

# Preston Farm, Shoreham, Kent

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and  
Method Statement

A Report for Hatchery

November 2020



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# Preston Farm, Shreham, Kent

## Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

October 2020

Controlled Copy

01 of 02

01 Hatchery

02 Greenspace Ecological Solutions Ltd

This report was written by Neil Taylor and proofed by Joseph Dyson ACIEEM

*The content of this report is the responsibility of Greenspace Ecological Solutions Ltd.  
It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to meet the client's requirements, no site survey can ensure complete assessment or prediction of the changeable onsite environment. Furthermore, should more than 24 months elapse between the date of this survey and any subsequent development, it may be necessary to consider the need for an update survey to be undertaken.*

Report Number J20717\_P3\_Arb

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## CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>PROJECT OVERVIEW</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Context	2
2.2	Site Location	2
2.3	Site Description	3
<b>3</b>	<b>SURVEY METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	Tree Character Groups	5
<b>5</b>	<b>ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT (AIA)</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1	Methodology	6
5.2	Assessment	6
<b>6</b>	<b>ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1	Methodology	7
6.2	Demolition within the RPA of Retained Trees	7
6.3	Construction within the RPA of Retained Trees	7
6.4	Services	7
6.5	Tree Protection	8
6.6	Site Monitoring and Supervision	8
<b>7</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>9</b>

## DRAWINGS

Tree Protection Plan    J20717\_P3\_Arb\_TPP

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A –            Tree Survey Schedule  
APPENDIX B –            Section 4, Extracted from NJUG 4  
APPENDIX C –            Programme of Site Monitoring

## 1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Client: Hatchery

Site Address: Preston Farm, Shoreham, Kent, TN14 7UD

Attending Surveyors: Neil Taylor

Survey Date: 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020

Site Proposals: Development of workspaces for small rural businesses

Associated Planning Reference Number: Not yet submitted

Source of Relevant Documents:

Document:	Source:
Site Location Plan:	Google Earth Pro
Site Plans:	McMullan Studio

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Context

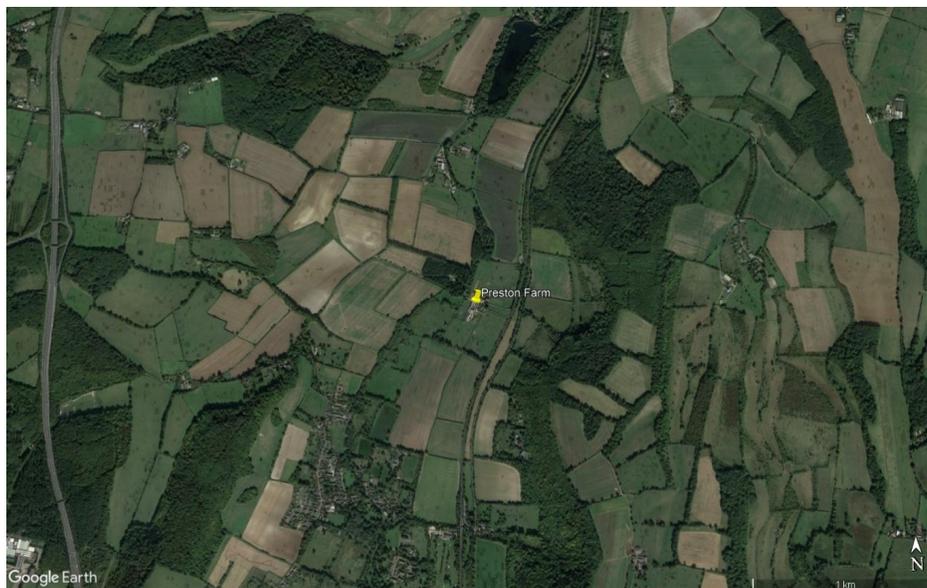
2.1.1 To inform a planning application, Greenspace Ecological Solutions (GES) has been commissioned by Hatchery to undertake a tree survey at Preston Farm, Shoreham, Kent (“the Site”), in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 “Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations”. The proposals include the demolition of a number of the existing agricultural buildings and the construction of new commercial buildings with associated car parking. Works that are likely to affect retained trees include the movement of construction vehicles.

2.1.2 The aim of this report is to present the results of the survey, including a Tree Survey Schedule (TSS), an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA), and an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has also been produced and accompanies this report.

2.1.3 This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey report. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist, the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

### 2.2 Site Location

2.2.1 The Site is situated in a rural location approximately 1.36km north-east of the village of Shoreham in Kent at Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Reference: TQ 52655 62672. The geographical location of the site is depicted in Image 1.



*Image 1. Geographical Location of Preston Farm*

**2.3 Site Description**

- 2.3.1 The Site is approximately 1.9 hectares (ha) in area and comprises a large group of agricultural and commercial buildings, as well as associated areas of hardstanding and amenity gardens.
- 2.3.2 The surrounding landscape is predominantly farmland with scattered rural dwellings and blocks of woodland which are connected by hedgerows.

### **3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1.1 The trees were inspected from ground-level by consultant arboriculturist Neil Taylor on the 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020 and measurements taken in accordance with the recommendations set out in the BS 5837:2012. Canopy spreads were measured and plotted to the four compass points. Where direct access was not possible, measurements have been estimated. The surveyed trees are colour coded on the accompanying tree survey drawing according to their relevant BS category.
- 3.1.2 The tree data collected is used to enable the current canopy spread of the surveyed trees and the Root Protection Area (RPA) to be plotted on the accompanying TPP. The RPA is defined by the formula in paragraph 4.6 from the BS 5837:2012 and may be refined by taking into account current on-Site constraints to root activity such as buildings, earthworks and hard paving. This forms part of the design process for the proposed development.

## **4 ASSESSMENT**

### **4.1 Tree Character Groups**

4.1.1 The detailed results of the tree survey are provided in the TSS, in Appendix A. In summary, the trees in the survey area vary considerably in terms of condition and the amenity value that they provide to the wider landscape. The trees can be divided into two distinct character groups as follows:

1. The first character group includes the larger, mature trees found growing adjacent to the Site. The majority of the trees in this character group are in a good condition and contribute to the amenity of the local area.
2. The second character group includes the small, younger trees found growing across the Site. The majority of the trees in this character group are in a good condition but due to their size, are of limited amenity value in the context of the local area.

## 5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT (AIA)

### 5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 The AIA uses the information obtained in the tree survey to identify areas where the proposed construction may be at odds with accepted standards, in terms of a tree's requirements for space in which to maintain existing roots and shoots and space for future growth.

5.1.2 The quality and relative importance of each tree is illustrated as a coloured polygon. The colour used relates to the BS categories as follows: A - green, B - blue, C - grey and R - red (see accompanying drawing, reference: J20717\_P3\_Arb\_TPP). In general the design process will try to retain A and B category trees. Proposed construction will therefore normally be excluded from the RPA of A and B category trees. Red trees are discounted as they are recommended for removal.

5.1.3 Details of the trees surveyed are given in the TSS (Appendix A). The juxtaposition of the proposed development in relation to existing tree locations are shown on the accompanying TPP drawing, reference: J20717\_P3\_Arb\_TPP.

5.1.4 The AIA considers existing Site conditions and the effect that they may have on the development of the surveyed trees root systems. Hard structures such as building and paved roads and paths can influence the root activity of trees by reducing the availability of both moisture and nutrients.

### 5.2 Assessment

5.2.1 Refer to the accompanying TPP drawing, reference: J20717\_P3\_Arb\_TPP, for the relationship between the proposed development and the trees on and adjacent to the Site.

- The following trees will be removed to enable the proposed development:
  - G3; to enable the construction of a car park
  - G4; to enable the construction of a car park
  
- There will be no demolition within the RPA of a retained tree.
  
- There will be no construction within the RPA of a retained tree.

## **6 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)**

### **6.1 Methodology**

6.1.1 The AMS provides the means by which retained trees and hedges can be protected throughout the development.

6.1.2 The movement of demolition and construction machinery in close proximity to trees may cause compaction of the soil which affects the tree's ability to absorb moisture and nutrients.

6.1.3 The RPA of retained trees will be protected by a tree protection barrier as described in Section 6.5 below and shown on the accompanying TPP drawing, reference: J20717\_P3\_Arb\_TPP.

### **6.2 Demolition within the RPA of Retained Trees**

6.2.1 There will be no demolition within the RPA of a retained tree.

### **6.3 Construction within the RPA of Retained Trees**

6.3.1 There will be no construction within the RPA of a retained tree.

6.3.2 No materials or spoil is to be stored within the RPA of a retained tree, unless on an existing hard surface.

6.3.3 In order to avoid damage to the retained trees, the tree surgery and felling work identified in the accompanying TSS will be carried out prior to the occupation of the Site by the building contractor. The works will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010.

### **6.4 Services**

6.4.1 It is assumed that new underground services will be required as part of the development but the location of service runs is not known at this stage. Where possible, new underground services are to be located outside of the RPA of retained trees. Where this is not possible, trenches for the new services will be excavated by hand in accordance with 'broken trenches' described in NJUG 4 Section 4, an extract of which can be found in Appendix B. This will ensure that tree roots are not damaged during the installation of the service. All root pruning will be agreed beforehand with the named arboriculturist in consultation with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Arboricultural Officer. All root pruning will be in accordance with current best working practice. All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is unavoidable any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the LPA Arboricultural Officer.

6.4.2 If the conditions are suitable on the Site and there is sufficient space, underground services may cross the RPA if a low impact method is used. Such low impact methods include: moleing, directional drilling and thrust boring. It is important that all entry and exit pits remain outside of the RPA and the services are installed at a sufficient depth (at least 600mm) so as to avoid the tree rooting system.

## **6.5 Tree Protection**

6.5.1 All trees that are to be retained on the Site will be protected by the use of a tree protection barrier erected in the location shown on the accompanying TPP drawing, reference: J20717\_P3\_Arb\_TPP. The fence will consist of "Heras" type panels or similar braced at appropriate intervals and secured to keep in place. The tree protection barrier will be erected prior to machinery being brought to site and will only be removed once the construction phase is complete.

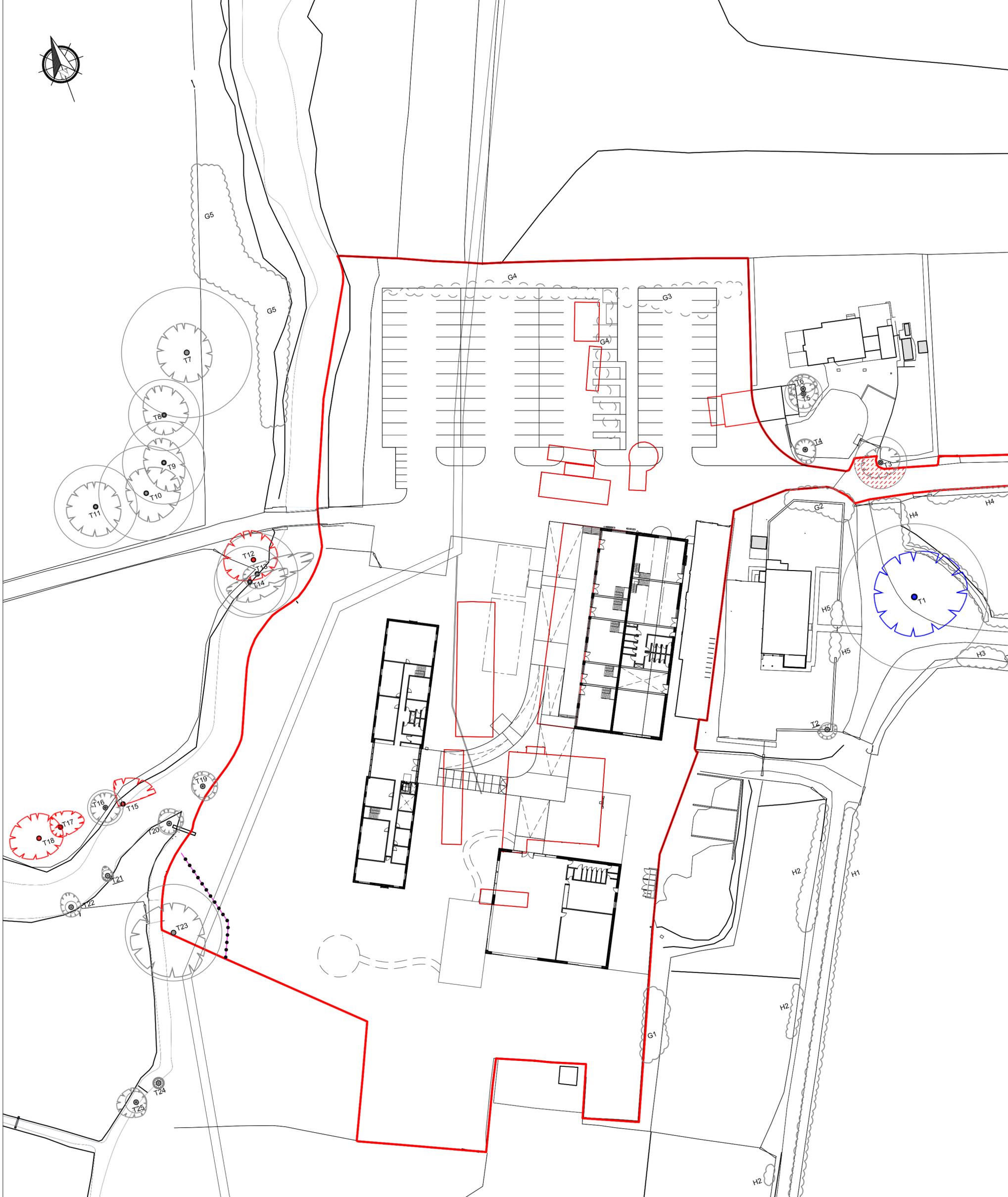
## **6.6 Site Monitoring and Supervision**

6.6.1 The process of reporting to the client and LPA Arboricultural Officer will be by emailing the checklist form provided in Appendix C. Site monitoring is to be at a frequency agreed and approved by the LPA. It will involve a site visit by the name arboriculturist to ensure that the appropriate tree protection measures, as detailed in the approved drawings and method statements, are continually adhered to.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

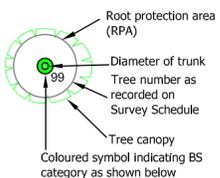
- 7.1 GES was commissioned to carry out a tree survey at Preston Farm, Shoreham, Kent. The results of the survey indicate that the trees within the survey area vary considerably in terms of quality and contribution to the amenity value within the local area.
- 7.2 A total of two groups of trees will be removed to enable the proposed development. The trees are young and easily replaced.
- 7.3 Through the specified tree protection measures, it will be possible to minimise the impact of the proposed development on the retained trees.
- 7.4 Overall, there are no known overriding arboricultural constraints which would prevent the proposed development from going ahead, subject to the protection measures and construction methodologies specified within this report being correctly implemented.

# DRAWINGS



### Tree categories

### Arboricultural Strategy



-  Category A tree  
BS5837 2012
-  Category B tree  
BS5837 2012
-  Category C tree  
BS5837 2012
-  Category U tree  
BS5837 2012

-  Tree to be retained  
Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined by BS:5837
-  Tree group/hedge to be retained  
Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined above
-  Tree group or part of tree group to be removed  
Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined above

-  Line along which Tree Protection Barrier should be installed. Refer to accompanying report for specification
-  Area of existing hard surface to remain in situ

Drawing Reference : J20717\_P3\_Arb\_TPP

Project Title  
Preston Farm, Shoreham  
Drawing Title  
Tree Protection Plan

Date : 16-11-20      Checked : GN

Drawn : NT      Approved : N/A

Status : Final      Scale : 1:500@A2



# APPENDICES

**APPENDIX A – TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE**

Project: Preston Farm, Shoreham Road, Sevenoaks				BS 5837 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction recommendations							Surveyed by		NAT				
Ref: J20717_P3_Arb											Weather		Overcast				
Date: 11.05.20											Tagged		No				
Client: Jackson Coles																	
				Canopy Spread													
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category		
T1	horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	20	1230	9	11	8	8	1	4	M	Good	Good - stem cavities, good reaction wood	None	20-40	B2		
T2	medlar (Mespilus germanica)	3	120	1	2	2	2	1	0	MA	Good	Good	None	20-40	C1		
T3	red horse chestnut (Aesculus x carnea)	6	440	3	4	3	4	1	2	MA	Fair - early bacterial canker	Good	None	10-20	C1		
T4	juneberry (Amelanchier lamarckii)	4	221	2	2	3	2	4	1.5	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1		
T5	downy birch (Betula pubescens)	11	385	2	3	3	3	3	3	MA	Good	Fair - triple stem	None	10-20	C1		
T6	downy birch (Betula pubescens)	11	241	3	3	1	3	2	3	MA	Good	Fair - twin stem	None	10-20	C1		
T7	hybrid poplar (Populus sp.)	25	1100	6	5	6	6	1	4	M	Good - previously reduced. Base inaccessible	Good	None	20-40	C1		
T8	hybrid poplar (Populus sp.)	25	600	6	5	4	4	1	3	MA	Good - ivy. Base inaccessible	Stem obscured by ivy	Sever ivy	20-40	C1		
T9	hybrid poplar (Populus sp.)	25	700	5	4	6	4	1	2	M	Good - ivy. Previously reduced. Base inaccessible	Stem obscured by ivy	Sever ivy	20-40	C1		
T10	hybrid poplar (Populus sp.)	26	800	5	7	6	4	1	4	M	Good - previously reduced. Base inaccessible	Good	None	20-40	C1		
T11	hybrid poplar (Populus sp.)	25	700	5	5	6	6	1	6	M	Good - previously reduced. Base inaccessible	Good	None	20-40	C1		

Project:		Preston Farm, Shoreham Road, Sevenoaks				BS 5837 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-recommendations					Surveyed by		NAT				
Ref:		J20717_P3_Arb				Weather					Overcast						
Date:		11.05.20				Tagged					No						
Client:		Jackson Coles															
				Canopy Spread													
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category		
T12	alder (Alnus glutinosa)	10	856	6	5	4	6	5	3	M	Poor - die back	Poor - failed stem, fungal fruiting bodies at base	Remove	0-10	U		
T13	white willow (Salix alba)	7	680	2	12	3	3	1	1	M	Fair - sparse crown	Fair - crown bias to east, leans over river	None	10-20	C1		
T14	white willow (Salix alba)	6	600	1	8	4	5	1	0	M	Fair - sparse crown	Poor - decayed stem, leans over river	None	10-20	C1		
T15	alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	700	5	7	0	1	multi	0	MA	Poor - die back	Poor - failed at root	Remove	0-10	U		
T16	alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	361	3	3	3	3	3	1	MA	Good	Good	None	20-40	C1		
T17	alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	546	3	5	2	2	2	2	M	Poor - die back	Poor - decayed stem	Remove	0-10	U		
T18	alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	857	5	5	4	6	5	2	M	Poor - die back	Poor - decayed stems	Remove	0-10	U		
T19	white willow (Salix alba)	5	190	3	3	3	2	1	1	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1		
T20	white willow (Salix alba)	5	190	3	3	2	2	1	1.5	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1		
T21	white willow (Salix alba)	4	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Fair - die back	Good	None	10-20	C1		
T22	white willow (Salix alba)	5	100	3	2	2	2	1	1	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1		
T23	white willow (Salix alba)	10	976	6	6	9	9	5	1	M	Fair - thinning crown	Fair - multi stem	None	10-20	C1		
T24	white willow (Salix alba)	4	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Fair - die back	Good	None	10-20	C1		

Project:		Preston Farm, Shoreham Road, Sevenoaks				BS 5837 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-recommendations					Surveyed by		NAT				
Ref:		J20717_P3_Arb									Weather		Overcast				
Date:		11.05.20									Tagged		No				
Client:		Jackson Coles															
				Canopy Spread													
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category		
T25	white willow (Salix alba)	5	180	3	2	3	4	1	1	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1		
G1	hawthorn, elder	Up to 4				Varied				Y-MA	Good - field boundary group	Good	None	20-40	C1		
G2	lilac, cherry plum	Up to 4				Varied				MA	Good	Good	None	20-40	C1		
G3	apple, cherry	Up to 3				Varied				Y-MA	Good - line of fruit trees	Good	None	40+	C1		
G4	field maple, cherry plum, hawthorn, laurel	Up to 4				Varied				Y	Good - screening group	Good	None	40+	C1		
G5	elder, alder, hawthorn	Up to 6				Varied				MA	Good - group of maturing scrub	Good	None	40+	C1		
H1	hornbeam, hawthorn, hazel, ash, sycamore	Up to 2				Varied				MA	Good - field boundary hedge	Good	None	40+	C1		
H2	elder, hawthorn	Up to 2				Varied				MA	Good - field boundary hedge	Good	None	40+	C1		
H3	hawthorn, elder, goat willow	Up to 2				Varied				MA	Good - field boundary hedge	Good	None	40+	C1		
H4	goat willow, hawthorn, beech	Up to 2				Varied				MA	Good - field boundary hedge	Good	None	40+	C1		
H5	privet	Up to 1.5				Varied				MA	Good - garden hedge	Good	None	40+	C1		
H6	hawthorn, goat willow, elder	Up to 2				Varied				MA	Good - field boundary hedge	Good	None	40+	C1		

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## APPENDIX B – SECTION 4, EXTRACTED FROM NJUG 4

### 4. HOW TO AVOID DAMAGE TO TREES

This section gives general guidance on methods of work to minimise damage to trees. The local authority (or for privately owned trees, the owner or their agent), should be consulted at an early stage prior to the commencement of any works. This will reduce the potential for future conflict between trees and apparatus.

#### 4.1 Below Ground

Wherever trees are present, precautions should be taken to minimise damage to their root systems. As the shape of the root system is unpredictable, there should be control and supervision of any works, particularly if this involves excavating through the surface 600mm, where the majority of roots develop.

##### 4.1.1 Fine Roots

Fine roots are vulnerable to desiccation once they are exposed to the air. Larger roots have a bark layer which provides some protection against desiccation and temperature change. The greatest risk to these roots occurs when there are rapid fluctuations in air temperature around them e.g. frost and extremes of heat. It is therefore important to protect exposed roots where a trench is to be left open overnight where there is a risk of frost. In winter, before leaving the site at the end of the day, the exposed roots should be wrapped with dry sacking. This sacking must be removed before the trench is backfilled.

##### 4.1.2 Precautions

The precautions referred to in this section are applicable to any excavations or other works occurring within the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones as illustrated in Figure 1 – 'Tree Protection Zone'.

##### 4.1.3 Realignment

Whenever possible apparatus should always be diverted or re-aligned outside the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones. Under no circumstances can machinery be used to excavate open trenches within the Prohibited Zone.

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The appropriate method of working within the Precautionary Zone should be determined in consultation with the local authority (or for privately owned trees the owner or their agent) and may depend on the following circumstances;

- the scope of the works (e.g. one-off repair or part of an extensive operation)
- degree of urgency (e.g. for restoration of supplies)
- knowledge of location of other apparatus
- soil conditions
- age, condition, quality and life expectancy of the tree

Where works are required for the laying or maintenance of any apparatus within the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones there are various techniques available to minimise damage.

Acceptable techniques in order of preference are;

#### a ) Trenchless

Wherever possible trenchless techniques should be used. The launch and reception pits should be located outside the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones. In order to avoid damage to roots by percussive boring techniques it is recommended that the depth of run should be below 600mm. Techniques involving external lubrication of the equipment with materials other than water (e.g. oil, bentonite, etc.) must not be used when working within the Prohibited Zone. Lubricating materials other than water may be used within the Precautionary Zone following consultation and by agreement.

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**b) Broken Trench - Hand-dug**

This technique combines hand dug trench sections with trenchless techniques if excavation is unavoidable. Excavation should be limited to where there is clear access around and below the roots. The trench is excavated by hand with precautions taken as for continuous trenching as in (c) below. Open sections of the trench should only be long enough to allow access for linking to the next section. The length of sections will be determined by local conditions, especially soil texture and cohesiveness, as well as the practical needs for access. In all cases the open sections should be kept as short as possible and outside of the Prohibited Zone.

**c) Continuous Trench - Hand-dug**

The use of this method must be considered only as a last resort if works are to be undertaken by agreement within the Prohibited Zone. The objective being to retain as many undamaged roots as possible.

Hand digging within the Prohibited or Precautionary zones must be undertaken with great care requiring closer supervision than normal operations.

After careful removal of the hard surface material digging must proceed with hand tools. Clumps of roots less than 25mm in diameter (including fibrous roots) should be retained in situ without damage. Throughout the excavation works great care should be taken to protect the bark around the roots.

All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be preserved and worked around. These roots must not be severed without first consulting the owner of the tree or the local authority tree officer / arboriculturist. If after consultation severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave the smallest wound.

**4.1.5 Backfilling**

- Any reinstatement of street works in the United Kingdom must comply with the relevant national legislation (see: **Volume 6 – 'Legislation and Bibliography'**). In England this relates to the requirements of the code of practice – 'Specification for the Reinstatement of Openings in Highways' approved under the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991. Without prejudice to the requirements relating to the specification of materials and the standards of workmanship, backfilling should be carefully carried out to avoid direct damage to roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them.
- The backfill should, where possible, include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builder's sand) around the roots. This should allow the soil to be compacted for resurfacing without damage to the roots securing a local aerated zone enabling the root to survive in the longer term.
- Backfilling outside the constructed highway limits should be carried out using the excavated soil. This should not be compacted but lightly "tamped" and usually left slightly proud of the surrounding surface to allow natural settlement. Other materials should not be incorporated into the backfill.

#### 4.1.6 Additional Precautions near Trees

- Movement of heavy mechanical plant (excavators etc.) must not be undertaken within the Prohibited Zone and should be avoided within the Precautionary Zone, except on existing hard surfaces, in order to prevent unnecessary compaction of the soil. This is particularly important on soils with a high proportion of clay. Spoil or material must not be stored within the Prohibited Zone and should be avoided within the Precautionary Zone.
- Where it is absolutely necessary to use mechanical plant within the Precautionary Zone care should be taken to avoid impact damage to the trunk and branches. A tree must not be used as an end-stop for paving slabs or other materials nor for security chaining of mechanical plant. If the trunk or branches of a tree are damaged in any way advice should be sought from the local authority tree officer / arboriculturist.

See TABLE 1 –'Prevention of Damage to Trees Below Ground' below for summary details regarding causes and types of damage to trees and the implications of the damage and the necessary precautions to be taken to avoid damage.

**TABLE 1 - Prevention of Damage to Trees Below Ground**

Causes of Damage	Type of Damage	Implications to Tree	Precautions
Trenching, mechanical digging etc.	Root severance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tree may fall over</li> <li>• Death of the root beyond the point of damage</li> <li>• Potential risk of infection of the tree</li> </ul> <p>The larger the root the greater the impact on the tree.</p>	Hand excavate only within the Precautionary Zone. Work carefully around roots. Do not cut roots over 25mm in diameter without referring to the local authority tree officer. For roots less than 25mm in diameter use a sharp tool and make a clean cut leaving as small a wound as possible.
Trenching, mechanical digging, top soil surface removal etc.	Root bark damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tree may fall over</li> <li>• If the damage circles the root it will cause the death of the root beyond that point</li> <li>• Potential risk of infection of the tree</li> </ul> <p>The larger the root the greater the impact on the tree.</p>	Do not use mechanical machinery to strip the top soil within the Precautionary Zone. Hand excavate only within the Precautionary Zone. Work carefully around roots. Do not cut roots over 25mm in diameter without referring to the local authority tree officer. For roots less than 25mm use a sharp tool and make a clean cut leaving as small a wound as possible.
Vehicle movement and plant use. Material storage within the precautionary area.	Soil compaction & water saturation	Restricts or prevents passage of gaseous diffusion through soil, the roots are asphyxiated and killed affecting the whole tree.	Prevent all vehicle movement, plant use or material storage within the Precautionary Zone.
Top-soil scouring, excavation or banking up.	Alterations in soil level causing compaction or exposure of roots.	Lowering levels strips out the mass of roots over a wide area. Raising soil levels asphyxiates roots and has the same effect as soil compaction.	Avoid altering or disturbing soil levels within the Precautionary Zone.
Use of herbicides.	Poisoning of the tree via root absorption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of the whole tree</li> <li>• Death of individual branches</li> </ul> <p>Damage to leaves and shoots.</p>	The selection and application of herbicides must be undertaken by a competent person in accordance with COSHH regulations.
Spillage of oils or other materials.	Contamination of soil	Toxic and asphyxiation effects of chemicals, oils, building materials (cement, plaster, additives etc.) on the root system can kill the tree.	Never store oils, chemicals or building materials within the Precautionary Zone or within the branch spread of a tree, which ever is the greater.
Placement or replacement of underground apparatus.	Various	Death of all or part of the tree.	Effective planning and liaison with local authority tree officer, taking into consideration the position of trees, and their future growth potential and management

**4.2 Above Ground**

**4.2.1 Damage by Pruning**

Trees (including shrubs and hedges) can be damaged by inappropriate or excessive pruning. Reference should be made to the Energy Networks Association (ENA) document "Engineering Technical Report 136 Vegetation Management near Electricity Equipment – Principles of Good Practice" (see section 8 – 'Other Useful Publications') or appropriate company specific documentation for guidance on pruning.

See TABLE 2 – 'Prevention of Damage to Trees Above Ground' below for summary details regarding causes and types of damage to trees and the implications of the damage and the necessary precautions to be taken to avoid damage.

**TABLE 2 - Prevention of Damage to Trees Above Ground**

<b>Causes of Damage</b>	<b>Type of Damage</b>	<b>Implications for the Tree</b>	<b>Precautions</b>
Impact by vehicle or plant  Physical attachment of signs or hoardings to the trunk  Storage of materials at base of tree  Rubbing by winch or pulling cables	Bark bruising, bark removal, damage to the wood, damage to buttress roots, abrasion to trunk	Wounding with the potential for infection ultimately resulting in death of all or part of the tree.  Structural failure of the tree	Surround the trunk with protective free-standing barrier. Exclude vehicles, plant or material storage from the Precautionary Zone. Ensure sufficient clearance of cables or ropes.
Impact by vehicle or plant  Rubbing by overhead cables	Bark damage to branches, breakage and splitting of branches, abrasion to branches	Structural failure of the branch.  Wounding or loss of a branch with the potential for infection ultimately resulting in death of all or part of the branch or tree.	Exclude vehicles, plant or material storage from the Precautionary Zone. Ensure sufficient clearance of cables or ropes. All pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS3998 ( <i>prune affected branches to give appropriate clearance from cables</i> )
Inappropriate siting of overhead apparatus, such as CCTV, lighting fixtures and communications masts and dishes.	Inappropriate pruning, unnecessary tree removal	Severely pruning tree to acquire line of sight signal for communications dish etc.	Effective planning and liaison with local authority tree officer / arboriculturist, taking into consideration the position of trees, and their future growth potential and management.
Lack of forethought in design and location of apparatus and services entries on new developments	Complete tree removal	The tree is removed unnecessarily	Agree the location and installation of services at the design stage. Consideration should be given to the creation of dedicated service routes wherever possible.
Use of herbicides	Poisoning of the tree via absorption through bark, leaves and shoots	Death of the whole tree, death of individual branches, damage to leaves and shoots	The selection and application of herbicides must be undertaken by a competent person in accordance with COSHH regulations.

**APPENDIX C – PROGRAMME OF SITE MONITORING**

**Preston Farm, Kent  
Site Monitoring Form**

To be completed by the named arboriculturist and emailed to the client and tree officer at the completion of each operation.

Arboriculturist.....

Client.....

Project Manager.....

Tree Officer.....

(The above to be filled in with names and contact numbers)

OPERATION	TIMING	DATE	COMMENTS
Pre-commencement meeting or contact with project/site manager.	Before any works or pre-works on site		
Spot check of tree protection barrier	Before demolition begins		
Completion of development	Once all construction activity has been completed		