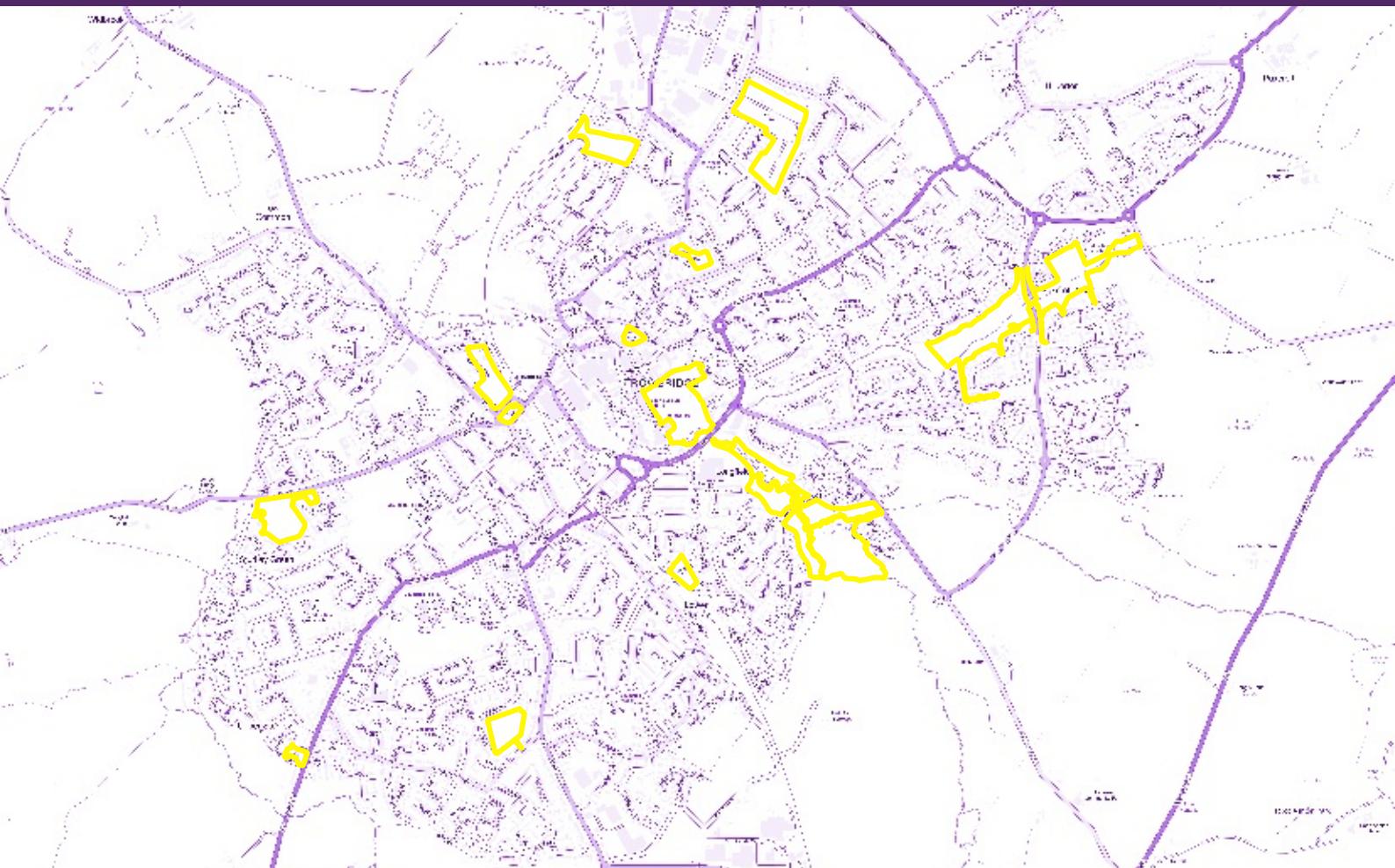


# Tree work specification: Trowbridge Town Council sites, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. BA14

To gain access to the site contact:  
**General Manager:** Carl Maddox  
**Phone no:** 01225 765 072  
**Email:** carl.maddox@trowbridge.gov.uk



Queries relating to tree work  
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**Email:** chris@barrell.uk  
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**Web:** [www.barrelltreecare.co.uk](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk)  
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**Phone:** 01425 651470

## Introduction

This tree work specification consisting of a text explanatory preamble followed by site specific photographs of each tree and its location. The photographs may also be annotated to assist understanding the required work.

The work described in the schedule is intentionally brief, to be read in the context of BS 3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations, and interpreted by a qualified and experienced professional, with the following clarifications:

- **Fell:** Fell or dismantle the tree leaving the stump cut close to ground level, and no higher than 10 cm above the surrounding ground level.
- **Habitat:** Ecological diversity is an important tree management objective that is often enhanced by leaving standing and fallen dead and decaying wood. The 'Habitat' option is an alternative to complete removal, with the intention that trunks are reduced in size to the specified height to remove any significant risk. Any long side branches should be reduced in length to remove any significant risk of them failing and causing harm, but as much live foliage should be left on the tree as possible to keep it alive, if it is not already dead. The approximate height of the standing trunk is indicated in the schedule, but it is for the climbing arborist to make the final decision based on the prevailing circumstances.
- **Stabilise dead wood:** Dead and dying branches can be important habitat to retain on trees where possible. As explained in 7.3.2 of BS 3998, 'Stabilise dead wood' means pruning enough to prevent dead wood falling and causing harm, but not necessarily removing every bit. Where appropriate, as much as possible should be left on the tree if there is no significant risk of it falling and causing harm. The extent of pruning will be a judgement for the climbing arborist based on knowledge of the tree species and observations of the tree surroundings.
- **Re-pollard / prune to previous pruning points:** This can sometimes leave long side branches that were not previously pruned. In addition to the obvious pruning, any side branches that have become over-extended and out of proportion to the new pruned crown should be reduced in length with the aim of establishing a natural and flowing crown outline.
- **Reduce by:** As explained in 7.7 and Figure 4 of BS 3998, this specifies the approximate extent of the outer crown to be removed. It includes any appropriate side branch reduction, with the primary intention of establishing a natural and flowing crown outline to provide a framework for sustainable future growth.
- **Reduce to:** This applies to overgrown shrubs and small trees that need reducing in height and specifies the approximate finished height after pruning. It includes any appropriate side branch reduction necessary to address any side branches

and stems left vulnerable to storm damage.

