



Inglewood

Tree Protection Plan with Arboricultural Method Statements

Reference 0377-A-TSE

November 2017

Evolve Tree Consultancy
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This report is prepared by Tim Scott-Ellis BSc Hons (For), Dip Arb (RFS), F Arbor A, MICFor, MRICS

I am a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association, a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Chartered Surveyor. I hold an honours degree in Forestry and the Royal Forestry Society Professional Diploma in Arboriculture. I have been working as a full-time, professional arboriculturist since 1999.

The authority of this report ceases when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject tree(s). The statements made in this report do not consider the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. Evolve Tree Consultancy cannot accept any liability about these factors, nowhere prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice.

The recommendations within this report remain valid for the period stated for re-inspection or twelve months from the date of survey.

The limit of Evolve Tree Consultancy's indemnity over any matter arising out of this report extends only to the instructing client; Evolve Tree Consultancy cannot be held liable for any third-party claim that arises following or out of this report. This report remains the intellectual property of Evolve Tree Consultancy



SUMMARY

This report provides the necessary information to satisfy the Validation of Planning Applications requirements of a local planning authority.

Statutory Protection: The trees on site were not protected by a tree preservation order (TPO) at the time of the survey. The site is not in / within a Conservation Area (CA).

The Proposal: The proposal. The plans provided apply to the proposals as presented to me. Should this change in any way we would be able to provide further arboricultural advice

Feasibility of Development: Context;

Conclusions: If the issues I have detailed are properly considered, I am confident this scheme will be considered acceptable in arboricultural terms / an acceptable scheme in arboricultural terms can be developed.

There is potential (in arboricultural terms) to develop the area of the site as shown on the Constraints Plan / on the proposals/tree protection plan.

This proposal can be achieved while ensuring the long-term retention of the most important trees TX, TX and TX / though some trees will be lost.

1 INSTRUCTIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 1.1 We have been instructed to provide a Tree Protection Plan and associated Arboricultural Method Statements to provide detailed specifications for the protection of the retained trees on and adjacent to the above site.
- 1.2 Reports, plans and findings are based on the data collected during the site visit and the documents provided as listed below:
 - Masterplan provided and included in the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix D.

2 THE TREES

- 2.1 The data collected during the site survey including comments regarding health, condition and amenity value. These data are provided in the Constraints Analysis previously supplied.

3 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES INCLUDING ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

- 3.1 The trees will be protected by a variety of measures the primary of which will be the fencing as specified below. Ground protection measures are included to ensure the soil retains its structure during the construction period.
- 3.2 I have amended the plan to show the protection of the trees around the new access and identified which trees will be removed.
- 3.3 I have shown tree protection barriers along the southern part of the site to protect that area from the compressive action of construction. On the basis that the site will be developed in parcels then the fencing arrangements can be organised as these are set out. The finished fencing can be used to protect the areas for new planting.
- 3.4 **Fencing:** The tree protection barrier will be installed in accordance with the specification at Appendix F - Specification for Tree Protection Barriers. The exact locations for the fencing are shown on the enclosed Tree Protection Plan. It will be installed prior to the commencement of construction and immediately after the completion of the necessary tree surgery and felling work.
 - 3.4.1 All service runs will be routed outside the identified Construction Exclusion Zones.

