PAUL DAVIDS
ARBORICULTURAL
CONSULTANCY LTD

# ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Client:** | Mr. Malcolm Avery |
| **Address:** | Places Architects<br>Broad Street<br>Cuckfield<br>Haywards Heath<br>RH17 5DX |
| **Site Address:** | Barn Cottage<br>Cuckfield Road<br>Ansty<br>RH17 5AG |
| **Report Ref:** | AMS-2509-001 |
| **Report By:** | Paul Davids TechArborA<br>2 Church Cottages<br>Church Lane<br>Newdigate<br>RH5 5DL |
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# 1. Introduction

Paul Davids Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. has been appointed by Mr. Malcom Avery of Places Architects to provide a Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) regarding a planning application at Barn Cottage, Ansty.

The application is for a two storey, four-bedroom property.

The site was visited by Paul Davids on 17th September 2025.

# 2. Statutory Protection

A search of Mid Sussex District Council's website on 17th September 2025 showed that the property does not fall within a conservation area. However, the Lime (T001) to the left (south) of the driveway and the Sycamore (T010) to the right (north) are both protected by a tree preservation order (TPO). They are T1 and T2 of TPO TP/13/0008 respectively. Works to these trees will require an application to the local authority, unless approved under the planning application.

# 3. Site Summary

The site is the rear garden of Barn Cottage. The site is surrounded by domestic properties, with recent developments of Crouch Fields to the south and Upton Drive to the rear (west).

A topographic drawing (24072_01) produced by Foresite Geomatics was provided. The following drawings were also provided by Places Architects:

- Existing Site Plan PA058 P01-R1
- Proposed Site Block Plan PA058 P101-R1
- Proposed Site Plan PA058 P10-R3
- Proposed House Plans/Elevations PA058 P11-R1
- Pre-development/Post-development Habitat Plan PA058 P20-R1

# 4. Survey Method

The survey was based on the industry standard Visual Tree Assessment method and the principles set out within the Guidance Note 7 – Tree Surveys: A Guide to Good Practice, produced by the Arboricultural Association. Inspections were carried out from ground level using binoculars where necessary to inspect features higher in the crown. A sounding hammer was also used to check for changes in tone, which may be indicative of cracks, cavities, or changes in wood density that may require further investigation. No internal decay detection equipment (e.g., tomography, resistographs, load tests, etc.) were used during the survey and no soil analysis was carried out. Survey notes and measurements were recorded into the OTISS web-based survey software.

## 6. Survey Summary

Twenty-six features were surveyed, comprising 21 trees, 4 hedges and 1 stump. Thirteen of the trees were surveyed as groups due to their similar size, species, or features. Group G003 comprises two Cherries and three Beech on the north side of the driveway near the entrance, whilst G006 comprises eight self-sown Sycamores along the northern boundary of the rear garden.

The four hedges included in the survey are:

- Laurel hedge on the northern boundary of the plot (H012) which may be on the neighbour's property
- Two privet hedges in the middle of the site (H013 and H014)
- Mixed species hedge (H015) on the southern boundary with Crouch fields.

Below is the categorisation summary resulting from the survey:

| Retention Category | No. trees |
|---|---|
| A | 4 |
| B | 18 |
| C | 3 |
| U | 1 |
| **Total** | **26** |

The summary of the potential impact of the development is shown below:

| **Potential Issue** | **Category A Trees** | **Category B Trees** | **Category C Trees** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trees to be removed to facilitate access | | H014, S011, T002 | |
| Trees to be pruned to facilitate access | T001 | G003 | |
| Trees to be pruned to facilitate construction/reduce encroachment onto new buildings | | G006 | |
| Trees affected by installation of underground services | | | |
| Trees requiring root protection | H012, T001, T004, T010 | G003, G006, T005, T007, T010 | |
| Trees requiring future pruning for health & safety | | T010 | |

# 7. Trees Requiring Removal

Goat Willow (T002) is immediately adjacent to the northern edge of the driveway/access road and leans significantly to the south. There is a wound at 3m on the southern side of the stem, consistent with vehicle damage. The tree has already been crown lifted but vehicle access will be limited due to the height of the stem directly over the driveway. Therefore, removal will be required. Given its proximity to the mature Lime and the group of Beech and Cherries, there would be minimal loss of amenity.