- **Reform hedge/screen:** This is for overgrown hedges and screening that needs to be reduced to the specified height to reform the screen, which includes the proportionate reduction of any long side stems and branches that may be lower than the specified height.
- **Lift:** As explained in 7.6 and Figure 3 of BS 3998, this specifically applies to all minor side branches/epicormics originating from the trunk, and to low hanging branches from higher main structural branches, with the intention of removing all foliage up to the specified height. This would not normally include large structural branches unless specifically noted.
- **Maintenance:** This is intended to remove branches causing a nuisance and inconvenience to the normal use of the property, and generally includes lifting up to 6–7 m above roads and up 3–4 m above footpaths, and cutting back from road and path boundaries by up to 1–2 m. It also includes pruning back to clear structures, e.g., buildings, service cables, and lights, by up to 1–2 m.
- **Cut ivy:** Ivy plays an important role within the wider ecosystem because it flowers in autumn and develops fruits over winter, providing essential food and shelter for a wide range of animals. Where ivy is obscuring parts of the tree that require closer checking, or where it may be causing harm, it can be cut at the base and stripped from the stem up to about 1 m to allow a more thorough check at the next visit.
- **Managing vulnerable branches caused by tree works:** Sometimes, work recommendations can expose branches on the subject tree or those adjacent to it, making them vulnerable to storm damage. In principle, this should be anticipated and addressed in the work recommendations, but sometimes it is not possible to specify every detail until the primary work is completed. Where a contractor carrying out the work assesses that it has resulted in branches becoming more vulnerable to storm damage, minor pruning should be carried out to remove any significant risks. Alternatively, the concerns must be reported in writing to the supervising officer.

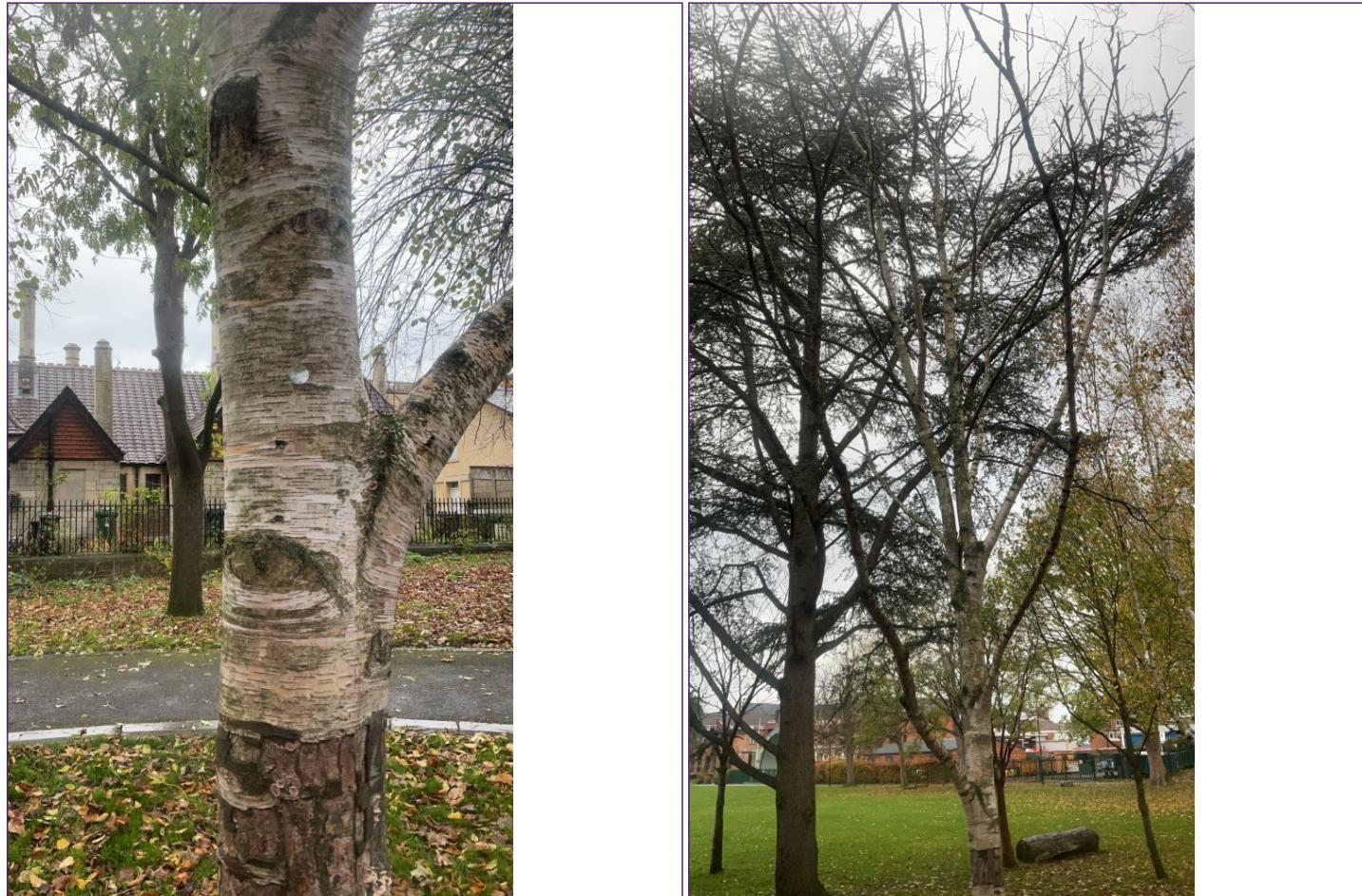
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-101	Maple	Dead	Fell	



