



Arboricultural Impacts: Summary			
(For details, see below)			
Impact			No. of Trees
Trees to be removed			2
Trees to be pruned			6
Trees to be Removed			
No	Species	Category	
1	Silver birch	C (1)	
2	Silver birch	C (1)	
Total numbers of trees to be removed			
Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	0
C	2	U	0
Trees to be pruned			
No.	Species	Works	
3	English oak	Crown reduce in height by 3m leaving it no taller than 17m tall; Crown reduce north, northeast & northwest lateral extents only by up to 2m, leaving it no closer than 4m from trunk; Remove deadwood throughout canopy	
5	English oak	Crown reduce southern lateral limb emanating from trunk at approx. 8m, reduce in length by up to 2m leaving it no closer than 4m from trunk to reduce overhang over boundary; Remove deadwood throughout canopy	
7	English oak	Remove sub-dominant limb, emanating from trunk at approx. 8m, that is tall and drawn-up forming north-western canopy quadrant	
9	English oak	Remove hung-up dead limb on south side of trunk at crown break; Crown reduce west and north-west canopy extent by up to 3.5m leaving it no closer than 5.5m from the central trunk, to reduce the overhang and dominance over the garden; Reduce height of west and north-west canopy quadrant by up to 3m leaving it no taller than 17m but retaining central canopy height of 20m; Remove deadwood throughout canopy	
10	English oak	Crown reduce north and north-west canopy quadrant only by up to 2m laterally, leaving it no closer than 5m from the trunk and 2m in height leaving it no shorter than 14m, but retaining the central canopy height of 16m	
11	Leyland cypress	Top and reduce height by 3m leaving it no shorter than 12m; reduce lateral extents, on all sides by up to 1.5m, leaving these no closer than 1.5m from the trunk or parent stem from which they originate	
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. <b>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.</b> Injury of the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut will also be avoided.</p> <p>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.</p>
<div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div>Key</div><div><div>1 Branch bark ridge</div><div>2 Branch collar</div><div>R(a) Cut where branch collar and branch bark ridge are apparent</div><div>R(b) Cut where either branch bark ridge or branch collar are apparent</div><div>R(c) Position for cut in crown reduction – maximum use of cut in relation to size of lateral branch</div><div>R(d) Cut too close (surrounding the branch collar and cutting into the bark branches ridge)</div><div>R(e) Cut too close (ignoring parent stem in the main stem and too closely angled)</div><div>R(f) Cut too far out, leaving a stub (see Sec 6.2, Note 3 for exceptions)</div><div>R(g) Incorrect and/or choice between a branch that is too small, but see 7.2.4 regarding groups of branches, other than one branch of a required size)</div><div>--- Recommended cut</div><div>--- Not recommended cut</div><div>□ Part of area of the branch that does not show, a defined collar or ridge</div></div><div><div>NOTE</div><div>The optimum position and angle of the end-cut cannot be exactly prescribed, as branch variation vary considerably in their configuration</div></div></div>
Crown Reduction
<p>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.</p> <p>Reduction may be of the entire crown, or of one part of the crown. The extent of reduction is given in metres.</p> <p>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.</p>
Dead-Wooding
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>