



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

THE OLD POST OFFICE
DORKING ROAD
TADWORTH
SURREY KT20 5SA

Tel.: (01737) 813058
E-mail: sja@sjatrees.co.uk

Directors: Simon R. M. Jones Dip. Arb. (RFS), FArborA.,
RCArborA. (Managing)
Frank P. S. Spooner BSc (Hons), MArborA, TechCert
(ArborA), RCArborA. (Operations)

Schedule of Tree Works

at:

**Redlands
Cromwell Road
Teddington**

August 2024

Ref. SJA stw 24044-01a

Schedule of Tree Works

Redlands, Cromwell Road, Teddington

| No. | Species | Recommended works | TPO Permission required | Priority |
|-------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1-3, 6 & 10 | Common lime | Re-pollard to previous pruning points. Reasons: In order to manage the size of these specimens and prevent branches impeding the public footway. | No | R4 |
| 4 | Atlas cedar | Crown thin by 15%, removing any subsiding branches but minimising pruning back to the main stems, leaving wounds no greater than 120mm dia. Reasons: A dense canopy is reducing the amount of light reaching resident's flats and subsiding limbs represent a risk of failure above amenity space. | Yes T82 15/1968 | R2 |
| 7-8 | Western red cedar | Fell to ground level. Reasons: Species are too big for their current space, are fast growing, non-native species that are significantly dominant to adjacent property and amenity space, the removal of which would be of benefit to the adjacent yews nos. 5 & 9. Conditioned replacements of 'right tree right place' would maintain treed character of site. | Yes T74 and T75 15/1968 | R3 |
| 9 | Yew | Lateral reduction of S/SE canopy by 1.5m back to 3.25m from the trunk to suitable secondary growth points. Reasons: Provide 2m clearance from the adjacent property. | Yes T73 15/1968 | R3 |

| Priority | Description |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Make safe within three days. |
| 2 | Make safe within three months. |
| 3 | Works to be carried within 12 months. |
| 4 | Works to be carried out during the next available programme or further investigation. |

1. The re-pollarding of common limes nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 & 10 is required to maintain their regular cycle of pruning management. This both prevents branches from impeding pedestrian traffic on the adjacent footpath and from presenting a safety hazard, as regrowth on lapsed pollards is associated with an increased risk of failure, due to the common formation of tight compression forks and weak attachment points.

2. The thinning of Atlas cedar no. 4 is proposed due to several subsiding branches having been identified within the crown. This is of particular concern as the species has a brittle wood

and tends to form heavy branches which may be liable to failure and which can become laden with ice or snow in the winter months, causing entire branch failure. As these subsiding limbs are at risk of failure over the public footpath and Fairfax Road, they demonstrate a foreseeable hazard, and the proposed thinning will remove this risk.

3. Western red cedars nos. 7-8 are proposed to be removed as these are a fast growing, non-native evergreen species that are casting dense shade onto part of block no. 10, which these trees are significantly dominant. This species can also reach as tall as 65m, consequently, they seldom achieve their genetic life expectancy in such locations. The removal of these specimens will benefit the overall arboricultural quality of the site, as this will result in less competition and more space and light for the adjacent native yew specimens (nos. 5 & 9).

4. The lateral reduction of yew no. 9 is proposed due to the S/SE canopy quadrant which is close to the adjacent building block elevation and contributing to dominance of outlooking views and the blocking of light. Lateral reduction of the S/SE canopy quadrant by 1.5m to provide adequate space for light between yew no.9 and building block.

5. The works proposed above, in addition to the proposed planting of a Scots pine specimen as shown on the tree works plan (SJA TWP 24044-061a) will maintain the ongoing arboricultural management of the site as well as maintaining the long-term treed character of the site and local area and retains the main arboricultural features of the local area.

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.