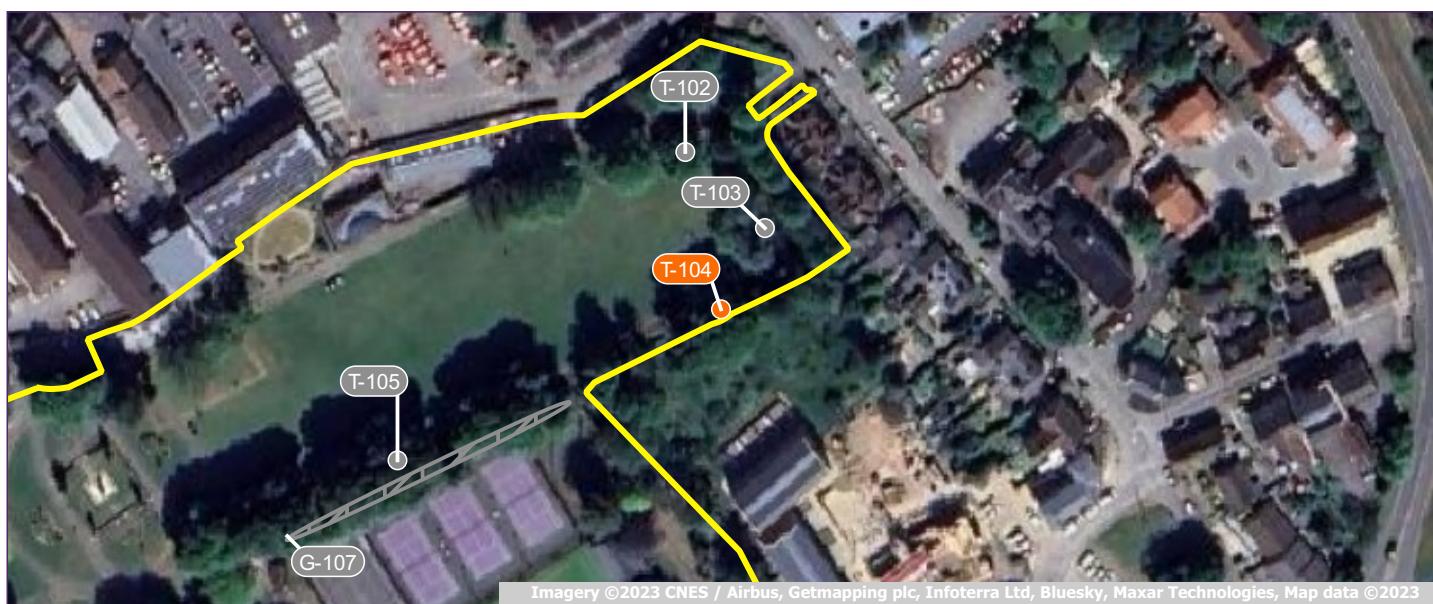
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-102	Sycamore	Decay in trunk at 1 m, dieback to central stem	Fell	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-103	Birch	Dead	Fell	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-104	Sycamore	Significant deadwood over path and light	Stabilise dead wood	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-105	Horse chestnut	Decay through stem, spiral crack up to crown break at 5 m	Fell	



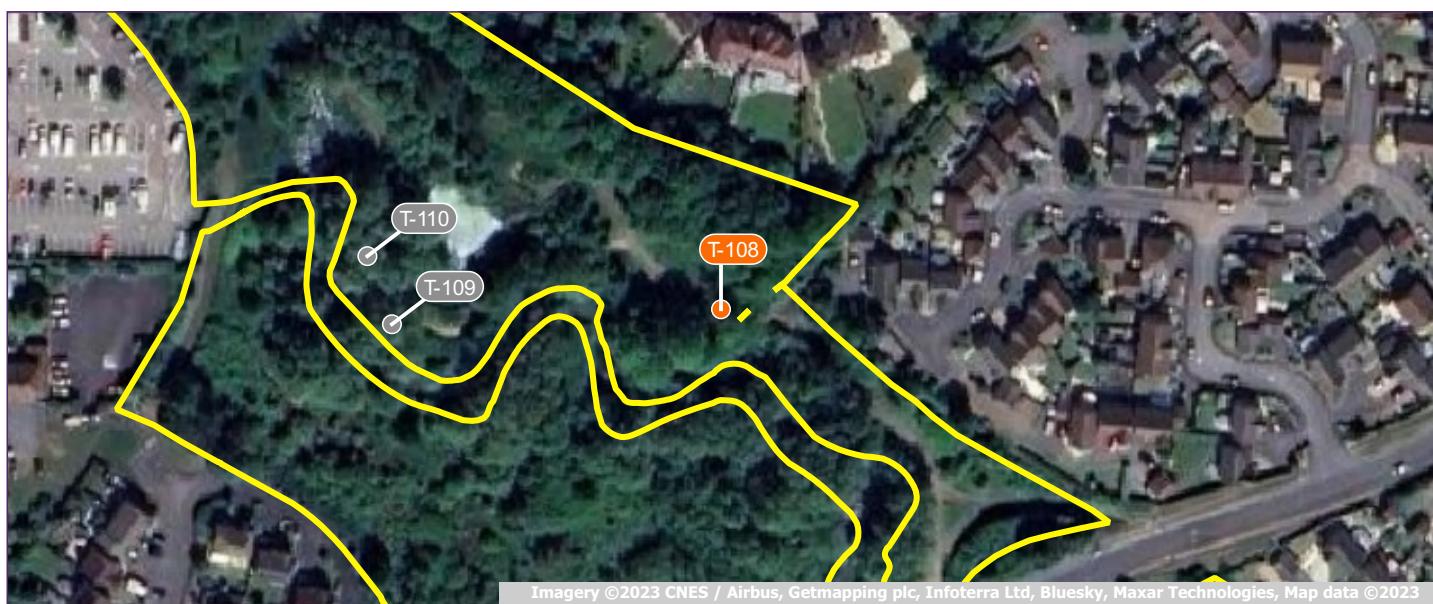
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-106	Plane	Dead	Fell	



