














A Guide to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

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Introduction

The aim of this leaflet is to help you understand more about Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), why they are made and how to make an application to carry out work to protected trees.

Reading's trees make a significant contribution to the character of the town and provide many benefits which contribute to the aims of our adopted Tree Strategy. Trees absorb harmful gases that pollute the atmosphere, they provide habitats for wildlife, serve as a noise barrier, provide visual screening and they soften the built environment, giving a more natural appearance and feel. They are also becoming increasingly important in reducing the effects of climate change, e.g. for urban cooling and delaying/reducing rainwater to mitigate flooding and reduce input into the sewerage system.

How and Why We Preserve Trees in Reading

Reading is fortunate to have numerous fine specimens of many species and ages that not only benefit the immediate area they grow in, but the skyline across the town. Many of Reading's trees originate from the Victorian era and some are even older, therefore it is important that we allow them to continue to exist in the environment in which they have grown.

Local Planning Authorities such as Reading Borough Council's Planning Section are able, under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 and Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012, to protect trees of amenity value by way of a Tree Preservation Order, commonly referred to as a "TPO". This is particularly important when specimen trees are under threat of being subjected to inappropriate work, damage or felling.

When a TPO is placed on a tree or a group of trees, the owner still remains responsible for their maintenance and any damage they may cause. Appropriate care and long-term management are essential in ensuring that preserved trees remain safe throughout their life. It is always a good idea to have your trees checked at appropriate intervals and after storms by a suitably qualified tree professional, who will be able to advise you on any areas of concern. As long as you have acted responsibly by receiving regular tree check ups and have carried out any necessary work, then you have done all you reasonably can to prevent an incident from occurring.

There appears to be a common misconception that TPO trees cannot be touched under any circumstances. This is not true. The presence of a TPO just means that approval is required from the Council before most work can be carried out. We fully appreciate that over time trees grow and therefore will require work to be carried out for a variety of reasons. Our website provides guidance on choosing a tree contractor or consultant, who should be able to advise you on suitable work, for which consent can then be sought.

In an urban environment, trees are generally, by the nature of the setting, in close proximity to buildings. This closeness tends to cause concern to owners over safety issues and results in conflict between the activities of people and the trees on their land.

The benefits of trees in an urban setting are numerous and with proper management, trees and people can live in harmony with each other.

Common concerns

My trees overhang a footpath and/or road

As a tree owner you are responsible for making sure the lowest branches are kept to a reasonable height above the footpath and the road in order to provide adequate pedestrian and vehicular clearance. Reading Borough Council's highways section require a clearance of 2.75m over the footpath and 5.5m over the road. Approval is not required for work to achieve the required clearance. However, it is advisable to contact the Local Planning Authority (Natural Environment Team) so that the level of work can be agreed.

I have problems with leaves in the gutter/on the lawn, bird droppings, sap dripping....

Leaves and the presence of birds may be considered as an inevitable result of having a tree in the garden. If leaves are causing gutters to become blocked, there are gutter covers available that would solve this problem. In some cases there may be scope to carry out work to help alleviate the problems, but if trees are subject to a TPO, it is extremely unlikely that approval would be given for works that are detrimental to the tree in order to reduce these problems. Occasionally tree owners find that 'sap' is dripping from their tree(s) causing a nuisance. This 'sap' is likely to be 'honeydew', which is a substance excreted by aphids living on the tree. It is unlikely that this problem will be solved.

The roots are causing damage to my property

In relation to claims that trees are causing subsidence or other damage to a building, if the trees are subject to a TPO, evidence will be required to prove that the trees are the cause of the problem, before felling is considered. The presence of a tree close to a property or evident surface roots does not automatically imply that the tree will cause subsidence. There are many reasons why subsidence may occur.

It is often thought that tree roots will seek out drains and cause damage to them in an attempt to reach water. In reality, tree roots will tend to proliferate where they happen to find favourable conditions, e.g. where a drain is already leaking, and may enter drains through a weak point. Drain blockage by roots will only properly be prevented by the replacement of any faulty drains/pipes with modern materials, which will usually eliminate the leak and stop problems from reoccurring.