- 3.5 Site construction access will be via the existing provision and the newly formed access when available. The layout will not require any further access facilitation pruning.
- 3.6 The space for construction has been provided by sufficient separation between the fencing and the limits of the new structures.
- 3.7 **Site supervision:** An individual, e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:
- be present on site for most the time,
 - be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities,
 - have the authority to stop any work causing, or has the potential to cause harm to any tree,
 - be responsible for ensuring all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward trees on site and the consequences of any failure to observe those responsibilities,
 - make immediate contact with the local authority and/or a retained arboriculturist in the event of any tree related problems are occurring, whether actual or potential.
- 3.8 **Monitoring:** In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should regularly be monitored by a competent Arboriculturist to ensure the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are complied with.
- 3.8.1 As part of the detailed arboricultural method statement & tree protection plan Evolve Tree Consultancy will produce an auditable monitoring schedule to assess the progress of key site events and activities.
- 3.9 All tree works must be carried out by a competent arborist in accord with BS 3998 and any other prevailing good professional practice.
- 3.10 The protection of the trees will need to include recognition of other types of potentially damaging activities, such as the storage of materials (and other substances likely to be toxic to plants), parking, site building requirements and the use of operational arcs of excavation and lifting machinery, including their loads, especially large building components such as beams and roof trusses. Operations like these have the potential to cause incidental damage, and logistical planning is essential to avoid conflicts.
- 3.11 I hope and trust this provides sufficient information for you to develop the plans. Should you have any queries, or should the plans change so as to affect the trees, then we would be happy to provide further advice and opinion.

Tim Scott-Ellis

Tim Scott-Ellis BSc Hons (For), Dip Arb (RFS), F Arbor A, MICFor, MRICS
Evolve Tree Consultancy

TREE SCHEDULE EXPLANATORY NOTES & METHODOLOGY

Sequential Tree, Group or Woodland Reference Number.

Species: Scientific name (Common name in brackets).

Height: Recorded in metres by inclinometer in each discrete area and estimated from the measured tree.

Stem diameter: Tree stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level rounded up to nearest 50 millimetres. For multi-stemmed trees, a cumulative diameter is calculated (in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Annex C).

Branch Spread in metres taken at four cardinal points.

Existing height in metres above ground level (AGL) of the first significant branch with the direction of growth (if available).

Life stage	Y	Young	Recently planted or establishing tree.
	SM	Semi-mature	Age less than one-third life completed. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential.
	EM	Early-mature	One-third to two-thirds life completed. A tree is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
	M	Mature	Two-thirds plus life completed. A specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size but with a reasonable life expectancy.
	LM	Late-mature (Over-mature in the BS)	Two-thirds plus life completed and declining. A tree that has passed its optimum growth rate and may require specialist management. These trees may offer significant benefits in terms of nature conservation
	V	Veteran	A tree that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Comments: General observations e.g. collapsing, the presence of any decay and physical defect and including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and the potential for wildlife habitat.

Physiological condition.	G	Good	A tree that appears to be in good condition and healthy without significant defects.
	F	Fair	A tree that appears to be structurally sound but due to minor defects is downgraded from good.
	P	Poor	The tree which shows signs of poor health, in decline and/or with significant defects.
	D	Dead	The tree which is moribund or has died.

Life Expectancy: An estimated remaining contribution in years in terms of amenity (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+). This is assessed by examining the current situation of the tree.

Recommendations. Preliminary management recommendations based on the site as surveyed and for any likely pruning likely to be required should any development proceed.

RPA-R (m) - Root Protection Area (RPA) Radius - The radius of an indicative circle of the RPA.

RPA (m²) - RPA Area in metres squared.

Category In accordance BS 5837:2012 - Tree Categories (see a copy of Table 1 from BS 5837:2012 below).

Trees have been surveyed as groups where they form cohesive features either aerodynamically (i.e. they form a discrete group feature providing companion), culturally (i.e. they are composed of trees of a similar size, age and species subject to the same management) or visually (i.e. where the value of the trees within the group is as a whole rather than individually). The dimensions, spreads and root protection areas of groups are based on the largest trees within any group surveyed.

Only trees over 75 millimetres diameter at breast height (at 1.5 metres above ground level) have been included in the survey unless I have assessed them as being of particularly high value in terms of amenity. Other shrub vegetation on the site that has not been specifically included in this report is not relevant in terms of planning assessment.

APPENDIX B TREE SCHEDULE

Red – trees to be removed. Orange – trees to be pruned/managed. Black – No works or works not required for the purposes of planning.
Trees listed in bold text are protected by a Tree preservation order (TPO) or are in a Conservation Area.