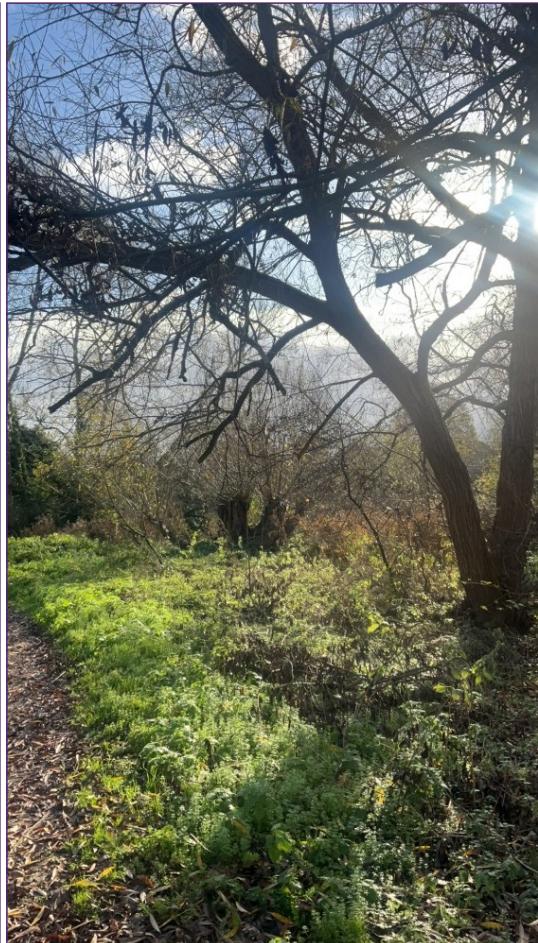
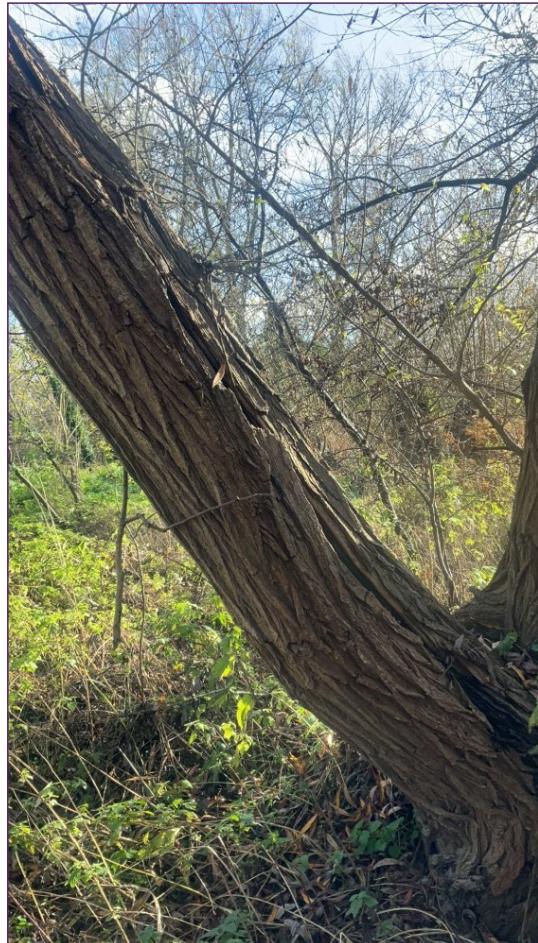
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
G-107	Lime	Line of 12 trees, lapsed pollards, poor upper branch structure, overhanging courts	Re-pollard	



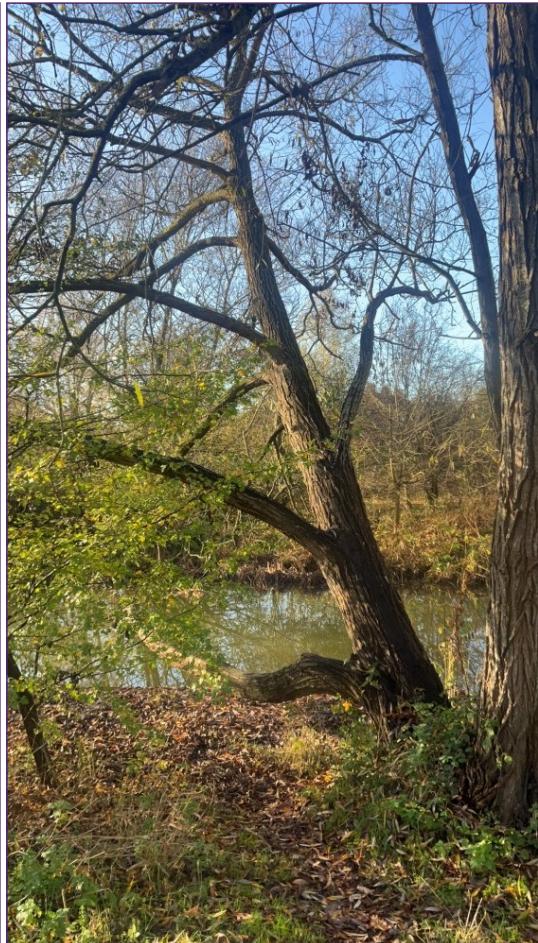
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-108	Ash	Ash dieback disease (>75% defoliation)	Habitat to 4 m	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-109	Willow	Hazard beam crack through stem over footpath	Reduce defective stem to leave 4 m	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-110	Willow	Stem over river cracked at 0.5 m	Reduce stem over river to leave 4 m	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
G-111	Lime	5 no. pollarded trees up against boundary wall. Significant decay through stem of tagged tree.	Pollard 4 trees, fell tagged tree	



