



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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Schedule of Tree Works

at:

Sites Owned by West Hoathly Parish Council

North Lane Recreation Ground

Finche Field

Sharpthorne Old Playground

October 2024

Ref. SJA stw 24225-01

Schedule of Tree Works

North Lane Recreation Ground

No.	Species	Recommended works	Priority*
43	English oak	Weight reduction of up to 3m of lowest E limb to no closer than 4.5m from the trunk, bringing height of limb down to 5m from ground level and leaving a wound no greater than 200mm diameter	R2
46	English oak	Full removal of the affected sheer crack limb back to its union on the elongated limb. Additionally, implement weight reduction of up to 2m on the elongated limb, with cuts made to a suitable growth point no closer than 4m from the trunk, leaving a wound no greater than 150mm diameter.	R1
59	Ash	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2
62	Silver birch	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2
70	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2

Finche Field

No.	Species	Recommended works	Priority*
7	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2
9	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R3
12	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R3
13	Yew	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2
14	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R3
16	Ash	Recommended further investigation of trunk using decay detection equipment	R2
17	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R3
18	Ash	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown; recommended further investigation of trunk using decay detection equipment	R2
19	English oak	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2
23	Goat willow	Monolith to height of 4m	R2
26	English oak	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2
30	English oak	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2
37	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R3
89	Silver birch	Clear vegetation from around base of tree and sever ivy to allow for full inspection of trunk and base	R4

95	Holly	Sever ivy to allow for full inspection of trunk and base	R4
96	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2
97	Sycamore	Sever ivy to allow for full inspection of trunk and base	R4
98	Holly	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2
99	Hazel	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2
104	Sycamore	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2
110	Common lime	Remove epicormic growth from trunk base to allow for full inspection of trunk and base	R4
113	Sycamore	Remove epicormic growth from trunk base to allow for full inspection of trunk and base	R4
115	English oak	Clear vegetation from around base of tree to allow for full inspection of trunk and base	R4
117	Scots pine	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2
124	Small-leaved lime	Sever ivy to allow for full inspection of trunk and base	R4
128	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2
G7	Various	Re-coppice hazels	R4
G8	Various	Monolith one individual dead ash tree, as marked on the Tree Works Plan (TWP) with a purple circle	R3
G9	Various	Fell to ground level one individual uprooted sweet chestnut tree dead ash as marked on the Tree Works Plan (TWP) with a red cross	R3

Sharpthorne Old Playground

No.	Species	Recommended works	Priority*
72	English oak	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2
73	Ash	Fell to ground level; replant with suitable species	R2
74	English oak	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown; consider removing or replacing rope swing on lowest lateral limb to south	R2
75	English oak	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2
76	English oak	Remove all deadwood of over 30mm diameter from crown	R2

*See table below for explanation of priority codes

Priority	Response Time
R1	Make safe or prune within 1 month
R2	Make safe or prune within 6 months
R3	Make safe or prune within one year
R4	Prune or make safe during next available programme, schedule a more detailed inspection as per recommended timeframe, or review condition at the next inspection based on an assessment of the risk of deterioration before next visit.

All tree works are to be done in accordance with the British Standard BS 3998: 2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*.

Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees; they may only be used for the sectional removal of trees.

All arisings are to be removed from site, which is to be left neat and tidy as found.

Care must be taken that the ground next to existing trees to be retained does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No vehicles or equipment such as tractors, timber lorries, cranes or excavators shall be driven or parked beneath the crowns of any trees to be retained, as this could cause soil compaction and consequent root death.

Birds. Please note that it is an offence under Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) of 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000, to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild birds
- Damage or destroy nests that are in use or are being built
- Take or destroy eggs
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird while it is nest building, or at (or near) a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of any bird.

Care must therefore be taken that none of these offences are committed whilst undertaking the above works. If trees or hedges are to be felled or pruned between March and August, they should first be inspected carefully for nests; if found, and the proposed works are not necessary to preserve public health or safety, felling or pruning should be delayed until young birds have flown.

Bats. All bats are legally protected by the WCA and CRoW Act. Further protection is conferred by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, following the European Habitats Directive (1992). These Acts and Regulations include provisions making it illegal to:

- Recklessly or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats
- Recklessly or deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not)
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts (whether in use or not)

Prior to undertaking any tree works, a scoping survey comprising a detailed visual inspection from ground level for any evidence of bat occupancy should be made by an appropriately qualified person, or if necessary by a suitably qualified ecologist. Where features that have the potential to be a bat roost have been observed, a secondary bat assessment comprising a close-up aerial examination should be undertaken immediately prior to the commencement of tree works. If following the secondary assessment, it is reasonably suspected that a roost exists, a licensed bat worker should be contacted to undertake a more detailed assessment with specialist equipment. Should a tree be found to be supporting a bat roost, a licence will be required from the relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO) before any works can be carried out.

If emergency work is required to a tree on the grounds of public safety, that specimen must still be assessed for bats prior to work commencing; and if it is suspected that the tree supports a roost the relevant SNCO, local police liaison officer and a licensed bat worker must be informed. If the condition of the tree poses an imminent danger to the public then public safety will take precedence. However, the contractor must ensure that no reasonable alternatives are available, and that he undertakes only the minimum action that can be safely taken to reduce the risk to the public to an acceptable level. Furthermore, he should record the tree's condition and justification for the work in writing.