It is likely that the presence of tree roots will result in minor damage to surfaces of minimal construction, such as asphalt driveways and paving. This is something to be expected and resurfacing may be the only solution. Root pruning is generally not advisable as it may affect the stability of a tree, depending on the amount and size of the roots involved. **Approval is also required for works to any roots of trees subject to a TPO.**

My tree moves a lot in the wind...

Trees will naturally flex in the wind. If it appears that the tree suddenly leans more than before, it would be advisable to obtain advice. In the event of a high wind it is a good idea to inspect the ground around the base of the tree for any movement, if it is safe to do so. If any movement or cracking of the ground is evident, it may be an indication of a problem with the root system and therefore may mean that the tree is unstable. Advice should be sought.

There is fungus around the base of and/or on the tree.....

Depending on the species of fungus, it may or may not mean that there is a problem. The presence of the fruiting bodies of fungi could indicate that there is internal decay within the tree or the root system. It is recommended to check your trees regularly for fungi, especially in the late summer/autumn when most fruiting bodies develop. If any fungi are found, advice should be sought. Any fungi should be left in place for identification until advice has been obtained.

Ivy - friend or foe

Ivy is great for wildlife. But excessive growth of Ivy on a tree means that any defects present cannot easily be seen. If the Ivy is allowed to smother the tree completely, in extreme cases the tree may 'suffocate' and die as a result. Excess Ivy also results in increased weight in the crown of the tree and greater wind resistance. Therefore, in an urban situation it is advisable to remove Ivy. This can be done by either severing it at the base or by stripping it off the tree. Severing Ivy, hence allowing it to die off slowly, will reduce the impact on wildlife, reduce the likelihood of 'sunburn' to the tree trunk and reduce damage from stripping it off, so is usually preferable.

Garden makeovers!

The roots of trees are the part most likely to be affected when significant work is carried out in a garden. The majority of all roots are in the top 60cm of ground. Any digging within the Root Protection Area (calculated as per BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations') of trees may therefore result in root damage. If the ground level within the Root Protection Area of a tree is built up, e.g. with soil or construction of a rockery, this can lead to compaction of the soil. As a result of this, less water and oxygen are able to get to the roots and this may lead to their death and leave the tree vulnerable to attack by pests and diseases. In some cases the building up of the ground level requires the construction of a retaining wall. If this wall is within the Root Protection Area of the tree, its construction may result in root damage.

The build-up of garden rubbish/compost, e.g. grass clippings, is also not advisable around the base of a tree. In addition to reducing the amount of

water and air getting into the soil, it may encourage the growth of fungi (see above).

Stress (of the tree that is!)

If treated badly, trees can suffer from stress. This may be caused by several factors, e.g. soil compaction (see 'garden makeovers' above), inappropriate tree works and root interference. Some trees are more shallow rooted than others, e.g. Beech, Birch, so are more susceptible to any ground work within their root zone. Some species, e.g. Walnut, are likely to 'bleed' more than others, so tree work should be carried out at particular times of the year to minimise this problem. When pruned, some species, e.g. Horse chestnut, have a tendency to rot faster, in which case wound sizes need to be kept to a minimum. The sensitivity of trees, i.e. reaction to pruning, differs between species. Some will sprout vigorously from the pruning cuts, whilst others may die back. The age of a tree may also have an effect on how a tree responds to pruning or stress. Older trees are generally less tolerant of changes to their environment or major pruning. Basically, when considering pruning your trees, there are numerous factors to take into consideration. If you want your tree(s) to remain in a safe and healthy condition, it is best to think carefully about what work you are going to do and seek advice if you are not sure.

Advice on choosing a tree contractor can be found on the Arboricultural Association's website, the details of which are given below.