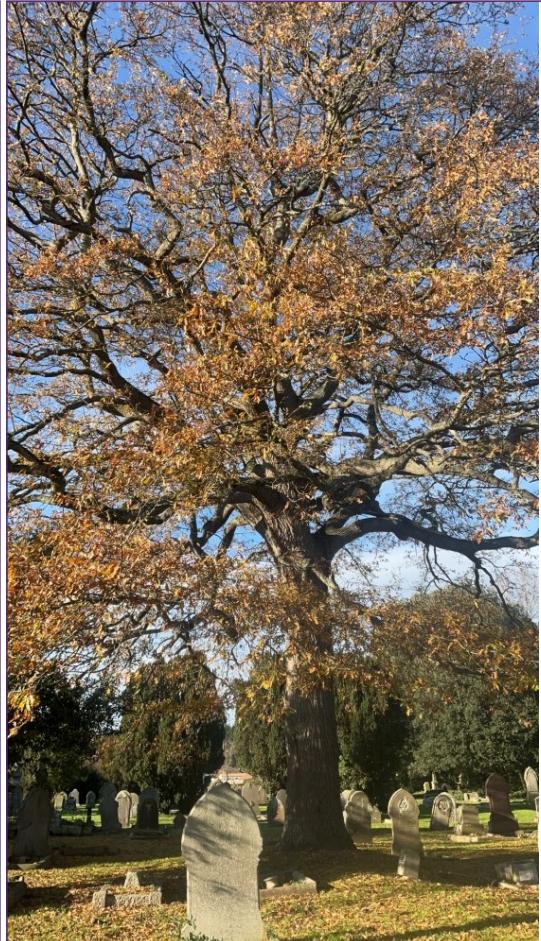
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
G-112	Lime, Variegated maple	6 no pollarded trees, significant decay through all trees. Replacements have been initiated, and consideration should be given to replacing all of them.	Re-pollard	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
G-113	Purple plum, hawthorn	Broken limbs over playground boundary	Remove broken limbs	



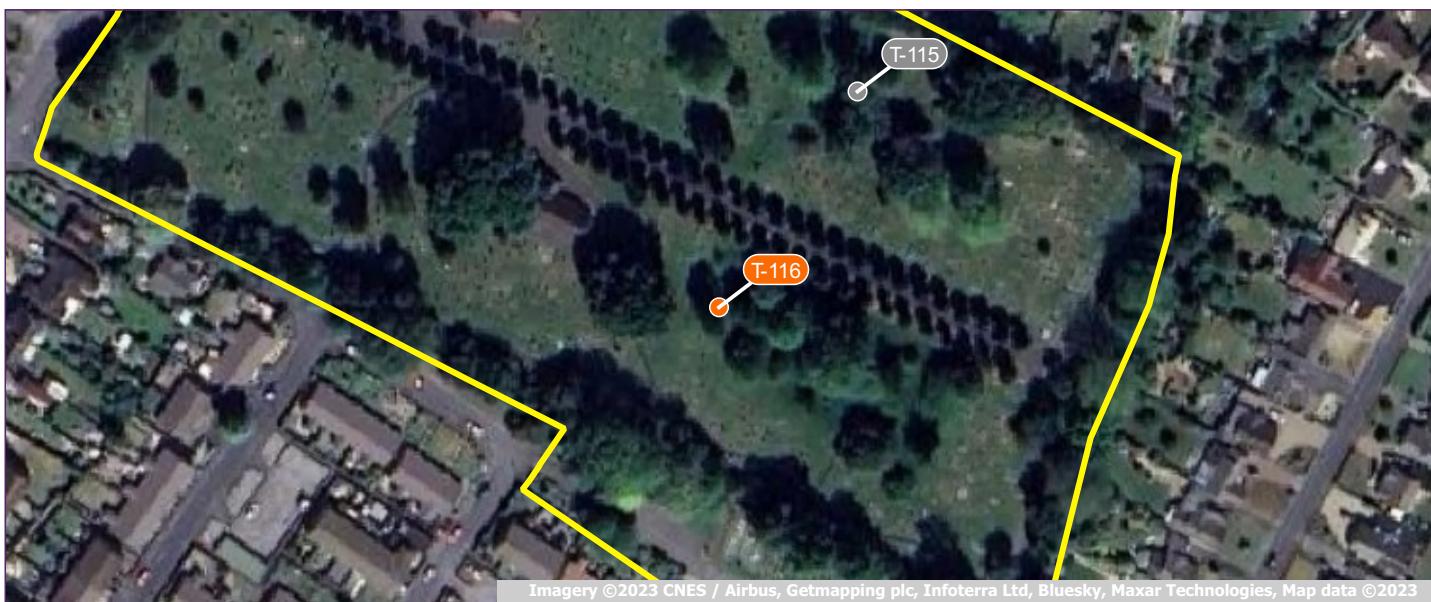
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-114	Turkey oak	Dead wood (throughout crown)	Stabilise dead wood	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-115	Poplar	Storm damage (in upper crown), broken branches	Stabilise deadwood, and remove broken branches	



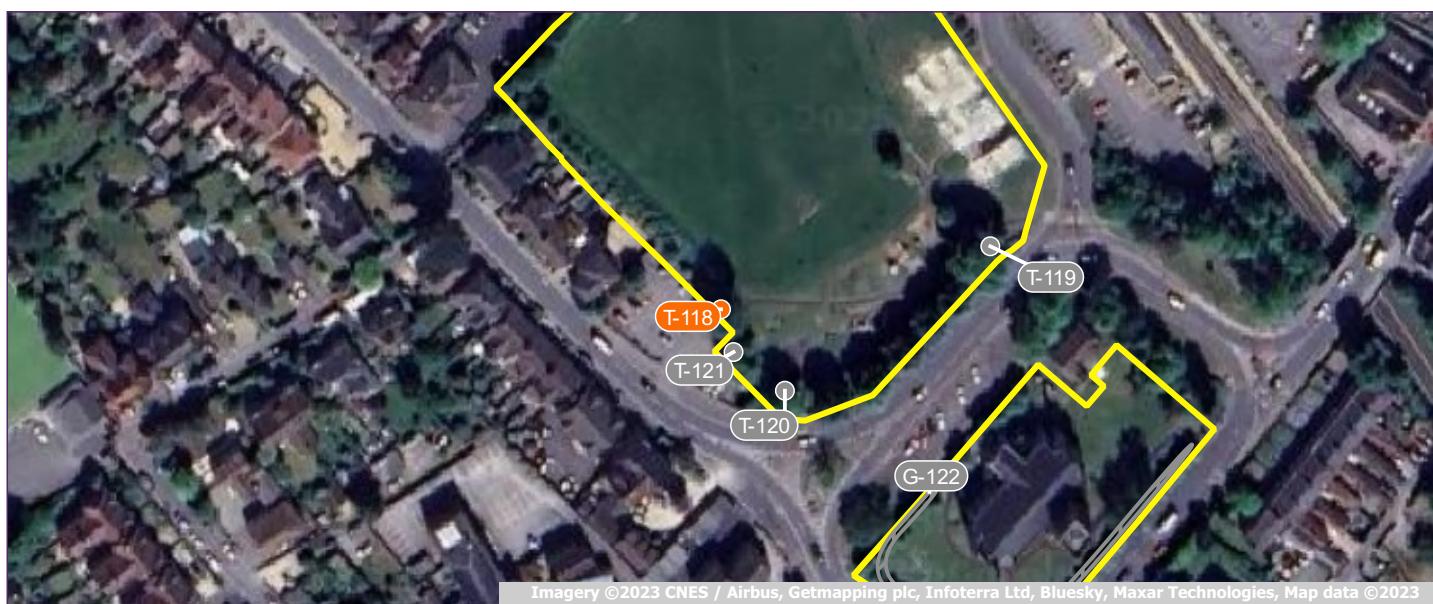
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-116	Lawson cypress	Storm damage (severe in need of remedial works)	Stabilise vulnerable branches	