It is also envisaged that the Privet hedge (H003) will require removal due to the narrow access at this point. Due to its size and location, this will not have an amenity impact.

# 8. Pre-Commencement Works

The Lime tree (T001) is a mature tree with high amenity impact given its prominent position at the front of the site. There is currently dense epicormic growth at the base of the tree and low branches that will restrict access. Therefore, the basal growth and any epicormic growth on the main stem up to 5m above ground level should be removed, and the crown lifted to 5m above ground level by tip reduction. This will not only improve access but will also improve the sightlines when leaving the site.

Whilst stump (S011) is at ground level so unlikely to restrict access, it's poor condition will lead to instability below any new surfacing, so it should also be removed.

The group of Sycamores on the northern boundary (G006) are likely to encroach onto the roofline of the property and interfere with construction. Therefore, a 2m to 3m reduction of the lateral branches in the southern section of the crowns should be carried out. Most of these stems appear to be in the neighbouring garden. Works should be carried out from a mobile elevating work platform (MEWP) if possible, thereby avoiding the need for permission from the neighbour to climb the trees, whilst also complying with industry best practice. Should either access or ground conditions prohibit the use of a MEWP, the neighbour's permission to climb the trees should be sought to avoid any potential trespass claims and disputes.

# 9. Tree Protection Methods

## 9.1. General Issues on Development Sites

The main considerations regarding trees on development sites is direct damage to the stems, branches and roots from machinery, and damage to the rooting environment.

Damage to the rooting environment can occur through compaction of the soil or through contamination by leaching from stored materials (e.g., cement) or from fuel spills. Roots can also be damaged where existing hard surfaces within the rooting environment are to be removed or by installation of underground services.

Whilst direct damage is immediately identifiable, damage to the rooting environment and/or soil contamination may only become apparent months, or years, later. It can also be difficult to reverse any negative impacts, so should be avoided.

## 9.2. Preventative Measures

Trees can be protected from direct damage by using tree protection fencing. The fencing should also prevent the storage of construction materials or arisings (e.g., topsoil, etc.) within the root protection area (RPA). Appendix 2 shows examples of tree protection fencing as recommended by 'BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations'. Signage should also be installed on the fencing, so site users are aware of restrictions. An example is given in Appendix 3.

Ground protection can be used where construction traffic through the RPA is unavoidable to minimise compaction of the soil environment. Ground protection may consist of:

"a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;

b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;

c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected." (BSI Standards Ltd, 2012).

Where possible, installation of underground services should follow existing runs to try and minimise disruption to the rooting environment. Where trenching through RPAs is unavoidable, The National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) published their "Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in the Proximity to Trees" in 2007. Although primarily aimed at street works, it provides advice on installation of new services to avoid damage to trees. The guide also outlines zones - prohibited zone, precautionary zone, and permitted zone (The National Joint Utilities Group, 2007) – and the works that should be carried out in each (see Appendix 5). Any works in the prohibited zone should be carried out under arboricultural supervision.

## 9.3. Proposed Protective Measures

Whilst the foundation works fall outside root protection areas, access to the site goes directly through the RPAs of the protected trees (T001 and T010) at the front of the property, the group G003 next to the driveway, and potentially the Oak (T005) in Crouch Fields. Ground protection will need to be installed through the RPAs to limit any disturbance to the rooting environment. The areas are shown in the Tree Protection Plan TPP-2509-01.

Any future driveway resurfacing should be of the "no dig" design to minimise disturbance of the rooting environment. The stems of T001 and T010 should be adequately protected due to their location on higher ground.

The only other trees on site likely to be impacted are the group of Sycamores (G006) and the mature Sycamore (T007) on the northern boundary. Protective fencing should be installed along the northern boundary of the garden to prevent damage to the root protection area. It should be situated approximately 1.5m from the eastern end of the boundary along the section with the Laurel hedge, and then 2.5m from the boundary for the smaller Sycamores (G006) and extending out to 4m from the boundary adjacent to the mature Sycamore (T007).

