



Schedule of Tree Works

at:

**GOSH,
Guilford Street,
London.
WC1**

September 2014

Ref. SJA stw 13012-01

Schedule of Tree Works.

GOSH, Guilford Street, London WC1

No.	Species	Recommended works
1	London Plane	Reduce the crown on the NE side to the line of the existing single storey building.
2	London Plane	Reduce the crown on the NE side to the line of the existing single storey building.
4	Tree of heaven	Fell and remove stump.
5	Tree of Heaven	Crown lift on the E side to a height of 9m above ground level to allow clearance between the boundary line to the west and the proposed building, and to allow 2m clearance from the proposed building to the south.
7	Tree of Heaven	Fell and remove stump.
8	Cotoneaster	Reduce crown on N side back to the boundary wall.

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 retained trees 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 as a result of tree works it may be necessary to demonstrate to the SNCO that good practice was implemented.

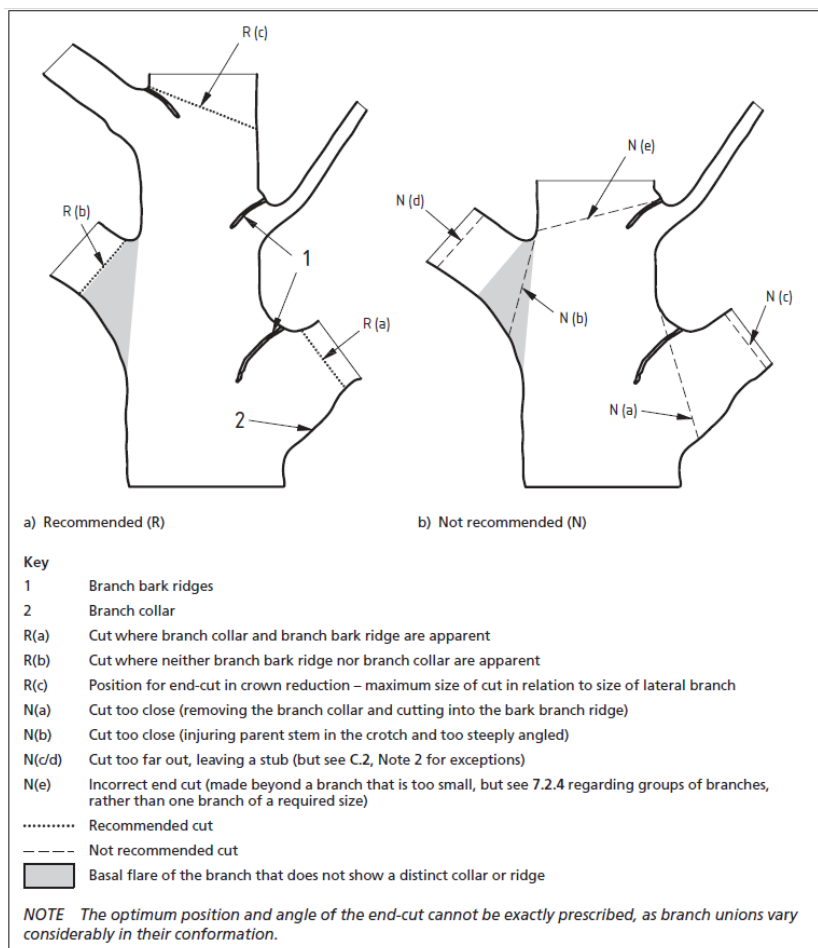
If bats are discovered when limbs are removed or trees are felled, work must stop immediately and the relevant SNCO, the local police liaison officer and if possible a licensed bat worker must be informed.

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 Lifting.

3.1. Crown lifting is defined as the removal of all soft growth and branches or parts thereof within the limits prescribed by the Schedule of Works, which are below or which extend below the height specified therein.

3.2. Ascending branches that originate below the specified height, and have no foliage below this point, shall be retained unless otherwise specified. Descending branches that originate above the specified height, and have foliage below this point, shall be reduced back to the closest appropriate junction point to the desired height.

3.3. Crown lifting may result in the canopy base being not at one single level but stepped to allow for different clearances, for example where a tree overhangs both a footway and a road where different height clearances are required.

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, so as to avoid altering the balance of the tree as a whole, 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. Tree Felling.

5.1. 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).

5.2. 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.

5.3. 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.

5.4. 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.

5.5. In order 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.

6. Stump Removal.

6.1. Stump removal is defined as the action taken to physically remove the stump of a felled tree from the ground. The schedule specifies that tree stumps are to be removed in one of the following two ways:

a) 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.

b) Removed. Stumps may be ground out as above; or alternatively may be dug or grubbed out with an excavator or a winch. The Contractor is responsible for satisfying himself as to the whereabouts of any underground services or apparatus.

Following stump removal, backfilling with previously saved topsoil or, if necessary, an imported soil of similar texture will be undertaken in 150 mm layers, with firming by treading to ensure that no air pockets are left. The soil will be left at a height of approximately 75mm above the surrounding soil, to allow for future settlement.

7. Burning.

7.1. Before starting any fires, the Contractor shall be responsible for ascertaining whether there are any local restrictions or bye-laws banning or controlling the lighting of bonfires.

7.2. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to minimise fire risks.

7.3. Fires shall be sited at least 16m from the centre of any road or highway, and at least 10m from the canopies of any retained trees. Fires shall not be lit beneath, or within 6m of any overhead power lines.

7.4. Highly inflammable materials, such as petrol, shall be kept at least 20m away from fires at all times.

7.5. Fires will not be lit with the aid of tyres.

7.6. Fires shall not be allowed to burn unattended. Fires will be controlled to prevent damage to surrounding trees and shrubs, and to prevent nuisance from smoke.

7.7. The Contractor will fully extinguish all fires before the end of each day, so that once unattended, the fire site cannot constitute any danger.

7.8. On completion of works all fire sites shall be rounded up, and all ash shall be spread over the surrounding ground. Any pieces of non-combusted debris shall be removed to a tip.

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 in connection with 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 the footpath open at all times.

9.2. The Contractor shall ensure that site transport directly or indirectly involved with the works shall at all times 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 in the vicinity of the works.

9.4. The Contractor shall warn the general public of works alongside the highway by the display of appropriate warning signs, in accordance with current Department of Transport requirements.