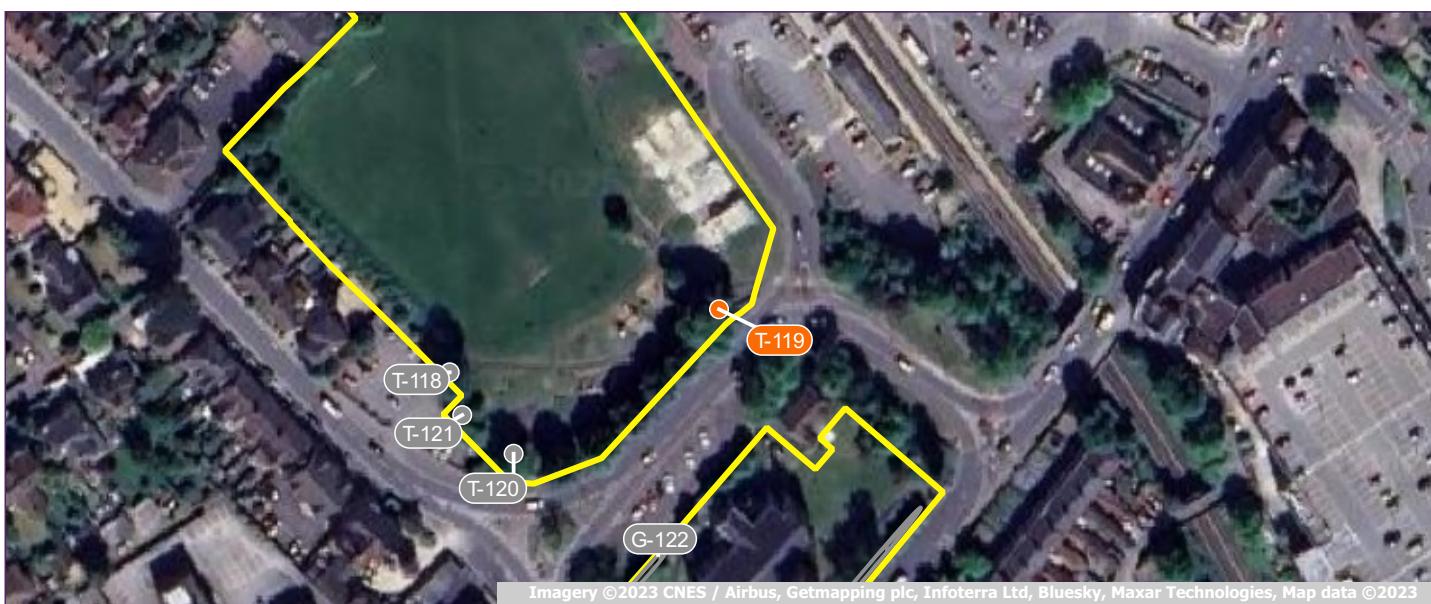
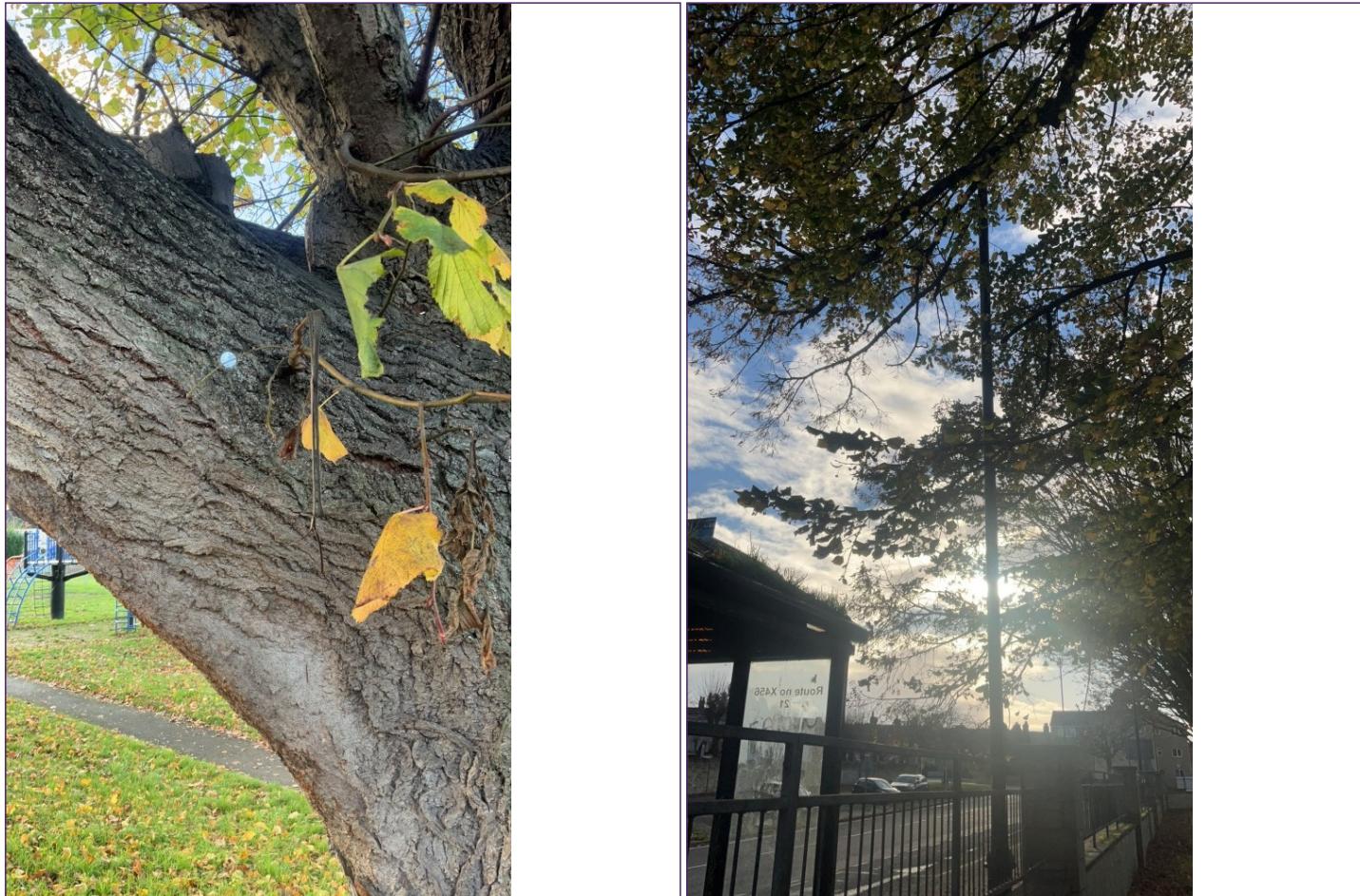
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-117	Turkey oak	Significant, large and mature fungal brackets present at base. Wide, squat crown, but exposed. Important landscape tree, benches and graves beneath. Retention only possible if tree is fenced off to prevent access beneath. Replacement essential if felled.	Fell	