The fencing should meet the requirements of BS5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. Appendix 2 shows examples of protective fencing. Tree protection plan TPP-2509-001 shows the location of the fencing based on the calculated RPAs based on stem diameter. Signage should also be attached to the fencing, advising of the restrictions (see Appendix 3).

The fencing should be installed before construction commences and remain in place until construction is completed.

No construction materials or materials arising from demolition or ground works should be stored behind the fencing.

## 10. Summary

The following works should be carried out to enable access to the site:

- Lime (T001) - Remove basal growth and epicormic growth on main stem to 5m above ground level. Crown lift to 5m on driveway side.
- Willow (T002) – Remove to ground level.
- Mixed group of Beech and Cherry (G003) – Crown lift to 5.2 metres above ground level for vehicle access.
- Group of Sycamores (G006) - Reduce lateral branches on southern sector of crown by approximately 2m to 3m to reduce encroachment onto new structure and to facilitate construction.
- Stump (S011) - Remove.
- Privet hedge (H014) – Remove for access.

The following are measures to be taken to protect the tree pre and during construction:

- Installation of ground protection through root protection areas of Lime (T01), Sycamore (T010), and Oak (T005).
- Erection of tree protection fencing, including signage, as per plan TPP-2509-01 to protect the protected Lime (T001) and Sycamore (T002), the mixed broadleaves (G003), Laurel hedge (H012), semi-mature Sycamores (G006) and mature Sycamore (T007).
- No materials to be stored within the root protection area.
- Follow The National Joint Utilities Group guidelines (Appendix 5) for any underground services installations within root protection areas.
- Any resurfacing of the driveway through RPAs of the Lime (T001), Sycamore (T010) and the mixed group of Beech and Cherry (G003) should be based on a “no dig” design.

Other Works

- The Sycamore on the front boundary (T010) has a basal cavity and decay extending up the centre of the stem. Whilst hollow trees don't necessarily pose a hazard, it isn't possible to determine the extent of any decay without carrying out internal decay investigation. Given the proximity of the tree to the road, it would be prudent to reduce the crown to reduce wind loading. These works should be carried out within one year from the date of this report. If the works are not included as part of the planning application, a separate application to the local authority will be required to avoid breaching TPO regulations. The tree should also be monitored and assessed by a qualified arborist every three years or if there are any sudden changes in its condition.

Should there be any questions regarding this report or the associated plan, or any issues arise during the project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Signed

Paul Davids TechArborA

Date: 24/09/2025

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION Technician Member

# 11. Appendix 1 – Survey Notes

| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T001 | Common lime *(Tilia x vulgaris)* | Tree | Height (m): 19<br>Stem Diam (mm): 1000<br>Spread (m): 8N, 9E, 10S, 7W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 1<br>Lowest Branch (m): 3(S)<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years | Extensive basal growth and low branches restricting access and sightlines when leaving site | A2 | Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: High<br>Inspection Limitations: Access to base | Preconstruction: Remove basal growth and epicormic growth on main stem to 5m above ground level. Crown lift to 5m on driveway side<br><br>During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic |

| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T002 | Goat willow *(Salix caprea)* | Tree | Height (m): 17<br>Stem Diam (mm): 400<br>Spread (m): 1N, 2E, 4S, 7W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 3<br>Lowest Branch (m): 10(S)<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years | On northern edge of driveway. Stem leans south over driveway. Vehicle damage at 3m on southern side. All limbs removed to approximately 10m above ground level. Epicormic growth on stem up to lowest limb | B2 | Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Low<br>Inspection Limitations: None | Remove tree. |
| G003 | Mixed broadleaves x5 *(Mixed broadleaves)* | Group 5 trees | Height (m): 16<br>5 stems, avg.(mm): 300<br>Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Lowest Branch (m): 2(S)<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years | Two Cherry stems and three Beech stems with smaller saplings. Low branches over driveway. Canker on larger Cherry stem at 1.8m on southern side | B2 | Area: 104 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Fair<br>Public Amenity Value: Moderate<br>Inspection Limitations: None | Preconstruction: Crown lift to 5.2 metres above ground level for vehicle access.<br><br>During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic |

| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T004 | Common alder *(Alnus glutinosa)* | Tree | Height (m): 10#<br>Stem Diam (mm): 100#<br>Spread (m): 1#N, 2#E, 2#S, 2#W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2#<br>Lowest Branch (m): 2#<br>Life Stage: Young<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years | Off-site tree. Likely to have been planted during adjacent development | C2 | Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Moderate<br>Inspection Limitations: Off site | None |
| T005 | Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)* | Tree | Height (m): 10#<br>Stem Diam (mm): 400#<br>Spread (m): 5#N, 5#E, 5#S, 5#W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2#<br>Lowest Branch (m): 2#<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years | Predates adjacent development. Branches tips just reach boundary. Likely that RPA will reach into Barn Cottage | A2 | Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: High<br>Inspection Limitations: Off site | During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic |

| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G006 | Sycamore x8 *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* | Group 8 trees | Height (m): 11<br>8 stems, avg.(mm): 200<br>Spread (m): 6#N, 6E, 6S, 3W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 4<br>Lowest Branch (m): 3(S)<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years | Line of self-sown trees along boundary with most stems outside boundary fence. Southern lateral growth likely to interfere with construction | B2 | Area: 94 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Moderate<br>Inspection Limitations: Off site | Preconstruction: Reduce lateral branches on southern sector of crown by approximately 2m - 3m to reduce encroachment onto new structure and to facilitate construction<br><br>During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. |

| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T007 | Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* | Tree | Height (m): 14<br>Stem Diam (mm): 400#<br>Spread (m): 7#N, 6E, 7S, 8#W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 3<br>Lowest Branch (m): 4(W)<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years | Off-site tree | A2 | Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Moderate<br>Inspection Limitations: Off site | During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. |
| T008 | Silver birch *(Betula pendula)* | Tree | Height (m): 9<br>Stem Diam (mm): 100<br>Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 1<br>Lowest Branch (m): 2<br>Life Stage: Newly planted<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years | Off-site tree | C2 | Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Moderate<br>Inspection Limitations: Off site | None |

