



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

THE OLD POST OFFICE
DORKING ROAD
TADWORTH
SURREY KT20 5SA



Schedule of Tree Works

at:

**Marlhill Copse
Southampton**

January 2023

Ref. SJA stw 22578-01

Schedule of Tree Works

Marhill Copse

Tree numbers ordered from western to eastern ends of site

No.	Species	Recommended works	Priority
6001	Ash	Fell to ground level. Reasons: Specimen is drawn-up and overhangs public footpath. Specimen also shows overall low physiological condition.	R3
6000	Ash	Fell to ground level. Reasons: Specimen is drawn-up. Specimen also shows overall low physiological condition.	R3
6002	Ash	Fell to ground level Reasons: Specimen is in immediate & irreversible overall decline and overhangs public footpath.	R2
6003	Ash	Fell to ground level Reasons: Small specimen is in immediate & irreversible overall decline and overhangs public footpath.	R2
5813	Ash	Reduce southern canopy extent by 2m, maximum cut diameter 100mm Reasons: Significant crown weight to the south, in close proximity to residential property and shows below average physiology	R3
5815	Common alder	Reduce southern leader by 3m to best appropriate union, maximum cut diameter 200mm Reasons: Significant phototropic lean southwards towards residential property. Acute union at base with bark to bark contact.	R3
5820	Monterey pine	Remove all deadwood over 100mm in diameter Reasons: Deadwood over 100mm in diameter overhangs footpath.	R3
4	Monterey pine	Reduce two hazard beam limbs extending south from apex of trunk at approximately 17m to source. Re-inspect within 2 years of completed works. Reasons: Specimen has historically lost its top, lateral limbs have extended upwards in response and formed hazard beams that are at increased risk of failure. The upper crown is wind-exposed and multiple adjacent trees have failed due to wind throw. Due to the removal of a large part of its crown, the tree should be re-inspected annually (initially) to ascertain its response to the works.	R2
5833	Ash	Remove hazard beam limb originating at 1.5m and extending north-west Reasons: Large limb of hazard beam form overhangs public footpath.	R3
43	Scots pine	Fell to ground level Reasons: Suppressed, drawn-up specimen with severe lean to north-east from 10m. Wind exposed upper crown.	R2

82	Monterey pine	Fell to ground level. Reasons: See additional tree report for details	R2
6004	Ash	Fell to ground level Reasons: Dead tree adjacent to desire line footpath.	R3
533	Oak	Reduce crown by 4m to best appropriate growth points, maximum cut diameter 150mm Reasons: Specimen shows phototropic limbs which are newly wind exposed following the failure of the large adjacent tree and are at increased risk of failure.	R3
5836	Ash	Fell to ground level Reasons: Small specimen is in immediate & irreversible overall decline and overhangs private property.	R3
95	Scots pine	Fell to ground level Reasons: Dead tree overhanging private property.	R3
97	Monterey pine	Fell to ground level Reasons: Specimen is situated at the top of a steep slope and is wind exposed. The tree has a 12 degree lean to the east and exhibits minimal corrective growth in the upper canopy. Additionally, there is no significant buttressing below the leaning side or on the side of the downward slope which would typically be expected of a conifer in this setting; as such, the tree is likely subsiding. Furthermore, the crown shows minor dieback at its branch tips, indicating reduced physiological function and, by extension, inhibited ability to compensate for structural deficiencies.	R2
6005	English oak	Remove all deadwood over 100mm. Reasons: Deadwood over 200mm in diameter situated over desire line footpath.	R3
6006	Ash	Fell to ground level. Reasons: Specimen is situated adjacent to a desire line footpath and shows a compression for main union at 1.5m as well as significant dieback throughout the crown.	R3
5839	Ash	Reduce southern crown extent by 2m to best appropriate growth points. Reasons: Crown is significantly weighted over residential property and specimen shows significant dieback, suggesting reduced physiological function.	R3
5840	Ash	Reduce to previous reduction points Reasons: Epicormic regeneration with potentially weak attachment points overhang residential property.	R3
6010	Silver birch	Fell to ground level. Reasons: Dead tree situated adjacent to desire line footpath.	R3
6007	Goat willow	Fell to ground level. Reasons: Specimen shows root plate heave and multiple cracked and failed structural limbs hung up in canopies of adjacent goat willows.	R3
6008	Goat willow	Fell to ground level. Reasons: Specimen shows root plate heave and multiple cracked and failed structural limbs hung up in canopies of adjacent goat willows.	R3