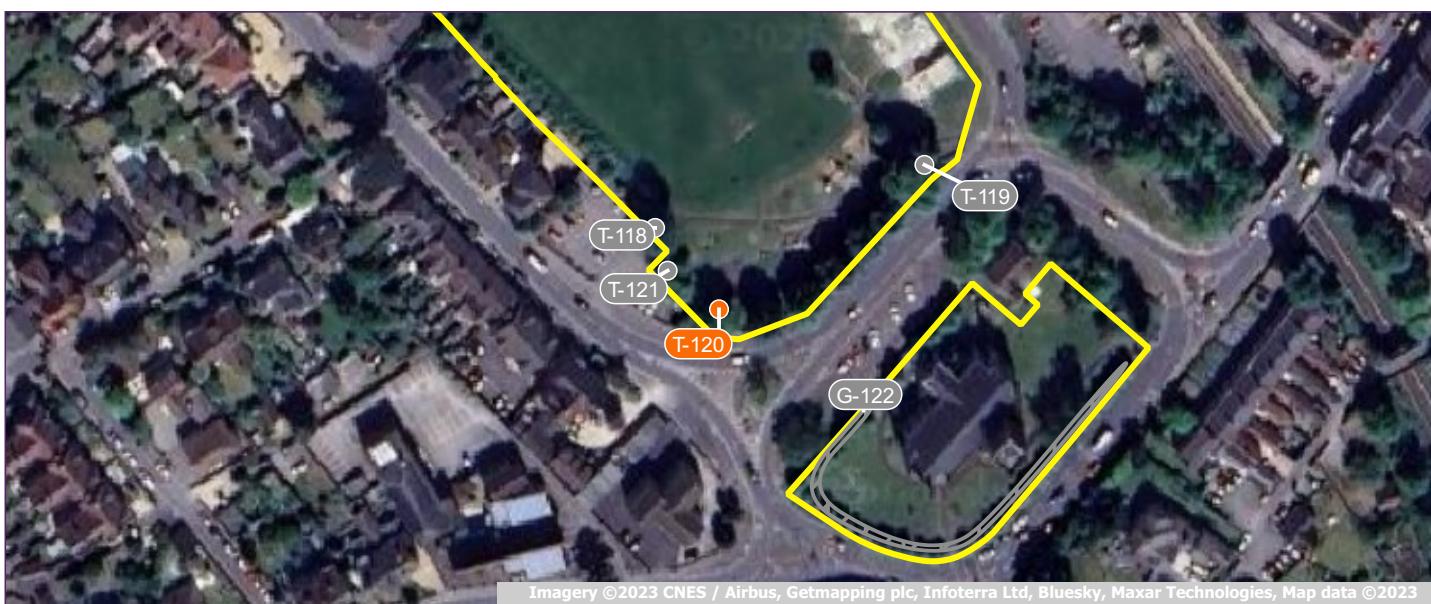
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-118	Sycamore	Previously pollarded, significant decay through stem, ivy clad	Re-pollard	