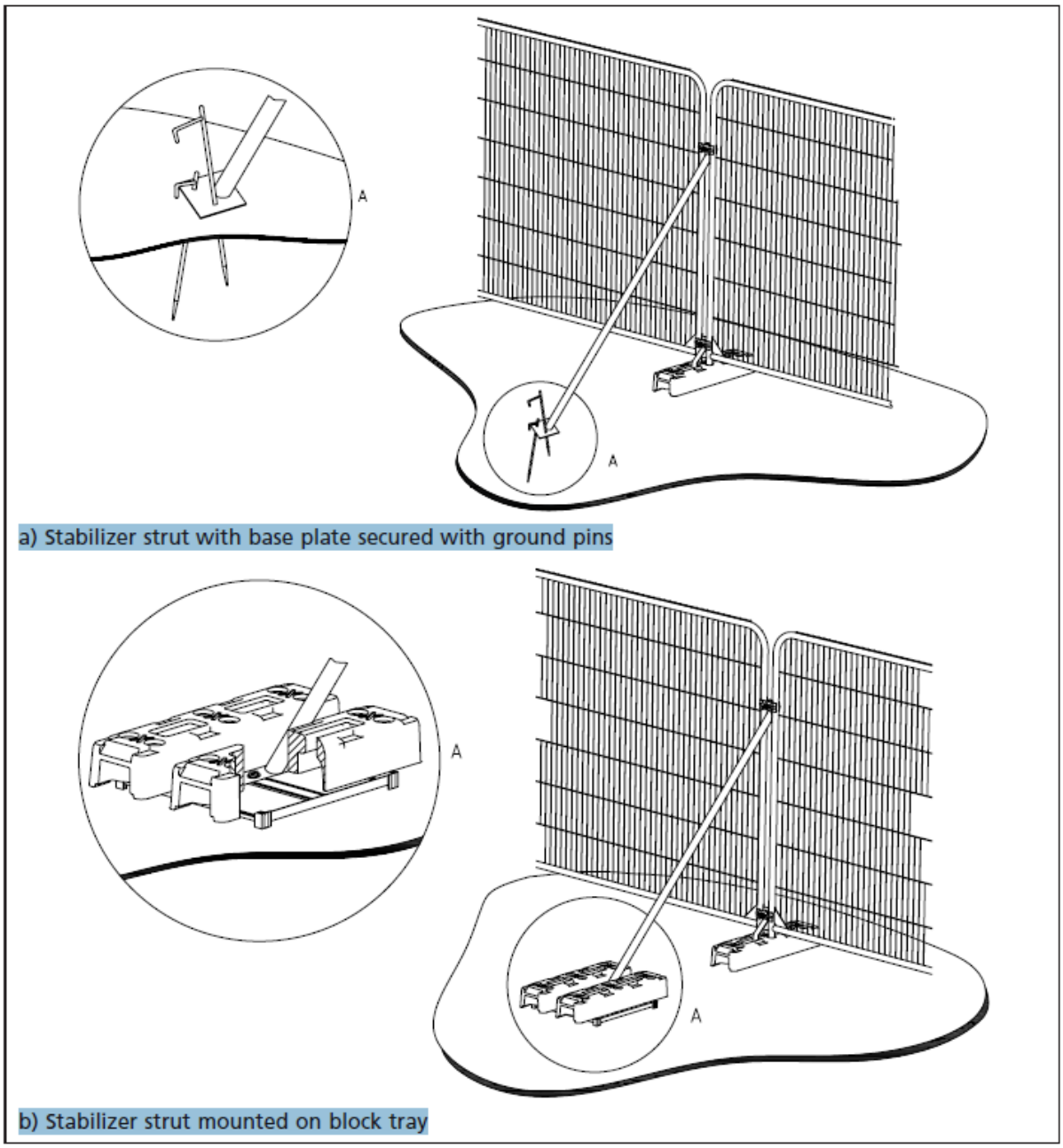
| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T009 | Silver birch *(Betula pendula)* | Tree | Height (m): 7<br>Stem Diam (mm): 100<br>Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 1<br>Lowest Branch (m): 2<br>Life Stage: Newly planted<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years | Off-site tree | C2 | Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Moderate<br>Inspection Limitations: Off site | None |
| T010 | Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* | Tree | Height (m): 15<br>Stem Diam (mm): 600<br>Spread (m): 8N, 9E, 4S, 7W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 4<br>Lowest Branch (m): 3(E)<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years | Basal cavity on eastern sector. Cavity extends more than 30cm up centre of stem. Ivy restricting full inspection of stem. No dull tones when stem tapped with hammer. | B2 | Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Fair<br>Structural Condition: Fair<br>Public Amenity Value: High<br>Inspection Limitations: Vines | During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic<br><br>Post construction: Crown reduce by 2 - 2.5m to reduce wind loading. Timescale: 1 year |

| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S011 | Not identified *(Not identified)* | Stump | Stem Diam (mm): 400<br>Life Stage: Dead | Dead stump cut at ground level<br><br>Fungus: Ganoderma spp | U | Radius: 4.8m. Area: 1 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Dead<br>Structural Condition: Decaying<br>Public Amenity Value: None<br>Inspection Limitations: None | Remove stump. |
| H012 | Laurel cherry *(Prunus laurocerasus)* | Hedge | Height (m): 4<br>Stem Diam (mm): 100<br>Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years | Provides screening from neighbours swimming pool | A2 | Radius: 1.2m. Area: 33 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Moderate<br>Inspection Limitations: None | During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. |

| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H013 | Privet *(Ligustrum vulgare)* | Hedge | Height (m): 2<br>Stem Diam (mm): 100<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years | | B2 | Radius: 1.2m. Area: 11 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Low<br>Inspection Limitations: None | None |
| H014 | Privet *(Ligustrum vulgare)* | Hedge | Height (m): 3<br>Stem Diam (mm): 100<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years | | B2 | Radius: 1.2m. Area: 11 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Low<br>Inspection Limitations: None | Remove hedge |

| Ref. | Species | Full Structure | Measurements | Survey Notes | Retention Category | RPA | Measurements2 | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H015 | Dogwood *(Cornus sp.)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)* | Hedge | Height (m): 2<br>Stem Diam (mm): 100<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years | | B2 | Radius: 1.2m. Area: 76 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Good<br>Public Amenity Value: Moderate<br>Inspection Limitations: None | None |

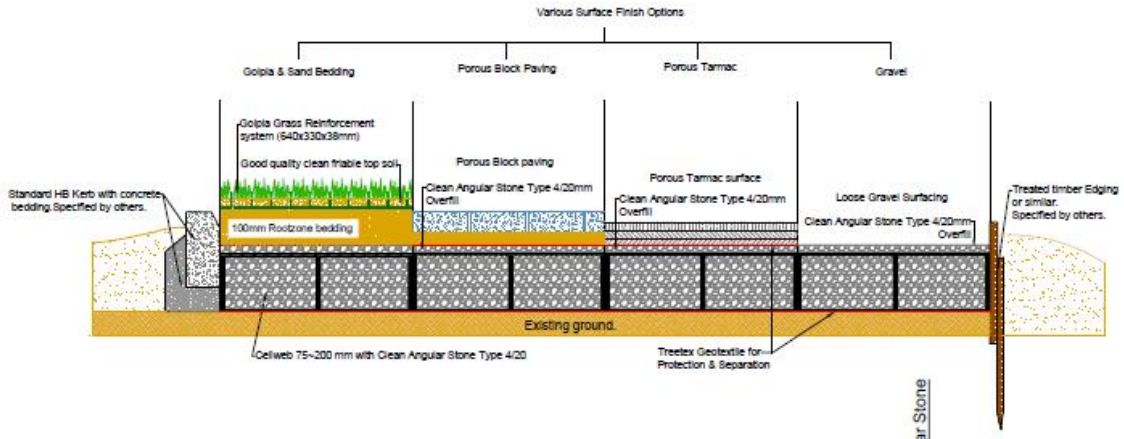
# 12. Appendix 2 – Example of Tree Protection Fencing

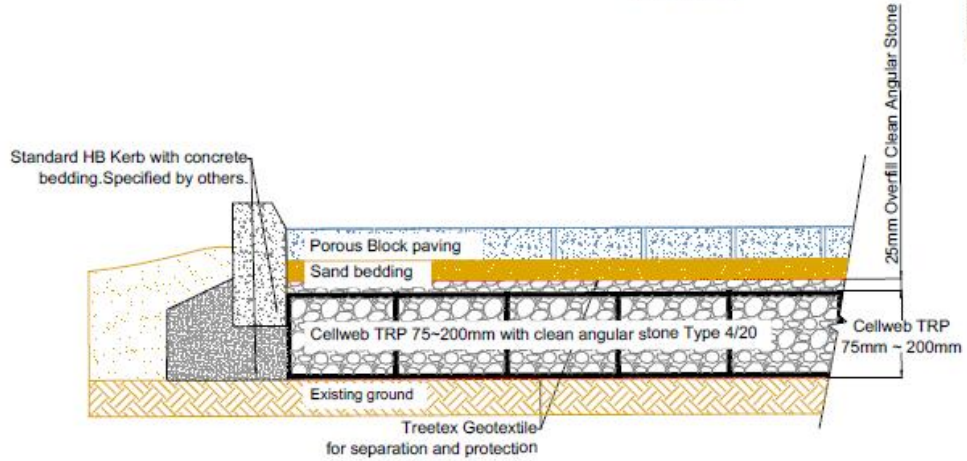



(BSI Standards Ltd, 2012)