6009	Goat willow	Fell to ground level. Reasons: Specimen shows root plate heave and multiple cracked and failed structural limbs hung up in canopies of adjacent goat willows.	R3
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All tree works are to be done in accordance with the British Standard BS 3998:2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*.

Response time.

R.1. – Works to be carried out within 5 days

R.2. – Works to be carried out within 3 months

R.3. – Works to be carried out within 1 year

R.4. – Works to be carried out during the next available programme, schedule a more detailed inspection, or review condition at the next inspection, based on an assessment of the risk of deterioration before next visit.

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

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.

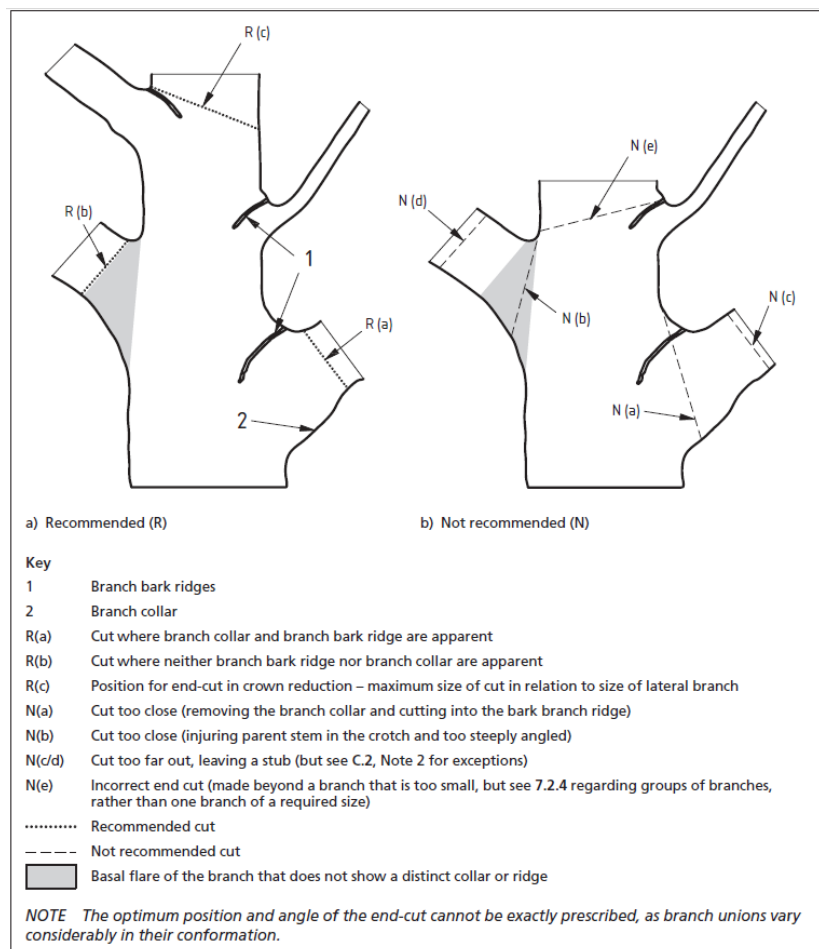
If bats are discovered when limbs are removed or trees are felled, work must stop immediately and the relevant SNCO, the local police liaison officer and if possible, a licensed bat worker must be informed.

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 25mm 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. Crown reduction

3.1. 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.

3.2. 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.

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

3.4. 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.

3.5. 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.

4. Tree felling

4.1. 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).

4.2. 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.

4.3. 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.

4.4. 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.

4.5. 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.

5. Removal of arisings

5.1. 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.

5.2. 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.

5.3. 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.

5.4. 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.