Where tree surgery is carried out, cuts will be made as far above any likely hole or crack in the bark which has potential to support a roosting bat, and crown thinning or reduction will be minimised. If, following secondary assessment no roosts are identified or reasonably suspected, but the potential for them still exists, work should proceed with caution. For example, stems and/or branches should be lowered carefully by rope and where possible large sections will be left on-site for a minimum of 48 hours to allow bats to vacate. Note that if a bat roost is damaged during tree works it may be necessary to demonstrate to the SNCO that good practice was implemented.

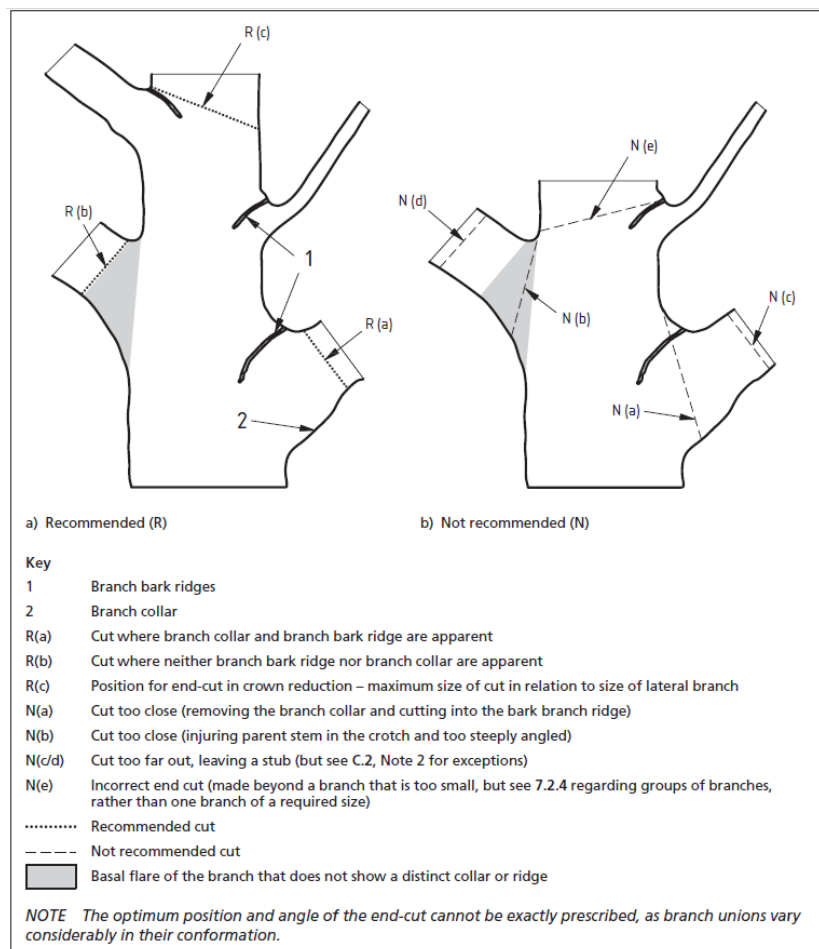
If bats are discovered when limbs are removed or trees are felled, work must stop immediately and the relevant SNCO, the local police liaison officer and if possible, a licensed bat worker must be informed.

Definition of Terms

1. Pruning (in general)

1.1. Pruning shall be undertaken following the principles of good arboricultural practice as stated in British Standard BS 3998: 2010. The positions of final pruning cuts will comply with Figure 2 'Positions of final cuts' at p23 of this document, as shown below.

1.2. Where aerial growth is to be removed, great care shall be taken not to leave a stub which may provide a food base for both fresh wound parasites and decay fungi and not to cut back into or beyond the branch collar. Injury of the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut will also be avoided.



2. Dead wooding

2.1. Dead wooding is the removal of all dead, dying or diseased branch wood, broken branches and stubs left from previous tree surgery operations that are 30mm in diameter or above at their point of origin.

2.2. When removing dead or diseased branches care will be taken to avoid injury to living bark or sapwood, which could lead to the development of further dysfunction and colonization by decay fungi or pathogens.

3. Selective pruning

3.1. Selective pruning is defined as the removal or shortening of individual branches for a specific reason.

3.2. This can be to remove or reduce specific branches which whilst they are not dead are at risk of failure (torn or split branches, branches that protrude from the crown, have excessive end weight, or are “hazard beams”); or to clear branches that are interfering with buildings, landscape features or other structures, or with the efficient and safe use of infrastructure (e.g. utilities, street furniture and transport routes).

3.3. Where such work is specified the amount of material to be removed and the diameter(s) of the pruning cut(s) should be the minimum required for the purpose.

4. Crown reduction

4.1. Crown reduction is defined as the reduction of the outline dimension of the canopy, from the tips of limbs and branches toward the main trunk, by pruning growth to an appropriately sized lateral branch, twig or bud to leave a flowing silhouette.

