Arboricultural Impacts: Summary				
(≍)	(For de	etails, see below)		
Impact	(No. of	
			Trees	
			15	
			9	
Ordered from west to east				
No	Species			
6001	Ash			
6000		Ash		
6002	Ash			
6003	Ash			
43	Monterey pine			
82	Monterey pine			
6004	Ash			
5836	Ash			
95	Scots pine			
97	Monterey pine			
6006	Ash			
6010	Silver birch			
6007	Goat willow			
6008	Goat willow			
6009	Goat willow			
Trees to be pruned				
(For full details, see SJA schedule of tree works*)				
No.	Species	Works (Outline only*)		
5813	Ash	Reduce southern canopy extent by 2m		
5815	Common alder	Reduce southern leader by 3m		
5820	Monterey pine	Remove all deadwood over 100mm in diameter		
4	Monterey pine	Reduce hazard beam limbs originating at 17m and extending upwards to source		
5833	Ash	Remove hazard beam limb originati 1.5m and extending north-west	ng at	
533	Oak	Reduce crown by 4m		
6005	English oak	Remove all deadwood over 100mm in diameter		
5839	Ash	Reduce southern crown extent by 2m		

Reduce to previous reduction points 5840 Ash 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. Pruning will be undertaken according to the principles of good arboricultural practice as stated in Arboriculture Research Note ARN 48 'A Definition of the Best Pruning Position' (AAIS, 1983). When removing branches, care will be taken to cut back to the branch bark collar or ridge so as not to leave a stub that could provide a food base for decay fungi; yet not to cut into or beyond this collar or ridge. Where limbs or branches are to be shortened they will be cut back cleanly to a vigourous side branch, leaving the branch bark ridge and collar intact. At their point of origin, retained side branches intended to form the new dominant shoot shall be at least 30% of

Pruning

the diameter of the parent branch at the pruning point.

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.



Branch barls ridges

2 Branch collae R(a) Cut where branch sollar and branch bank ridge are apparent
 B(t)
 Cut where neither branch bank nidge nor branch collar are apparent.

 B(t)
 Position for end-out in crown reduction – maximum size of out in relation to size of lateral branch.

 N(a)
 Cut too close (perioding the branch cellar and cutting into the bark branch ridge)

 N(b)
 Cut too close (injuring parent stem in the crotch and too steeply angled)
N(old) Cut too far out, leaving a stub (but see C.2, Note 2 for exceptions)

N(c) Incorrect and out imade beyond a branch that is too small, but see 7.2.4 regarding groups of branches, rather than one branch of a recuired size) ------ Recommended out Basal flave of the branch that does not show a distinct collar or ridge

NOTE The optimum position and angle of the end-out cannot be exectly presenbed, as brench unions vary considerably in their conformation.

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.



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.