

ADC PARKS & GREENSPACE ARBORICULTURE

FROM: Dafydd Lloyd

TO: Simon Davies

PLANNING APPLICATION: AW/179/15/T

ADDRESS: 4 Seabrook Close Aldwick PO21 3UT

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Reduce canopy of upper boughs & branches by 2.5-3m to 1 No. Silver Birch tree.

INSPECTION DATE: 05/08/2015

RECOMMENDATION:

Objection ☒ No Objection ☐ Split Decision ☐

Comment ☒ Recommendation ☒ Suggested Conditions ☒

Tree Replacement ☐ Dead/Dangerous ☐ CA & Amenity Value ☐

T1 Species: Silver Birch *Betula pendula* **Height:** 11 meters **Average Branch Spread:** 5 meters **Crown Condition:** good **Form:** fair **Age Class:** over mature

Comments:

- The tree cited in this application is standing in the garden of 4 Seabrook Close on the boundary with a neighbouring property. **T1** is easily visible to the public from the highway outside.
- From the site inspection it is clear that **T1** is suffering from slight suppression to the lower section of **T1** (from the neighbouring hedge line). This has caused the upper half of the canopy to compensate and put on extra lateral growth extensions; whilst lower half of the canopy branches have reduced in lateral spread.
- The applicants request to reduce the top half of the crown lateral extensional growth is likely to reduce the chance of failures occurring to these elongated upper limbs. I would however object to the amount the applicant has requested for removal. I would suggest a lateral reduction of no more than 2 meters to the outlined section of upper canopy.

Recommendation:

- I would like to object to the amount the applicants wish to reduce **T1** by, and **would advocate a lateral reduction of no more than 2 meters as a more suitable reduction to undertake to T1.**

- **When completing the applied for operation the following condition are to be adhered to;**

Conditions:

Crown Reduction

All side branches to be retained should be at least **1/3rd** in diameter of the removed branch. Pruning cuts must be flat and smooth, kept as small as possible by cutting at an optimum angle and should not exceed **100mm** in diameter.

REASON: In the interests of the trees continued health and vitality and to accord with current industry guidelines and sound arboricultural practice.

Crown Clean

The Crown Clean should consist of deadwood and stub removal where all cuts should be made to the branch collar. Where crossing branches are encountered the weaker branch/branches should be reduced or removed to avoid contact between them. The remaining branch/branches should be shortened as appropriate to relieve 'end weight' and sudden exposure by reducing the leaf bearing branch tips by no more than 30%.

REASON: In the interests of the trees continued health and vitality and to accord with current industry guidelines and sound arboricultural practice.