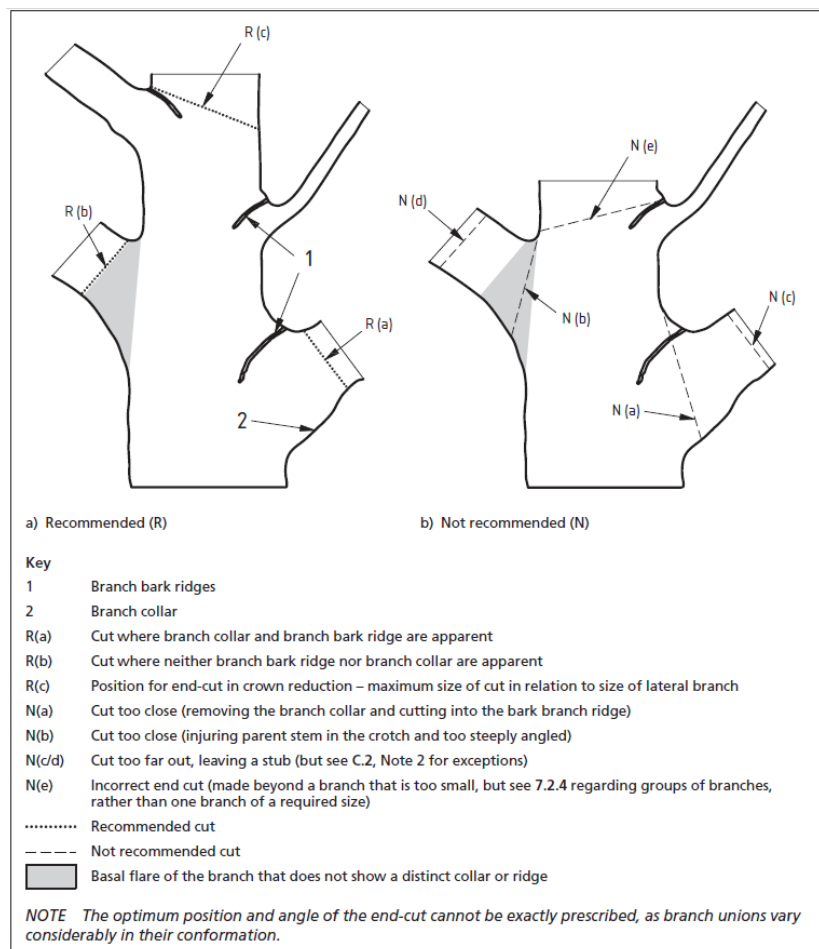
If bats are discovered when limbs are removed or trees are felled, work must stop immediately and the relevant SNCO, the local police liaison officer and if possible, a licensed bat worker must be informed.

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. Selective pruning

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

2.2. 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).

2.3. 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.

3. Crown thinning

3.1. Crown thinning is defined as the removal of a proportion of the smaller secondary live woody growth (whilst retaining the framework branches); in addition to weak, damaged, dead, crossing or duplicated branches and soft growth, to reduce the leaf area of the canopy by the percentage stated in the schedule of works.

3.2. The aim of crown thinning is to produce an even canopy of foliage on a well-structured, balanced and sound framework of limbs and branches, typical for the species or variety of tree concerned. Crown thinning does not generally include the removal of inner lower branches from the central area of the crown; most pruning wounds shall be made in the outer quarter of the canopy.

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. Pollarding

5.1. Pollarding is defined as the removal of all the growth of a tree or shrub back to the main stem to the height above the ground specified in the schedule of works, with the objective of producing a quantity of vigorous shoots from the bole.

5.2. Branches shall be cut back to as near to their bases as possible without damaging the main trunk or stems. The cut stump shall be symmetrical and balanced to decrease the leverage of subsequent growth. If re-pollarding a tree on a cyclical basis, the cuts shall be made at the base of the branches to be removed (above the previous pollard points) to encourage the formation of a knuckle after further re-pollarding. Cuts may only be made below the old pollard points in exceptional circumstances.

5.3. If possible, some living twigs and branches around the circumference of the tree should be left in place to help nourish the root system while new growth is developing.

5.4. 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.

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. Selective thinning

7.1. Selective thinning of a tree group or an area of woodland comprises the removal of a proportion of trees to maximise the efficient, well-formed and long-term growth of those

specimens that are the essential or significant components of the group. This will typically entail the removal of poor quality or sub-dominant specimens that have significant defects or are deformed, suppressed or over-topped and thus are in poor structural condition; or specimens that are diseased or in poor physiological condition and thus unlikely to be of more than short-term potential.

8. Removal of arisings

8.1. 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.

8.2. 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.

8.3. 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.

8.4. 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.

9. Working alongside the public highway

9.1. 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.

9.2. 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.

9.3. 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.

9.4. 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.