Wildlife

The requirements of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1991, Conservation and Natural Habitats Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 result in the need to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting/breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees and hedgerows. Consideration must therefore be given to the timing and type of tree work operations. The Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

Development/Building proposals

Permitted Development Rights

A certain amount of development is allowed under the The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 without the need to obtain planning permission. These permitted development rights do not over-ride a Tree Preservation Order. Therefore, any works required within the Root Protection Area of a protected tree in order to build a 'structure' requires consultation with the Council to ensure that the tree or its roots are not detrimentally affected. Examples of such 'structures' would include conservatories, garden rooms, driveways, drop kerbs, porches and other extensions.

Planning applications where trees are present

Further advice on what information we would expect to accompany a planning application is provided on the Council's Planning web pages - see in particular the Validation checklist.

How to apply for permission for tree works

If you want to undertake work to a protected tree you must submit a formal tree works application. Further details and a link to submit this on-line via the Planning Portal can be found on our 'trees' web page. Following receipt of a valid application, an Officer will then make a visit and subsequently send out the decision. If you disagree with our decision or a condition imposed, such as replacing a felled tree, you can appeal to The Planning Inspectorate within 28 days of receiving our decision. Only reasons and evidence put forward for the work at the application stage will be considered by the Inspector, therefore it is important to clearly state all reasons and provide all evidence for the proposed work at the outset. You will not have an opportunity to add to your case during the appeal process. **If you carry out work on a protected tree without permission it is a criminal offence and you could be fined.**

You may wish to consider the timing of your application carefully to ensure the works can be carried out when approval is given. Depending on the type of tree and the amount of work proposed, approved work may have to be delayed until a suitable time of the year so that the tree's health is not affected - see previous section on 'stress'.

You should ensure that ALL sections of the application form are fully completed. Failure to do so will result in the application being invalid and it will not be processed until the required amendments are made, hence any decision will therefore be delayed.

If you are unable to submit an application form on-line, please contact the Natural Environment Team

There are hundreds of TPO's in the Borough covering individual trees, groups of trees or areas of woodland. We receive many applications to carry out work to preserved trees each year. If you would like to know if a tree or a group of trees is covered by a TPO you can look at our street index of TPO's (Tree Preservation Order Directory) on our website. If you are unsure, or wish to double check which trees are protected, you can email the Natural Environment Team at:
planning.naturalenvironment@reading.gov.uk

If you live in a **Conservation Area** all trees in your garden are automatically protected. You must give us 6 weeks prior notice in writing (a 'Section 2211 Notice') if you intend to carry out work to them. It is useful to use the same form as is required for TPO applications and submit the notice via the Planning Portal, however it is not a requirement - an email with details can be sent to the Natural Environment Team instead. Notifications must be clear on the trees in question and the proposed works, or they will be invalid and will not be processed. We will always respond formally to a notice.

If you carry out work on a tree in a Conservation Area without providing six weeks' written notice, it is a criminal offence and you could be fined.

Pre-Application advice for Tree Works

You may wish to discuss your tree work proposals with the Council prior to submitting an application/notification. This will involve the submission of a formal pre-application.

On 14 March 2011, the Council's Cabinet approved a scheme of charges for planning pre-application advice. The level of the charges has been based upon, firstly, the scale of the proposal, and secondly, the level of detail required by the proposer in the Council's response.

Works to trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order and those within a Conservation Area pre-application advice falls under the 'Level 1' Response. This level of response may involve officers in carrying out site assessments to provide a comprehensive written response including whether the proposed tree works are likely to be acceptable. Any subsequent meetings/follow-ups requested by the applicant will incur an additional fee. The service standard for a written response is 4 weeks unless otherwise agreed by the pre-applicant.

Pre-application information and relevant forms, including fee details, can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website: [Pre-application planning advice - Reading Borough Council](#)

Tree Terminology

To give guidance on appropriate tree terminology, we have provided a list below of terms used by professionals and their meanings, along with some explanatory illustrations:

Felling

The complete removal of a tree to a specified stump height, usually to ground level.

Stump Removal

This normally involves the removal of a stump by grinding it out to about 150mm below ground level.