Crown Lift

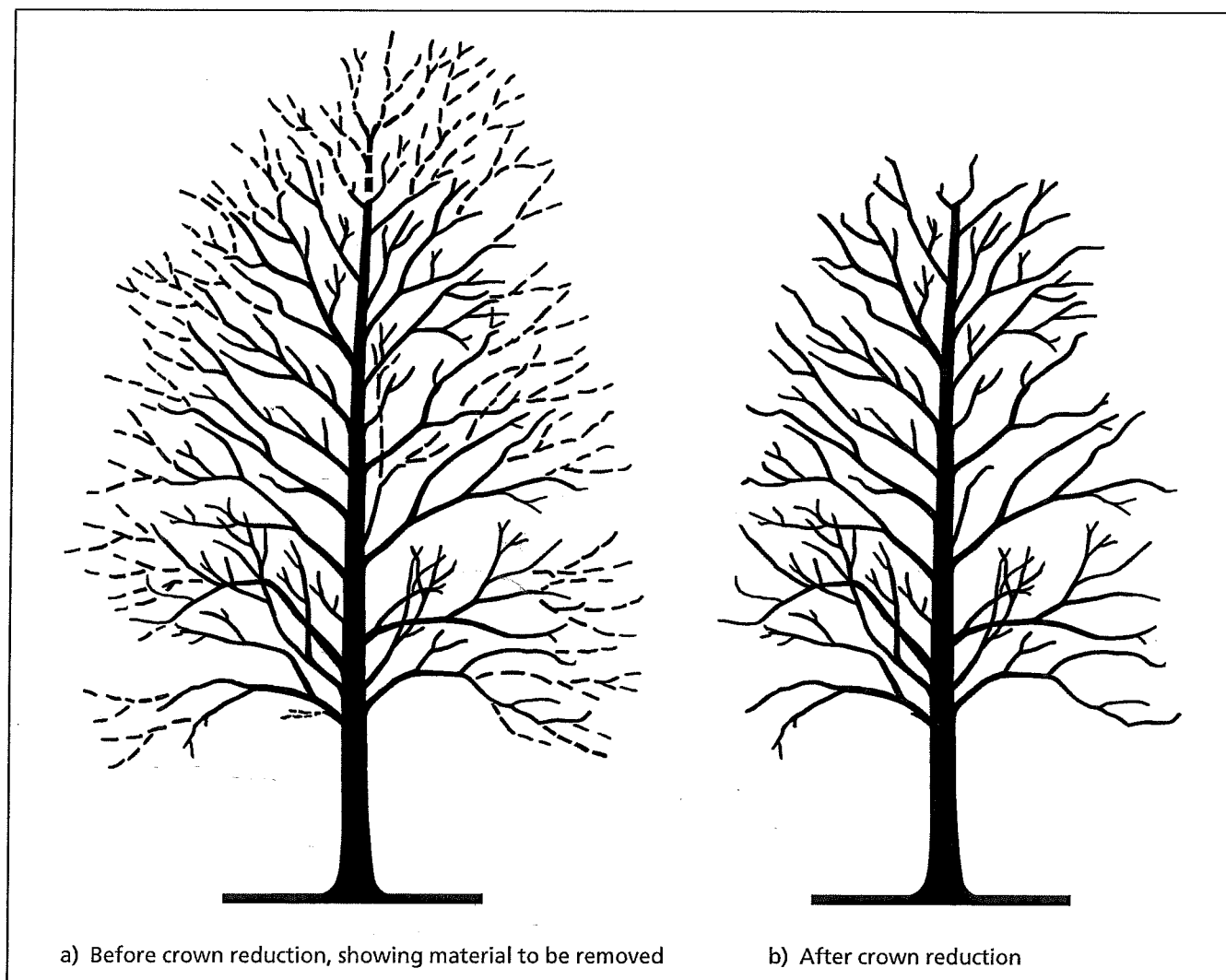
Branches found within the clearance height having diameters greater than **100mm** should be shortened and no more than 15% of the leaf bearing growth of that branch should be removed to facilitate the unobstructed free passage of vehicles and pedestrians.

REASON: In the interests of the trees continued health and vitality and to accord with current industry guidelines and sound arboricultural practice.

Dafydd Lloyd
Arun District Council
Tree Officer

When specifying crown reduction and/or reshaping to create clearance from another structure or tree (see 7.8 and 7.9), the points between which the clearance will be measured should be stated.

Figure 4 Diagrammatic illustration of crown reduction



7.7.3 Follow-up work after crown reduction or reshaping

Following crown reduction or reshaping, the crown should generally be managed in accordance with one of the following objectives:

- to continue a phased programme of further crown reduction (see also Annex C);
- to maintain the reduced crown as a framework for cyclic management, whereby the new branches are periodically cut back close to their points of origin (as in pollarding; see 7.10);
- to establish a new framework by "shoot renewal pruning", so that the crown attains a relatively natural appearance but remains smaller than before the reduction or reshaping.

To achieve the last of the above objectives, the new branches should be tip-pruned and thinned so as to encourage the growth of secondary branches, which should in turn be pruned and thinned as required to maintain the desired shape, size and density of crown.

Figure 2 Positions of final cuts