4.2. The crown should normally be reduced in proportion to its original shape, to avoid altering the form of the tree, and to maintain as natural an appearance (for the species) as constraints allow. A strong framework of healthy small-diameter branches and twigs (leaf-bearing structure), capable of producing dense leaf cover during the following growing season, should be retained.

4.3. Reduction may be of the entire crown, or of one part of the crown. The extent of reduction is given in metres.

4.4. Where a limb, branch or leader is to be shortened it shall be cut back cleanly to a vigorous side branch leaving the branch bark ridge and branch collar intact. **The diameter at point of origin of retained side branches intended to form the new dominant shoot shall be at least 30% of the diameter of the parent branch at the pruning point.** Wounds should not exceed 100 mm in diameter except on very large trees.

4.5. The number and size of pruning cuts should be limited so that their total cross-sectional area does not exceed one-third of that of the trunk, when measured at 1.5 m above ground level.

5. Monolithing

5.1. Monolithing is the act of reducing a dead or dying tree to its main stem (i.e. without branches) which thereafter is retained as a tall stump, typically for wildlife value.

5.2. The height to which the tree is to be reduced is given in metres.

6. Tree felling

6.1. Felling is defined as the cutting down of a tree to a point as close to ground level as is reasonably practicable, but no higher than 100mm above surrounding ground level (unless a tree has pronounced buttress roots which makes this impractical, in which case it should be cut to as close to 100mm as possible).

6.2. Felling shall be carried out in a controlled manner, using guide ropes where appropriate to ensure that trees or branches fall away from buildings, equipment, and other trees and understorey shrubs.

6.3. Where necessary, trees should be dismantled and removed in sections rather than felled from the ground to prevent them falling onto buildings, equipment, vehicles or the crowns of other trees.

6.4. No part of any tree shall fall outside the boundaries of the premises unless prior agreement has been reached with the adjacent landowner, and the client has been informed in advance.

6.5. To allow time for bats to re-locate, trees that are covered with dense ivy will be left for a period of 48 hours prior to cutting up or removal.

7. Stump removal

7.1. Stump removal is defined as the action taken to physically remove the stump of a felled tree from the ground. If required, tree stumps are to be removed by being ground out in the following way:

7.2. **Ground out.** ("chipping" and "cutting" are synonymous with grinding) Stumps shall be ground to a minimum of 300mm below ground level with a proprietary machine which may be self-powered or driven from a power take-off shaft. Where stumps are to be ground out the Contractor is responsible for satisfying himself as to the whereabouts of any underground services or apparatus.

7.3. Where the intention of stump grinding is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus, it should normally extend through the base of the stump, leaving the major roots disconnected.

8. Coppicing

8.1. Coppicing is the removal of all growth of a tree to a point close to ground level, with the objective of producing a quantity of vigorous basal shoots from the retained stool.

8.2. If the tree is being coppiced for the first time a stump of not more than 200mm in height shall be left.

8.3. The creation of new coppice stools and cutting of existing coppice shoots should be undertaken during the dormant season (between late autumn and early spring).

8.4. When regenerated stems are to be re-coppiced, they will be cut just above the height of the last cuts, leaving short stumps.

9. Cutting of ivy

9.1. Where specified, a 300mm high section of all ivy stems growing up the trunk or trunks of the indicated tree shall be removed at approximately 1m above ground level. This shall be done using hand tools such as handsaws or secateurs, to avoid scoring or damaging the bark. Chainsaws will not be used.

10. Removal of arisings

10.1. The working area is to be left clean and tidy when the contractor goes off site at the end of the working day. The Contractor shall keep all highways, drives and footpaths clear of obstructions.

10.2. The Contractor shall be responsible for the disposal of all arisings from the works at his own expense. All charges, fees, transport and other expenses arising from tipping shall be borne by the contractor.

10.3. The Contractor shall remove arisings from site as soon as is reasonably practicable after they are produced. Removal of arisings shall not be undertaken on Saturdays, Sundays or Public Holidays without the prior written agreement of the client.

10.4. The Contractor shall be responsible for the provision of an authorised tipping facility, and for ensuring that all arisings from the works are removed thereto. Such a facility shall be off-site, and no unauthorised tipping shall be carried out within the contract area or in any other place.

11. Working alongside the public highway

11.1. The Contractor shall not cause any unnecessary obstruction or interference with vehicle or pedestrian traffic along the public highway. The Contractor shall keep the road and footway open at all times.

11.2. The Contractor shall ensure that site transport directly or indirectly involved with the works shall be in a state of cleanliness to preclude the fouling of adjacent roads and footpaths. If cleanliness cannot be ensured on site, any materials (including dirt, mud, sawdust or other debris) deposited on roads or footpaths shall be removed promptly.

11.3. The Contractor shall be responsible for ascertaining and complying with the requirements of the highway authority and the police as to any regulations, restrictions,

directions or instructions concerned with the movement of traffic or pedestrians close to the works.

11.4. The Contractor shall warn the public of works alongside the highway by the display of appropriate warning signs, in accordance with current Department of Transport requirements.