Stump grinders range from small portable machines, ideal for restricted access and for small to medium stumps, to large vehicle mounted equipment that tackles the remains of large tree stumps.

Formative Pruning

The removal of specific branches in a tree's early years is essential to achieve a suitable branch structure that will enable the tree to become a specimen of good form and shape without defects or weaknesses. This may also involve such pruning as the progressive removal of lower branches of street trees by the Council to maintain reasonable heights above roads and footpaths, or the removal of secondary main stems at an early stage to produce a single leader. Growth which may lead to major problems in the future, e.g. tight or bark-included forks and crossing or rubbing branches, should be removed at the nursery stage of a tree's life. The wound size of pruning cuts should be kept to a minimum to promote quick healing and to reduce the chances of infection and decay.

Pollarding

The removal of all branches from the trunk. Ideally if pollarding is considered necessary it should be carried out in a tree's earlier years and continued throughout its life. Pollarding is not normally recommended and should only be carried out as a last resort as the pruning of major limbs, producing large wounds, is detrimental to the long-term health of the tree, particularly in some species. Pollarding is an old fashioned method of reducing the overall size of a tree and was originally practised in the countryside, when wood was a valuable resource. For the correct management of pollarded trees it is important that they are re-pollarded on a regular basis for safety and for the long-term health of the tree. Pollarding can be appropriate management for trees in particular locations. For example, pollarding allows large species to be planted as street trees without becoming an unsuitable size for their location. Allowing for the planting of large trees in prominent locations benefits the town.

Re-pollarding

The removal of branches that re-grow from the points of the original pollarding. Re-pollarding should be carried out on a regular basis before the diameter and weight of the re-growth becomes too large and liable to split from the tree. Re-pollarding should be undertaken on a cycle of every 3-5

years, depending on species and amount of re-growth, normally removing all re-growth in a single operation. The larger the diameter of the branches removed, the larger the wounds created and the more liable they become to infection. If the pollarding cycle has been neglected, the tree may be termed as a 'lapsed pollard' in which case a crown reduction is likely to be more appropriate. Where there is a line of trees, it is beneficial aesthetically to re-pollard alternate trees one year and the remaining after 1-2 years so that there is always some greenery.

Crown

The overall branch structure of a tree

Crown Cleaning

Removal of dead, dying, diseased, broken, crowded (crossing/rubbing), weakly attached and low-vigour branches. It also includes the removal of ivy, accumulated rubbish in branch forks or cavities and any other unwanted objects in the tree. This term is considered rather general and one person's understanding of it can differ from another and therefore can lead to confusion and misunderstanding.

Crown lifting/raising

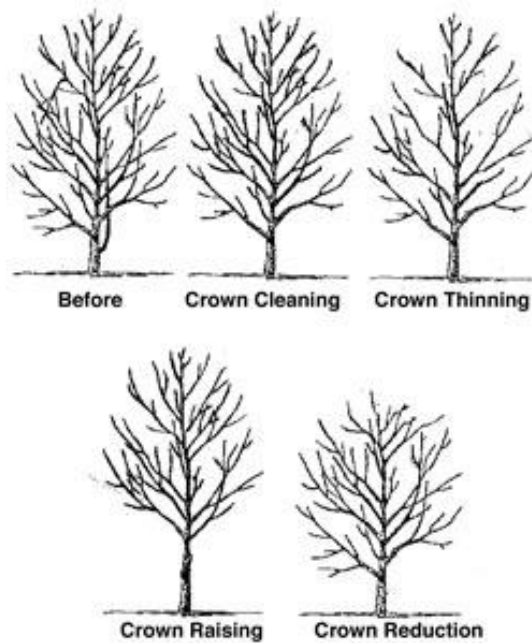
The removal of lower secondary branches or small main branches to provide a specified height clearance above ground level. This may be referred to as 'crown lifting to X m by 360°', which means all the way around a tree or 'to X m over the highway or building'.

