

✖ Arboricultural Impacts: Summary
(For details, see below)

Impact	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	2
Trees to be 'monolithed'	0
Trees to be pruned	2
Trees requiring removal of deadwood	1
Trees requiring other works	0
Trees requiring further inspection	0

✖ Trees to be Removed

No	Species
62	Silver birch
70	Ash

Tree Felling

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).

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.

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

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.

In order to allow time for bats to re-locate, trees that are covered with dense ivy will be left for a period of 24 hours prior to cutting up or removal.

Stump Removal

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

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.

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.

☀ Trees requiring removal of deadwood

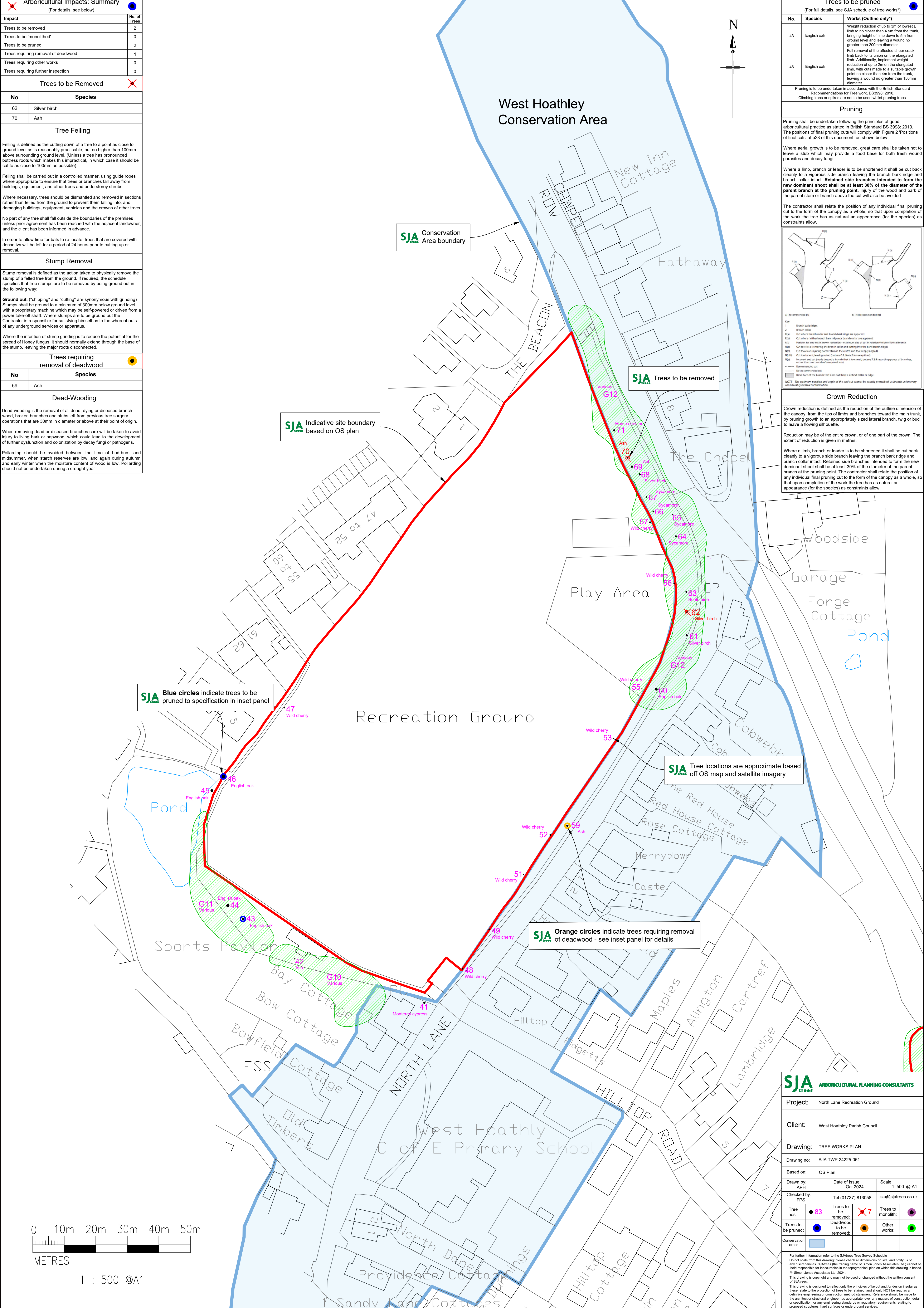
No	Species
59	Ash

Dead-Wooding

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.

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.

Pollarding should be avoided between the time of bud-burst and midsummer, when starch reserves are low, and again during autumn and early winter when the moisture content of wood is low. Pollarding should not be undertaken during a drought year.



● Trees to be pruned
(For full details, see SJA schedule of tree works*)

No.	Species	Works (Outline only*)
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.
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.

Pruning is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree work, BS3998: 2010. Climbing ladders or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees.

Pruning

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.

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.

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. **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.** Injury to the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut will also be avoided.

The contractor shall relate the position of any individual final pruning cut to the form of the canopy as a whole, so that upon completion of the work the tree has as natural an appearance (for the species) as constraints allow.

(a) Recommended (R)

(b) Not recommended (NR)

Key

- 1 Branch bark ridge
- 2 Branch collar
- R10 Cut where branch collar and branch bark ridge are apparent
- R10 Cut where neither branch bark ridge nor branch collar are apparent
- R10 Position for end cut in crown reduction - maximum size of cut in relation to size of lateral branch
- R10 Cut too close (removing the branch collar and cutting into the bark branch angle)
- R10 Cut too close (leaving parent stem in the crown and too steeply angled)
- R10 Cut too far out, leaving a stub (but not 4.5m as stated)
- R10 Retained end cut made several branches that is too small, but use 2.5-4m depending on size of branches, other than one branch of a required size
- NR Not recommended cut
- NR Base line of the branch that does not show a distinct collar or ridge

NOTE: The optimum position and angle of the end cut cannot be exactly prescribed, as branch unions vary considerably in their conformation.

Crown Reduction

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.

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

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. 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. The contractor shall relate the position of any individual final pruning cut to the form of the canopy as a whole, so that upon completion of the work the tree has as natural an appearance (for the species) as constraints allow.

ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project:

North Lane Recreation Ground

Client:

West Hoathley Parish Council

Drawing:

TREE WORKS PLAN

Drawing no:

SJA TWP 24225-061

Based on:

OS Plan

Drawn by:

APH

Date of Issue:

Oct 2024

Scale:

1: 500 @ A1

Checked by:

FPS

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Tree nos.:

● 83

Trees to be removed:

✖ 7

Trees to monolith:

●

Trees to be pruned:

●

Deadwood to be removed:

☀

Other works:

●

Conservation area:

For further information refer to the SJA Trees Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing, please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA Trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2024. This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJA Trees.

This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and for design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.