# 13. Appendix 3 – Tree Protection Signage

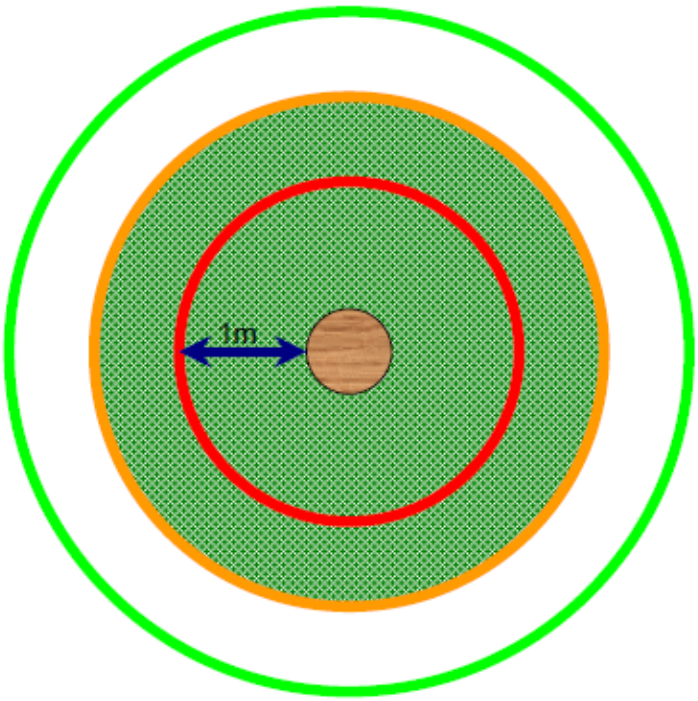
# 14. Appendix 4 – Examples of Ground Protection for Root Protection Areas




Note: Subbase could be required depending on the existing ground CBR % and the type of traffic on the surface.

# 15. Appendix 5- NJUG Tree Protection Zones and Guidelines




**TREE PROTECTION ZONE**

Key to Diagram

Trunk of Tree

Spread of canopy or branches

**PROHIBITED ZONE – 1m from trunk.** Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with Local Authority Tree Officer is undertaken. Materials, plant and spoil must not be stored within this zone.

**PRECAUTIONARY ZONE – 4 x tree circumference.** Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Materials, plant and spoil should not be stored within this zone. Consult with Local Authority Tree Officer if in any doubt.

**PERMITTED ZONE – outside of precautionary zone.** Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.

**DAMAGE TO TREES**

Tree roots keep a tree healthy and upright. Most roots are found in the top 600mm of soil and often grow out further than the tree's height. The majority of these roots are very fine; even close to a tree few will be thicker than a pencil. Most street tree roots grow under the footway but may also extend under the carriageway. If roots are damaged the tree may suffer irreversible harm and eventually die.

**PROTECTING ROOTS - DO'S and DON'TS**

There are three designated zones around a tree each of which has its own criteria for working practices.

**THE PROHIBITED ZONE**

Don't excavate within this zone.

Don't use any form of mechanical plant within this zone

Don't store materials, plant or equipment within this zone.

Don't move plant or vehicles within this zone.

Don't lean materials against, or chain plant to, the trunk.

Do contact the local authority tree officer or owner of the tree if excavation within this zone is unavoidable.

Do protect any exposed roots uncovered within this zone with dry sacking.

Do backfill with a suitable inert granular and top soil material mix as soon as possible on completion of works.

Do notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

**THE PRECAUTIONARY ZONE**

Don't excavate with machinery. Where excavation is unavoidable within this zone excavate only by hand or use trenchless techniques.

Don't cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.

Don't repeatedly move / use heavy mechanical plant except on hard standing.

Don't store spoil or building material, including chemicals and fuels, within this zone.

Do prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.

Do backfill the trench with an inert granular material and top soil mix. Compact the backfill with care around the retained roots. On non highway sites backfill only with excavated soil.

Do protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.

Do notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

(The National Joint Utilities Group, 2007)

# 16. References

BSI Standards Ltd. (2012). *BS5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.* London: BSI Standards Ltd.

The National Joint Utilities Group. (2007). *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees Volume 4*.