Arboricultural Impacts: Summary

(For details, see below)

Impact	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	12
Trees to be 'monolithed'	2
Trees or groups to be pruned	1
Trees requiring removal of deadwood	6
Trees requiring other works	7
Trees requiring further inspection	2

Trees to be Removed

No	Species
7	Ash
9	Ash
12	Ash
14	Ash
17	Ash
37	Ash
96	Ash
98	Holly
99	Hazel
117	Scots pine
128	Ash
G9	Remove only one individual uprooted sweet chestnut as marked on the plan with a red cross

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 to be 'Monolithed'

No	Species
23	Goat willow
G8	Monolith one individual dead ash, as marked on the plan with a purple circle

Monolithing

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

Trees requiring removal of deadwood

No	Species
13	Yew
18	Ash
19	English oak
26	English oak
30	English oak
104	Sycamore

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.

Tree requiring further investigation 16*

No	Species	Details
16	Ash	Further investigation of trunk using decay detection equipment
18	Ash	Further investigation of trunk using decay detection equipment

SJA trees Tree locations are approximate based off OS map and satellite imagery

SJA trees **Green circles** indicate trees that require other works, such as the removal of ivy, to allow future inspection; see inset box for more details

SJA trees **Orange circles** indicate trees requiring removal of deadwood - see inset panel for details

SJA trees **Purple circles** indicate trees to be 'monolithed' - see inset panel for details

SJA trees Asterisk indicates trees requiring further investigation; see inset box for details

SJA trees Indicative site boundary based on OS plan

SJA trees Conservation Area boundary

SJA trees Trees to be removed

0 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

METRES

1 : 500 @A1

N

Trees to be pruned

(For full details, see SJA schedule of tree works*)

No.	Species	Works (Outline only*)
G7	Various	Re-coppice hazels

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

Coppicing

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.

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

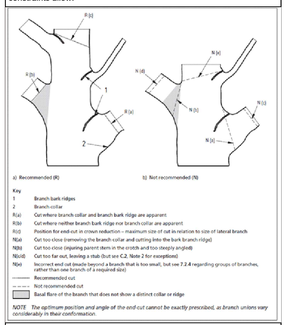
Pruning

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 of 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.



Other works

No	Species
89	Silver birch - clear vegetation around trunk; & sever ivy
95	Holly - sever ivy
97	Sycamore - sever ivy
110	Common lime - remove epicormic growth from trunk and base
113	Sycamore- remove epicormic growth from trunk base
115	English oak - clear vegetation around trunk
124	Small-leafed lime - sever ivy

Ivy severance

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.

SJA trees ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project:	Finche Field
Client:	West Hoathley Parish Council
Drawing:	TREE WORKS PLAN
Drawing no:	SJA TWP 24225-062
Based on:	OS Plan

Drawn by: APH	Date of Issue: Oct 2024		Scale: 1: 500 @ A1
Checked by: FPS	Tel:(01737) 813058		sja@sjatrees.co.uk
Tree nos.:	● 83	Trees to be removed:	✕ 7
Trees to be pruned:		Deadwood to be removed:	
Conservation area:		Other works:	

Trees to monolith:

For further information refer to the SJAtrees Tree Survey Schedule
Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based.

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This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and /or 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.