Tag	Name	Ht (lwr crn ht)	Trunk dia. (stems)	N	E	S	W	1 st Sig branch (brg)	Life Stage	Cat	Comments	Life Exp	Co nd	Recommend ations	RPA R	RPA A
G1	Ash, Goat Willow, Hawthorn, Beech, Wild Cherry ()	6 (0)	160 (MS)	2	2	1	2	0.5	Y	C2	Small group and hedge with interspersed planting of standards. Group is situated by a pool of water. Sprawling growth and canker on ash.	40+	F		2	12
T2	Sessile Oak (QuPe)	10 (2)	800 (1)	6	6	6	6	1	SM	B2	Heavily pruned with medium and large deadwood and sparse upper crown. Understory of ash grown out of hedge included in G1.	40+	F		10	290
G3	Sessile Oak, Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Holly, Hazel, Hornbeam, English Elm ()	8 (2)	300 (1)	2	7	4	4	2	SM	B2	Hedgeline adjacent to road A3022. Mixed species of trees maintained by farmer. Ivy on stems of larger trees. Larger oak in middle of hedge is in poor condition with large cavities and sparse crown; a cankered ash is close by. Appears to be a fallen stem next to white gas supply post. Attractive larger hawthorn trees.	40+	F	Remove in part, and as shown on the TPP, to facilitate construction of new access.	4	41
T4	Sycamore (AcPs)	12 (2)	1300 (MS)	6	6	6	6	2	EM	B2	Larger tree of Group 3. Large ascending trunks with bark damage to bole possible fungal activity. Co-joined at base. Medium deadwood in crown.	40+	F	Remove to facilitate access.	15	707

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Tag	Name	Ht (lwr crn ht)	Trunk dia. (stems)	N	E	S	W	1 st Sig branch (brg)	Life Stage	Cat	Comments	Life Exp	Co nd	Recommend ations	RPA R	RPA A
G5	Hawthorn, Ash ()	12 (2)	700 (2)	8	7	1	8	2	SM	B2	Hedgeline with mixed species. Semi mature ash, poor habit and major deadwood with cavities and King Alfred cakes. Epicormic growth throughout crown and at branch ends from pruning. Ivy in crown of ash and dominating crowns of larger hawthorn.	40+	F		12	443
G6	Goat Willow (SaCa)	7 (1)	450 (2)	3	3	5	3	0	SM	C2	Group of trees away from hedgeline with pond for cattle. Poor habit and cavities on ash with fruiting body in cavity.	40+	F		8	183
G7	Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly, Ash, Elder ()	14 (2)	450 (1)	4	6	6	7	2	SM	B2	Hedgeline with semi mature hawthorn with ivy in crown. Larger ash trees have poor habit and ivy on stems. Medium hanging deadwood and torn limbs; crossing limbs and dangling branches over field. Epicormic growth throughout crown.	40+	F		5	92
G8	Sycamore, Scots Pine, English Elm, Beech, Ash, Holm Oak ()	15 (1)	900 (1)	8	6	10	3	1	EM	B2	Copse of maturing trees of various species. Partly managed group by farmer. Hanging large deadwood in many bordering the adjacent field.	40+	F		11	366

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Tag	Name	Ht (lwr crn ht)	Trunk dia. (stems)	N	E	S	W	1 st Sig branch (brg)	Life Stage	Cat	Comments	Life Exp	Co nd	Recommend ations	RPA R	RPA A
G9	Sessile Oak, Ash ()	8 (3)	600 (1)	7	7	6	6	3	SM	A2	Group of 3 oaks in hedgeline. Medium and minor deadwood in crown as common. Some old wind torn limb stubs and moderate die back in upper crown of one tree on one limb. Included are 2 small u grade hedgerow ash at 3 m high. These have been allowed to grow out of cut hedge but are immaterial to planning.	40+	F		7	163
G10	Ash (FrEx)	3 (2)	170 (1)	2	2	2	2	2	Y	U	Small linear group of ash trees with ivy on stems in hedgeline.	40+	G		2	13
G11	Ash, Sessile Oak, Hawthorn, Holly, English Elm, Blackthorn, Elder, Cherry Laurel ()	8 (2)	700 (2)	6	8	6	5	2	SM	B2	Linear group of trees along boundary hedge. Ivy on stems and minor deadwood and epicormic growth in larger ash. Ivy dominating crowns of some trees. Medium deadwood and hanging branch in one ash. A further ash has branches extending into the building area and touching scaffolding.^.	40+	F		12	443
T12	Ash (FrEx)	14 (2)	1100 (1)	7	7	7	7	4	EM	A2	Large ash, ivy on stems medium and minor deadwood in crown and low limbs over development site.	40+	G		13	547