Crown Thinning

This is the removal of a small portion of secondary and small live branches to produce a uniform density of foliage around an unevenly spaced branch structure. It is NOT the removal of all growth from the middle of the tree leaving the 'outside', i.e. ends of the branches, only. Thinning should not involve the removal of major branches that would produce large wounds. Crown Thinning is usually specified as a percentage to a maximum of 30% and is often combined with 'Crown Cleaning'.

Crown Reduction

Removal of the outer part of the crown, which results in a reduction of the height and/or spread of a tree, whilst maintaining the natural tree shape (although this may not be the case with a large reduction). This practice is not generally recommended as it can be detrimental, or depending on species, can encourage the tree to put on excessive growth. Crown Reduction should be specified by branch reduction in metres and annotated photographs provided to assist in demonstrating the desired result.



Reshaping

Reduction/removal of specific branches to produce a more balanced crown.

Selective branch removal/reduction

The removal or reduction in length of specific branches for particular reasons.

Removal of dead wood

Removal of dead branches to prevent potential safety hazards. Approval is not required for the removal of dead wood, however formal notification is required.

Root Pruning

Pruning of roots that are considered to be affecting the foundations of buildings or surfaces. It may also be the pruning of damaged or diseased roots back to healthy tissue. However, this practice is not generally advisable unless carried out by a competent tree contractor, as indiscriminate root pruning may render the tree unsafe and/or affect the long-term health of the tree. Approval is required for root pruning.

Sail Area

The part of a tree's crown which catches the wind. The branch structure of a tree is often referred to as the sail area because it can prevent wind from passing through it, especially when in full leaf.

The sail area can be increased by the presence of Ivy. The removal of Ivy is recommended in an urban situation to avoid this increase and to enable defects to be more easily identified. The removal of Ivy from a protected tree does not require approval.

Wind Throw

Blowing over or uprooting of a tree by the wind. If part of a group of trees is removed, the remaining trees may become liable to this. Trees growing

in a group or woodland grow up together and support each other. If openings are created or the edges are exposed by tree removal, the roots of adjacent trees may not be capable of withstanding the increased force of the wind.

Soil Heave

Relates either to i) increased moisture, so expansion of soil, in shrinkable clay soil, resulting from the removal of a tree which previously extracted moisture from the soil (this is likely to happen when the tree removed was close to a building built after the tree attained a significant size), ii) the lifting of the ground surrounding a tree due to root expansion or iii) the lifting of one side of a wind-rocked root-plate.

Visual inspection

Carried out to identify any potential hazards in the tree, usually from the ground, e.g. broken branches, external signs of decay, fungal brackets, damage to the tree, growth defects. Visual inspection may result in a climbing inspection being requested:

Climbing Inspection (or aerial inspection)

This may be required if the extent of potential defects can not be identified from the ground, e.g. when the branches are concealed by ivy, when the extent of decay in a high cavity needs to be investigated, or if the tree is so large that not all areas can be seen from the ground.

Bracing

The use of bracing to support weaker limbs of a tree, where the weaker limb is secured to a strong limb or main stem, or to prevent the splitting apart of co-dominant stems in which case the stems are secured to each other. Guidance on bracing can be found in the British Standard BS 3998:2010 'Tree Works - Recommendations'. Bracing should only be used in certain circumstances. Before deciding on this course of action, it is best to ensure that advice is obtained from a tree contractor or consultant who is up-to-date with this field of arboriculture.

Propping

Propping can be used to provide physical support where alternative management by pruning is not appropriate. Guidance on propping can be found in the British Standard BS 3998:2010 'Tree Works - Recommendations'. Before deciding on this course of action, it is best to ensure that advice is obtained from a tree contractor or consultant who is up-to-date with this field of arboriculture.

