation from existing site features. As such, the stem locations of the trees and the locations and extents of the groups cannot therefore be considered to be exact, and this should be taken into consideration when planning for tree retention within the context of the design proposal

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

- RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that, where they are to be Retained, Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Temporary Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see below

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs):

- CEZs
Area(s) of Ground Around Retained Trees that is to be Protected Throughout Development Works with Temporary Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Note 2: The CEZ locations and extents detailed on the plan are based on the tree survey data taken at the site and are therefore approximations intended for indicative purposes only. Due to foreseeable issues that may affect the exact fencing locations, such as existing topography and the possibility of minor amendments to the proposals, the precise locations and extents of the fencing installed on the ground may therefore differ slightly from those detailed on the plan

Special Considerations:

- 'No-Dig' Hard-Surfacing
Area(s) of Proposed Hard-Surfacing that Encroach within Tree RPAs and will therefore be Constructed using a Cellular Confinement System in order to Avoid Tree Root Damage - see Arboricultural Method Statement

Project:
RICHMOND COTTAGE
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Agent for Client:
ML PLANNING

Title:
TREE PROTECTION PLAN
in Relation to Proposal to Construct New Vehicular Driveway to Connect Existing Driveway with Property

Scale: 1:200@A2
Date: January 2014
Drawn by: PH

Bowland Tree Consultancy Ltd
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Ref: BTC497-TPP Rev:

Important: The original version of this plan was produced in colour, which is essential to the plan's interpretation and usability. As such, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon