Arboricultural Practice Notes Title and Summary

APN 1 Driveways Close to Trees, *(Superseded by APN12)*
by D Patch & M Dobson 1996

Development of a site, including construction of access routes, driveways and parking areas can result in substantial severance of tree roots. This Note suggests techniques for constructing access drives, which may avoid or lessen the damage to trees.

APN 2 Compost from Woody Wastes,
by J Webber & C Gee 1996

Increasing quantities of woody waste material, particularly prunings, are being produced by tree surgery, landscape management and gardening. Returning this biodegradable material to the soil as a mulch or soil conditioner in landscape and garden situations is one solution to the problem of disposal. However, before large quantities of woody materials are used on this way they should first be composted. The reason for composting woody materials are outlined in this Note and advice is given on the method of composting.

APN 3 Trees in Dispute, *(Superseded by APN11)*
by M Dobson & D Patch (3rd ED) 1998,
superseded by APN11 Trees and Hedges in Dispute

Trees can often become the focus of disputes - roots causing damage to structures is one such example. This Note is a concise guide to the law relating to trees and should enable disputes to be resolved more quickly.

APN 4 Root Barriers and Building Subsidence,
by D Marshall, D Patch & G Harrison 1997

Trees may cause damage to built structures by extracting water from clay soil beneath foundations. The construction of a barrier in the soil between the tree and the building may prevent root growing near the foundations. The advantages and disadvantages of root barriers are discussed in this Note.

APN 5 Shaded by Trees?,
by J F Barlow & G Harrison 1999

The Lengths of shadows cast by trees depends on factors, which include the time of day and year and geographical location. The shape of tree will effect the duration of shading. Tables show the lengths of shadows for a range of parameters. These give quick reference having been chosen to give a respective range of locations in the British Isles.
Noise, or unwanted sound, can be one of the most problematic environments factors of both urban and rural areas: traffic noise in particular is a common problem. Based on published research, this Note makes recommendations and prescriptions for planting trees and shrubs to reduce noise and discusses the merits of various planting specifications.

Liquids flowing from trees generally cause distress to the observer. The flow frequently follows damage to the plant's tissue. The cause of the damage, which can be living or non-living, should be determined before remedial action is decided upon.

Avenues of trees have long been a popular feature of the British rural and urban landscapes. The planting style is of European origin and became fashionable in Britain during the 17th century. Today, established avenues are not always managed with the sensitivity they deserve. A lack of commitment to the available management options results in decline of an existing avenue or failure of regeneration.

Common ivy, a native evergreen climber, has many detractors who believe it is spreading and killing increasing numbers of trees. What is the evidence to support these allegations? This Practice Note reviews the status of ivy in the British landscape and highlights the need for objective information.

Trees and hedges can often become the focus of disputes - roots causing damage to structures is one such example. This Note is a concise guide to the law relating to trees and hedges and should enable disputes to be resolved more quickly.

This note embraces the principles first published by the Tree Advice Trust as "APN1 - Driveways Close to Trees" and reviews where the principles may be applied in practice.
Trees can be damaged by many living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) agents and the symptoms may be very similar. When the damage is caused by a mammal, including man, removing the bark from around a part of a tree diagnosis should be relatively straightforward. The commoner causes of girdling and constriction and possible preventative measures are reviewed.