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## **Schedule of Trees**

**at:**

**20 South Road Bisley**

**August 2021**

**SJA ref: 21452**

# Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

## 20 South Road Bisley

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by William Hovell of Simon Jones Associates Ltd., on Thursday the 19th August 2021. Weather conditions at the time were dry with scattered cloud. Deciduous trees were in full leaf.

The information contained in this schedule covers only those trees that were examined, and reflects the condition of these specimens at the time of inspection. We did not have access to the trees from any adjacent properties; observations are thus confined to what was visible from within the site and from surrounding public areas.

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given.

Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; the assessments of risk presented in this schedule are made on the basis of a specified timeframe of two years from the survey date.

### **1. Tree no.**

Given in sequential order, commencing at "1".

### **2. TPO no.**

Number assigned to tree in the Surrey Heath Borough Council Tree Preservation Order TPO/4/86, as shown in the schedule and on the plan.

### **2. Species**

'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe.

### **3. Height**

Measured approximately, shown in metres.

### **4. Average crown spread**

The average diameter of the canopy, shown in metres. In the case of trees with greatly asymmetrical crowns, separate distances may be quoted in relation to points of the compass.

### **5. Trunk diameter**

Trunk diameter measured at approx. 1.5m above ground level; or in case of trunks that divide into separate stems between adjacent ground level and 1.5m, or at base, shown in millimetres.

### **6. Physiology.**

Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age.

### **7. Structure**

Structural condition of the tree – based on both the structure of its roots, trunk and major stems and branches, and on the presence of any structural defects or decay.

Good: No significant physiological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.

Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired morphological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Indifferent: Significant morphological or pathological defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Poor: Significant and irremediable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of early or premature collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irremediable morphological or pathological defects, creating a risk of imminent collapse.

### **8. Comments**

Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:

- Health and condition
- Safety, particularly close to areas of public access
- Structure and form
- Estimated life expectancy or potential
- Visibility and impact in the local landscape

### **9. Likelihood of Failure**

Rated in accordance with the I.S.A. "Tree Risk Assessment Manual", 2013.

- Imminent - failure most likely to occur in near future
- Probable - failure expected during specified timeframe
- Possible - failure possible but unlikely during timeframe
- Improbable - failure improbable during timeframe

### **10. Likelihood of Impacting Target**

- High - tree or branch most likely to impact a target
- Medium - tree or branch equally likely to hit or miss target
- Low - tree or branch unlikely to impact target
- Very low - chances of impacting a target are remote

### **11. Likelihood of Failure & Impact**

A factor of the likelihood of failure and the likelihood of impacting a target, in accordance with the I.S.A. "Tree Risk Assessment Manual", 2013.

- Very likely
- Likely
- Somewhat likely
- Unlikely

### **12. Consequences of Failure**

Rated in accordance with the I.S.A. "Tree Risk Assessment Manual", 2013.

- Severe - serious injury or death; high value damage
- Significant - personal injury; moderate value damage
- Minor - low to moderate damage or disruption
- Negligible - no injury; low value damage or disruption

### **13. Risk Rating**

A factor of the likelihood of failure & impact and the consequences of failure, in accordance with the I.S.A. "Tree Risk Assessment Manual", 2013.

- Extreme
- High
- Moderate
- Low

### **14. Works**

Indication of whether remedial works are recommended.

### **Schedule of Tree Works**

#### **1. 20 South Road, Bisley.**

#### **2. Tree no.**

Given in sequential order, commencing at "1".

#### **3. Species**

'Common names' are given, as in main schedule.

#### **4. Recommended works**

Works recommended to abate the identified hazard.

#### **5. Response time**

Assessed in accordance with "Well-maintained Highways", Code of Practice for Highway Maintenance Management (July 2005).

R.1. - Make safe or prune within 24 hrs;

R.2. - Make safe or prune within 5 working days;

R.3. - works to carried out within 6 months;

R.4. - works to carried out when practicable, subject to application approval, 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.

**Schedule of Tree Works**  
**20 South Road Bisley**

<b>Tree No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Recommended works</b>	<b>Response Time</b>
1	English oak	Re-inspect within 12 months of planned felling works to assess impact.	R4
2	Common lime	Re-inspect within 12 months of planned felling works to assess impact.	R4
3	Common Beech	Re-inspect within 12 months of planned felling works to assess impact.	R4
4	Beech	Re-inspect within 12 months of planned felling works to assess impact.	R4
5	Beech	Re-inspect within 12 months of planned felling works to assess impact.	R4
6	Scots pine	Remove to ground level.	R4
7	Scots pine	Re-inspect within 12 months of planned felling works to assess impact.	R4
8	English oak	Re-inspect within 12 months of planned felling works to assess impact.	R4
9	Scots pine	Remove to ground level.	R4
10	Scots pine	Remove to ground level.	R4
11	English oak	Remove to ground level.	R4
12	English oak	Remove to ground level.	R4
13	English oak	Remove to ground level.	R4

**Reasons for works**

The overriding purpose of these works has come from the residents desire to make better use of their garden space, more than half of which is dominated by trees at present. Therefore, we have sought to achieve a specification that suits the residents' reasonable use and enjoyment of their garden whilst ensuring the proposed works do not have a significant detrimental impact on the character and appearance of the area or on amenity value.

The trees situated in the garden of 20 South Road, Bisley form part of larger belt of trees between South Road and Arethusa Way. In No. 20 they are growing densely, the presence of the TPO having been a likely contributor to the lack of management that might have seen the tree belt thinned out. As a consequence, many of the trees are drawn up, suppressed and have significant crown imbalances. The removal of the specified individuals not only prevents the imbalanced crowns from becoming further overextended and thus a potential hazard to the dwelling and its occupants but also creates space for the retained specimens to spread more evenly and reduce the need for remedial pruning in future years.

The specimens with both the greatest long term potential as well as those with the most visibility from the public realm have been selected for retention.

## Specification

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.

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 of 1981, amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild birds
- Damage or destroy nests that are in use or are being built
- 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.
- Take or destroy eggs

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.**

### **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 into, and damaging buildings, equipment, vehicles and 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.

### **12. Stump Removal.**

12.1. 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:

12.2. **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.

12.1. **Removed.** Stumps may be ground out as above; or alternatively may be dug or grubbed out

### **16. Removal of Arisings.**

16.1. 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.

16.2. 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.

16.3. 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.

16.4. 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.

16.7. All arisings between 150mm and 300mm in diameter ('cordwood') are to be cut into equal lengths of 1.2m and stacked neatly in cords, at least 2m from the footpath. These stacks should measure no more than 2.4m in length, 1.2m in width, and 1.2m in height, and should be secured at either end by a minimum of two stout stakes driven into the ground to prevent collapse.