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Tag	Name	Ht (lwr crn ht)	Trunk dia. (stems)	N	E	S	W	1 st Sig branch (brg)	Life Stage	Cat	Comments	Life Exp	Co nd	Recommend ations	RPA R	RPA A
G13	Ash, Beech ()	15 (2)	900 (1)	7	7	7	7	4	M	A2	Fairly squat mature beech with well-shaped crowns. Ivy on stems. One tree has a very large Ganoderma at base and cavity to base. Larger ash trees are in poor habit and large oak is dominated by ivy. Wind damage to oak and diseased beech. Oak has enormous cavity at base that downgrades group and ash has been heavily pruned with epicormic growth forming majority of canopy.	40+	G		11	366

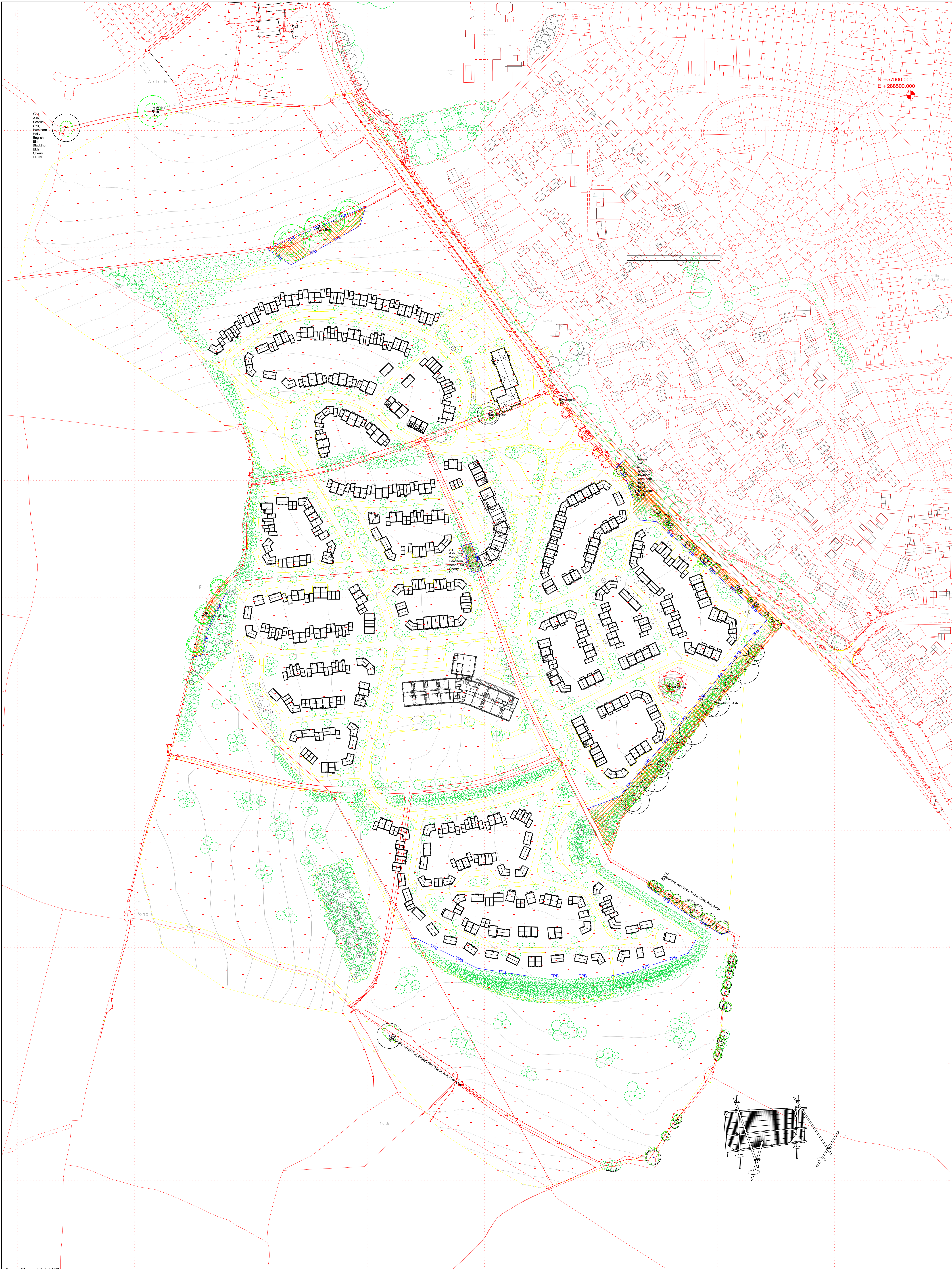
Trees outside the site/property

Every landowner and manager has a duty of care not to damage trees on the neighbouring land. The common causes of damage (root damage, compaction, physical damage and inexpert pruning) must be avoided through good planning and site management.

However, branches and roots from trees on adjacent properties that extend over boundaries can be pruned back to the boundary line without the permission of the owners. However, the branch material belongs to the tree owner and should be returned where appropriate.

Statutory wildlife obligations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds bats and other species that inhabit trees. All wild birds are protected by law under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, and it is an offence to disturb injure or kill a nesting bird intentionally or to take damage or destroy an occupied nest or egg. If nesting birds are discovered works on the trees should be deferred until the nests are abandoned. Care should be taken during any felling operation, or surgery works to trees to avoid damage or disturbance to birds during the nesting season.



Proposed Site Layout, Scale 1:1000

evolve
TREE CONSULTANCY

Tree Protection Plan

Date: 13 Nov 2017 Scale: 1:1000 at A3
Client: [Redacted]