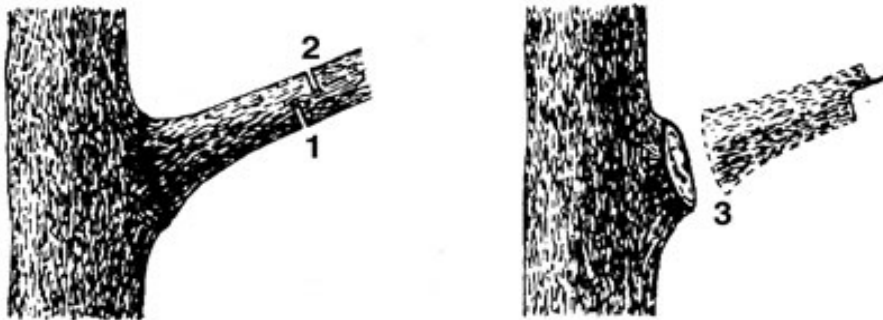
Wound Treatment

Except in specific circumstances, the painting of wounds is no longer encouraged as wound paints are usually of little benefit and can have the detrimental effect of harbouring pathogens.

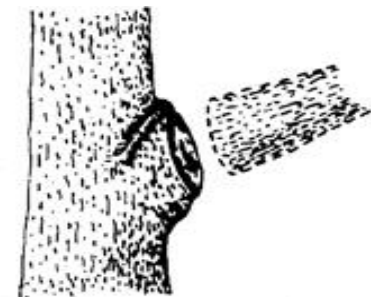
Pruning Cuts

Should be kept to a minimum size (less than 1/3 of the diameter of the remaining stem) and number and normally made to a suitable growing point.

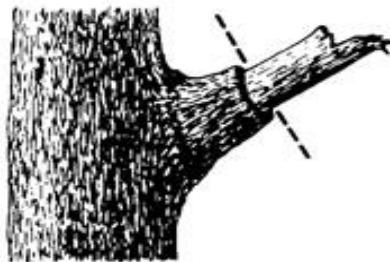
The weight of the branch is first removed using a stepped cut to avoid tearing, before the final cut is made. It is most important not to cut too close to the main stem of trunk, known as a flush cut, as it removes the vital parts of the branch/trunk which protect the tree from colonisation by pathogens and decay organisms.



Use the three-cut method to remove a large limb.



Pruning cuts should be made just outside the branch collar.



On a dead branch that has a collar of live wood, the final cut should be made just beyond the outer edge of the collar

Disposal of Arisings

The removal and disposal of woody material generated by tree work. This woody material is often called “arisings”. Removal of arisings lies with the contractor unless agreed otherwise. Usually a woodchipper will be used to simplify the task and avoid expensive tipping charges. Recycling of arising on site could be considered if appropriate to do so. If the arisings result from works to a third party’s tree, they should be offered to the tree’s owner first.

Drip Line

A term referred to for the extremities of the tree’s branch spread 360° around the tree.

Epicormic Growth

Epicormic growth usually appears on the main trunk from dormant buds, which may be activated when a branch or branches are removed higher in the crown, resulting in a flush of epicormic shoots. These should be cut back in most situations every year as they may take vigour from the crown itself if left in place. Approval is required for this.

‘Dead or Dangerous’

This describes the conditions in which protection afforded by a TPO or by Conservation Area status may not apply, i.e. if a tree or branch is considered to be ‘dead or dangerous’, approval is not normally required for its removal. However, anyone proposing to undertake work under this exemption should give the Council 5 days notice in writing of the intended work in order that Officers have the opportunity to agree that the work is exempt from requiring approval. Failure to give notice may result in the Council pursuing enforcement action and the burden of proof that the work was exempt lies with the owner and/or contractor.

To make it a little easier to understand the TPO process, we have listed all the stages in more detail below:

Procedure for making TPOs

1) When the Council decides to make a TPO, it serves a formal notice on everyone who is affected by the TPO. This includes owners and tenants of the land on which the trees stand, owners and tenants of the land over which the trees hang and any other interested parties: property developers, architects, land agents etc. The TPO is in effect from the day that it is served; permission is thereafter required for any work.