Project: [Redacted]

Legend

- 1st Grade trees
- 2nd Grade trees
- 3rd Grade trees
- 4th Grade trees
- 5th Grade trees
- 6th Grade trees
- 7th Grade trees
- 8th Grade trees
- 9th Grade trees
- 10th Grade trees
- 11th Grade trees
- 12th Grade trees
- 13th Grade trees
- 14th Grade trees
- 15th Grade trees
- 16th Grade trees
- 17th Grade trees
- 18th Grade trees
- 19th Grade trees
- 20th Grade trees

Notes

1. This plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Building Act 2010 and the Planning and Building Regulations 2012.

2. The client is responsible for ensuring that the information provided is accurate and complete.

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4. The client is responsible for ensuring that the information provided is accurate and complete.

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8. The client is responsible for ensuring that the information provided is accurate and complete.

9. The client is responsible for ensuring that the information provided is accurate and complete.

10. The client is responsible for ensuring that the information provided is accurate and complete.

Scale

1:1000 at A3

North Arrow

Figure Number

001 Rev 3-01-18

Client

[Redacted]

Project

[Redacted]

Date

13 Nov 2017

Scale

1:1000 at A3

Client

[Redacted]

Project

[Redacted]

Date

13 Nov 2017

Scale

1:1000 at A3

Client

[Redacted]

Project

[Redacted]

Date

13 Nov 2017

Scale

1:1000 at A3

APPENDIX E
TREE PROTECTION

No equipment, machinery or materials shall be brought onto the site for the purposes of the development until fencing has been erected in accordance with the plans and particulars which shall have been previously approved by the local planning authority in writing.

The areas forming the Construction Exclusion Zone are to be protected by Tree Protection Barriers as per the recommendations in BS 5837:2012 (Figure 2) or as specified below at Appendix F – Specification for Tree Protection Barriers.

This fencing is to be erected before any work commences on site and is to remain in place undamaged for the duration of all work or each phase. It will only to be removed once all work is completed and with the formal consent of the local planning authority.

If the fencing is broken or removed during the course of carrying out the development, it shall be promptly repaired or replaced to the satisfaction of the local planning authority.

Within any area fenced in accordance with this condition, nothing shall be stored, placed or disposed of on the above or below ground, the ground level shall not be altered, no excavations shall be made, nor shall any fires be lit, without the prior written consent of the local planning authority.

Other than works detailed within this method statement or approved in writing by the local planning authority, no works at all (including storage or dumping of materials) shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing.

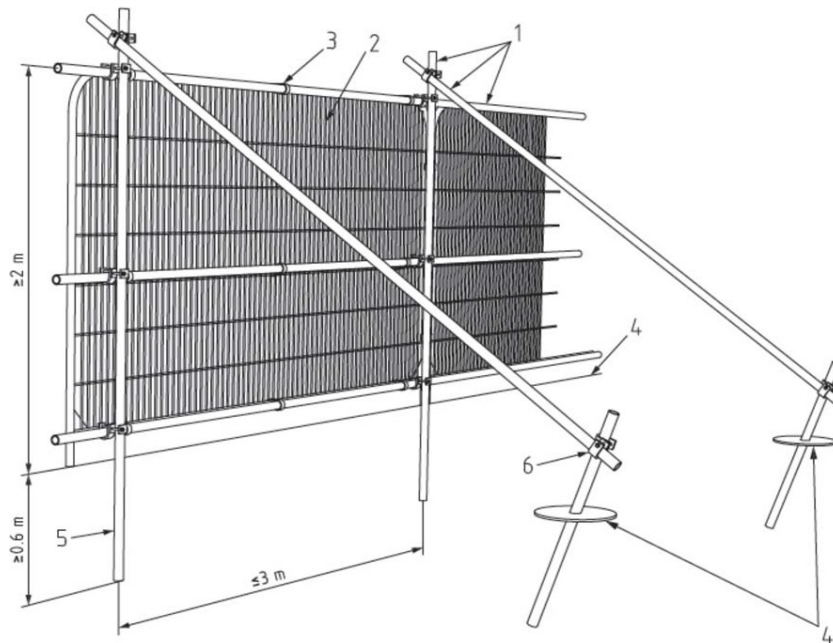
The fencing is to carry waterproof warning notices denying access within the RPA. The following signs or similar will be attached to the fence panels.



APPENDIX F

Specification for Tree Protection Barriers

Fencing specification reproduced from BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps



No work may commence on site and especially soil movement, stripping or stockpiling may occur until the Construction Exclusion Zones have been established and protection measures implemented. This will remain in place and undisturbed until all construction activity has been finished.

Pre-commencement: A pre-commencement meeting shall be held on site prior to any construction works being undertaken. The methods of tree protection outlined in this statement shall be fully discussed at this meeting so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement shall be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing. If appropriate, the tree surgery contractor will also attend this meeting.

The following Arboricultural Method Statement will provide the required protection for trees on site and therefore meet the requirements or conditions imposed by the (LPA). The following sequence will be followed:

- Tree removal.
- Erection of Tree Protection / Installation of Ground Protection Measures.
- Commencement of groundworks/demolition.
- Construction.
- Hard & soft landscaping (authorised access to Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ)).
- Authorised removal of tree protection.
- Remedial tree surgery.

A copy of this Method Statement shall be supplied to all relevant site personnel who are working in proximity to retained trees and a register maintained in the site office to verify receipt.

Any variation to the method statement will need to be agreed with the local planning authority before commencing work.

This document is to be read in conjunction with the survey report. Any queries are to be referred to the arboricultural consultant.

The contractor will provide adequate training on the above for all relevant staff. This training will be carried out by or with the approval of a qualified arboricultural consultant. Any operatives undertaking work in the RPA/CEZ must be briefed using the method statement and supervised at all time by an arborist or supervisor experienced in working within the RPA.