2) All interested parties have the right to object to the TPO by writing to the Council within 28 days of the notice being served. If no objections are made, the TPO procedure carries on to the next stage. If objections to the TPO are received, these are reported to the Council's Planning Applications Committee who will then decide if the TPO should be confirmed. The trees are protected immediately from the day the TPO is served, for a period of six months, whether or not the TPO is confirmed at a later stage. In some circumstances the Planning Applications Committee may ask for the TPO to be amended, for example to add or omit certain trees. If any are added, a new, amended TPO is served. If any trees are omitted, an amended plan is made at the confirmation stage.

3) A TPO should be confirmed, i.e. made permanent, within 6 months of the date that it was served as protection lapses after that point. The Council will write to all those who were originally served with a notice about the TPO. This is the final stage of the TPO procedure.

Procedure for application to carry out works to TPO trees

1) It is a criminal offence to contravene the provisions of a TPO and anyone found guilty of this offence is liable to a fine, not exceeding £20,000. Unless exempt (see 'Dead, Dangerous') ANY works to trees covered by a TPO MUST be approved in writing by the Council. The Council requires written details of the proposed works. These can come from the person who wishes the work to be carried out, their representative or from the chosen tree contractor - it does not have to come from the owner.

2) Once a fully completed application form has been received by the Council and validated, a visit to the site will be made as soon as possible. At this point the Council can consider the proposed works and whether amendments or further recommendations of work are needed. [The Government allows 8 weeks for the application process to be completed].

3) The Council will then inform the applicant in writing as to whether or not the proposed works have been approved.

Approval may be given with or without conditions. Any conditions attached to the approval MUST be implemented. An example would be the

replacement planting of a tree when one is felled, at which point the Council will give advice as to the species, size and location. After approval is given, the work MUST be carried out within the period specified on the approval (normally 2 years), otherwise a new application will be required.

4) If approval for the proposed works is refused, the applicant has the right to appeal to The Planning Inspectorate within 28 days of receipt of the decision (contact details below). The applicant also has the right to appeal against any conditions attached to a consent. The Planning Inspectorate will then consider the reasons put forward by the appellant for the works and the Council's reasons for their refusal.

5) If the appeal is dismissed by The Planning Inspectorate, NO works should be carried out. If the appeal is allowed and approval given, then the specified works can be carried out, subject to any conditions imposed by the Inspector.

If you wish to appeal against our decision:

The Planning Inspectorate
Trees and Hedges
Room 3A Eagle Wing
Temple Quay House,
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol,
BS1 6PN

Telephone: 0303 444 5000

E-mail it to: treeandhedgeappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Website: [Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Finally...

You should always check with the Natural Environment Team if you are not sure if a particular tree is covered by a TPO, if it is located within a Conservation Area or how to apply for consent for tree works.

Sometimes when you buy a recently built house, there may be a planning condition that requires the existing trees/plants to be retained for a certain period of time. You may wish to check this before carrying out work.

When you buy a house/flat with a tree in the garden/grounds, you take on the responsibility of maintaining that tree in a safe and healthy condition. Even if the tree is subject to a TPO, the responsibility remains with the owner.

More importantly, if the tree is subject to a TPO, by choosing that property you have already made the decision to live with the presence of the tree.

Ownership of trees does carry a responsibility, but the benefits they provide can outweigh this.

We recommend that you consult a solicitor if you are unsure of your legal rights. If you own land that is not considered a domestic garden you may need a Forestry Commission Felling Licence. You may wish to obtain The Forestry Commission's booklet "Tree Felling - Getting Permission" if you are unsure.

Useful Contacts and further information:

- 🌳 Forestry Commission - [Forestry Commission - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)
- 🌳 Arboricultural Association for advice on choosing a tree contractor or consultant - www.trees.org.uk
- 🌳 The Institute of Chartered Foresters to find a tree consultant [ICF > Directory of Consultants \(datawareonline.co.uk\)](http://www.datawareonline.co.uk)
- 🌳 British Standards Institute [Standards, Training, Testing, Assessment and Certification | BSI \(bsigroup.com\)](http://bsigroup.com)
- 🌳 Information on Permitted Development Rights - www.planningportal.co.uk
- 🌳 Acts - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/>

To find out more about Tree Preservation Order legislation at the main library refer to Town & Country Planning Act 1990 [in particular sections 197-214 as amended] and The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012. Alternatively, the legislation can be found on-line.