All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that no damage is done to the trunks or lower branches when using mechanical equipment such as excavators, cranes or aerial access platforms in the proximity of trees.

Tree Protection: The Construction Exclusion Zones shall be marked out by an arboricultural consultant and enforced by the erection of protective fencing. This protective fencing will be in compliance with the specification recommended in the British Standard 5837:2012 Figure 2 attached.

Once erected the Construction Exclusion Zone must be considered sacrosanct and off limits for any access or construction activity without the written consent of the designated arboricultural consultant. Affixed to every other panel or at 6 m centres will be all weather signs stating 'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE' --- KEEP OUT.

Tree surgery: Work in accordance with the recommendations for individual trees (as recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule) shall be undertaken either prior to all demolition/construction operations being started or at the post-development stage. Prior to this surgery, an updated Visual Tree Assessment will be made on the condition of the retained trees. Any amendments to the original recommendations to be recorded in a report and agreed with the manager or agent and the LPA tree officer.

Implementation of works: All tree works will be carried out to BS 3998 *Recommendations for Tree Work* and current best practice as modified by research.

Tree Removal: All Category 'U' trees and other trees agreed for removal will be felled. Shrubs and other plants will be cut back or removed as desired. Removal of trees shall be done with care to prevent damage to other specimens to be retained. Where necessary, trees will be removed in sections rather than felled from the ground to prevent them falling into, and damaging the crowns of other trees. Vehicles shall not drive into root protection areas (RPAs).

Stumps: Stumps of any felled trees shall be removed. Those that lie within the RPAs of trees to be retained shall be removed by grinding out; the remainder may be either ground or dug out.

Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking: The exact location of the office, compound and parking will be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of any permitted development works.

Any proposed relocation of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed prior to re-siting with the Local Planning Authority.

On-Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials: Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA.

Levels: Other than for any specific exception as detailed at paragraph XX in Evolve TPP DATE & Reference, no alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees will take place. However, if it is necessary for these to occur the consultant arborist must be contacted to assess and provide further advice as to how this may be achieved.

Storage: Areas for the storage of materials shall be outside the fenced Construction Exclusion Zones and be clearly marked. Oil, bitumen, diesel, and cement shall not be stored, mixed or discharged within 10 m of any trees. Areas for the storage or mixing of such materials shall be agreed at the pre-contract meeting and be clearly marked.

There will be no harmful works e.g. machinery movement, storage, cement mixing, cement washings, etc. within the RPA other than those specified in the method statement.

No notice boards or power or telephone cables shall be attached to any of the trees.

Fires will not be lit in a position where flames can extend WITHIN 5 m of foliage or branches and must take account of the size of the fire and the wind direction including changes in that direction.

As a matter of course all arboricultural matters will be resolved in consultation with and subject to the approval of the planning authority through their Arboricultural Officer.

Only once all construction works are completed can the protective fencing can be removed.

Tree Protective Barriers must be regarded as sacrosanct, and must not be removed or altered without prior consultation with either the Local Planning Authority (LPA) or the arboricultural consultant responsible for the site supervision.

Ground protection must not be lifted or removed without prior consultation with either the LPA or the arboricultural consultant responsible for the site supervision.

Damage caused to protective fencing or ground protection must be reported to the site supervisor immediately to ensure efficient repair.

No materials, chemicals, machinery or vehicles must be stored within the Construction Exclusion Zone as defined in the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and identified on site by fencing and above ground root protection.

No materials must be rested against a tree's trunk or machinery chained to it.

No pruning of trees may be undertaken by anyone other than an arborist, and all work must be approved by the supervising arboricultural consultant.

Any physical damage caused to a tree retained on site must be reported to the site manager so remedial work can be undertaken without delay.

Builder's sand, which contains salt, must not be used to back fill excavation within or in close proximity to tree roots, as this can have a toxic effect. Sharp sand can be used instead.

Material that will contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, must not be discharged within 10 metres of a tree stem.

Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and wind direction.

Notice boards, telephone cables or other services must not be attached to any part of a tree



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Arboricultural Site Considerations – To be displayed in a prominent place