This information is about Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), why they are made, the implications of having a protected tree and how to make an application to carry out work to protected trees.
If you need help translating this leaflet please call 0118 937 3787.

本宣传单是介绍了有关树木保护令(Tree Preservation Orders, 简称 TPOs)的信息, 其中包括有发布该项保护令的原因, 拥有受保护树木的含意, 以及如何提出申请来对受保护树木进行工作。如果你需要帮助来翻译本宣传单, 请致电: 0118 9373797。

Chinese

यह पर्चा पेड़ों का परिरक्षण आदेश ,उन्हें क्यों बनाया जाता है,परिरक्षित पेड़ के होने का तात्पर्य और किस प्रकार से सुरक्षित पेड़ों पर काम करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र देने के बारे में है। अगर आप इस पर्चे का अनुवाद करवाना चाहते हैं तो कृपा कर के 0118 9373797 पर कॉल कीजिये ।

Hindi

यो पचां रुख बचाउ आदेश (टिपिओ) हर, तिनीहरु किन तयार पारिएका हुन्, संरक्षित रुख हुनाका प्रभावहरु र संरक्षित रुखहरुका लागि काम जारी राख्न कसरी निवेदन दिने भन्ने बारेमा छ। यदि यस पत्रालाई अनुवाद गर्नमा मद्दत चाहिएमा ०११८ ९३७३७९७ मा फोन

Nepalese

Niniejsza ulotka dotyczy Nakazów Ochrony Drzew (Tree Preservation Orders, TPO). Zawiera informacje na temat przyczyn wydawania takich nakazów, wpływu posiadania chronionego drzewa oraz sposobu składania wniosków o przeprowadzenie prac związanych z ochroną drzew. Jeśli życzy sobie Pan/Pani otrzymać przetłumaczoną ulotkę, należy zadzwonić pod nr 0118 9373787.

Polish

ਇਹ ਕਿਤਾਬਚਾ ਦਰਖਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਚਾਓ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮਾਂ (ਟੀ ਪੀ ਓ) (Tree Preservation Orders ,TPOs). ਇਹ ਕਿਉਂ ਬਣਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ, ਦਰਖਤ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਡਾਢਾਅਰਥ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਦਰਖਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਦਰਖਾਸਤ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ, ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਕਿਤਾਬਚੇ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ 0118 9372440 ਉੱਤੇ ਕਾਲ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਦਫਤਰਾਂ (Civic Offices) ਦੀ ਟੂਤਲ ਉੱਤੇ ਗਾਹਕ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੁਆਗਤੀ ਡੈਸਕ (Customer Services Reception) ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੋ।

Punjabi

Kijikaratasi hiki ni kuhusu Sheria za Kuhifadhi Miti, Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), hasa kwa nini sharia hizo hutungwa, umuhimu wa kuwa na mti uliolindwa, na namna ya kuomba idhini ya kuitumia miti iliyolindwa. Iwapo unahitaji msaada wa kutaka kijikaratasi hiki kutafsiriwa, tafadhali piga simu 0118 9373787.

Swahili

یہ پرچہ درختوں کو محفوظ کرنے کے احکامات (ٹری پریزرویشن آرڈرز۔ ٹی پی او) کے بارے میں ہے، وہ کیوں بنائے جاتے ہیں، ایک محفوظ کیا گیا درخت رکھنے کے مضمرات اور کسی محفوظ کئے گئے درختوں کے سلسلے میں کام سرانجام دینے کے لیے کیسے درخواست کی جاتی ہے۔ اگر آپ کو یہ پرچہ ترجمہ کرانے میں مدد کی ضرورت ہے تو برائے کرم 0118 9373797 پر فون کریں۔

Urdu

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