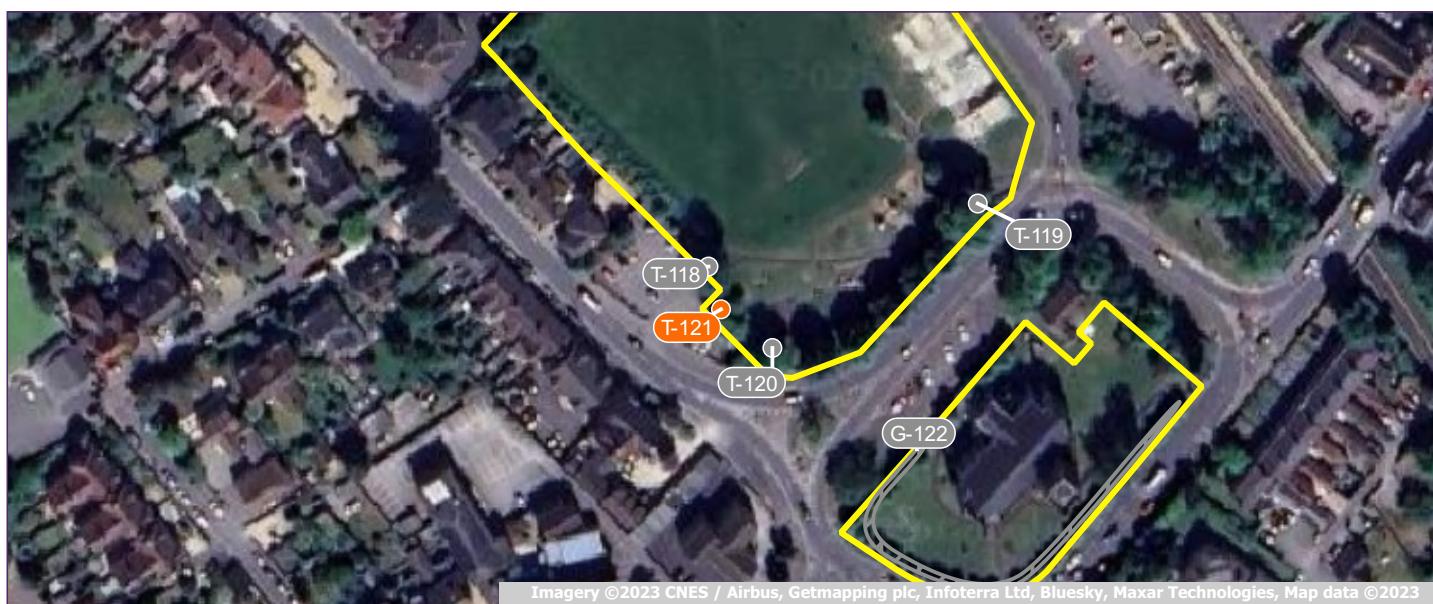
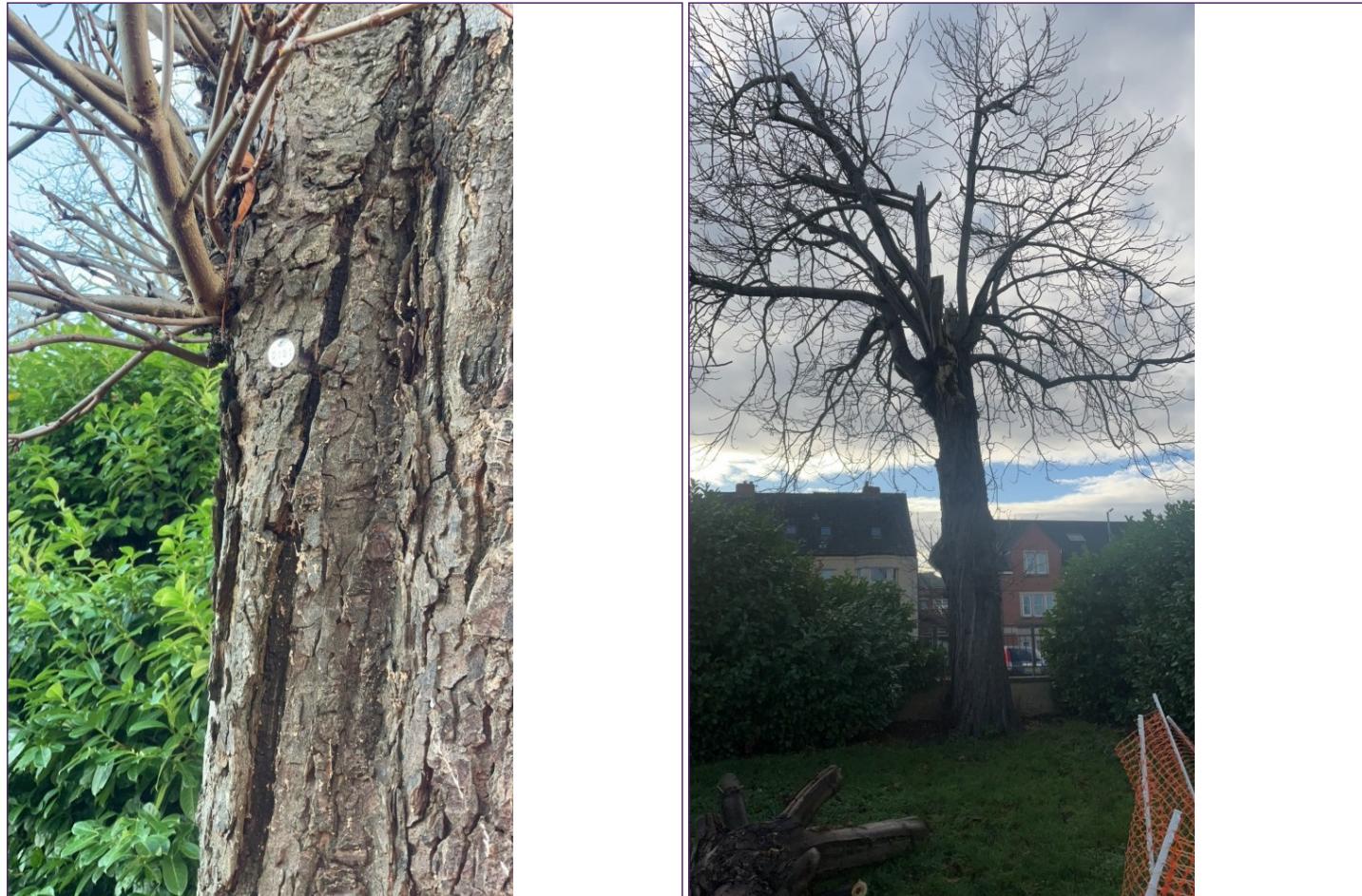
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-119	Lime	Interference with light column	Prune branches interfering with light column to give a clearance of 2 m	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-120	Horse chestnut	Decay in trunk at 1 m	Fell	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-121	Horse chestnut	Failed limbs, significant decay in stem	Fell	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
G-122	Lime	Line of pollarded trees around churchyard.	Re-pollard	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-123	Oak	Declining condition, deadwood over road, dieback	Reduce/shape whole tree by 5 m	



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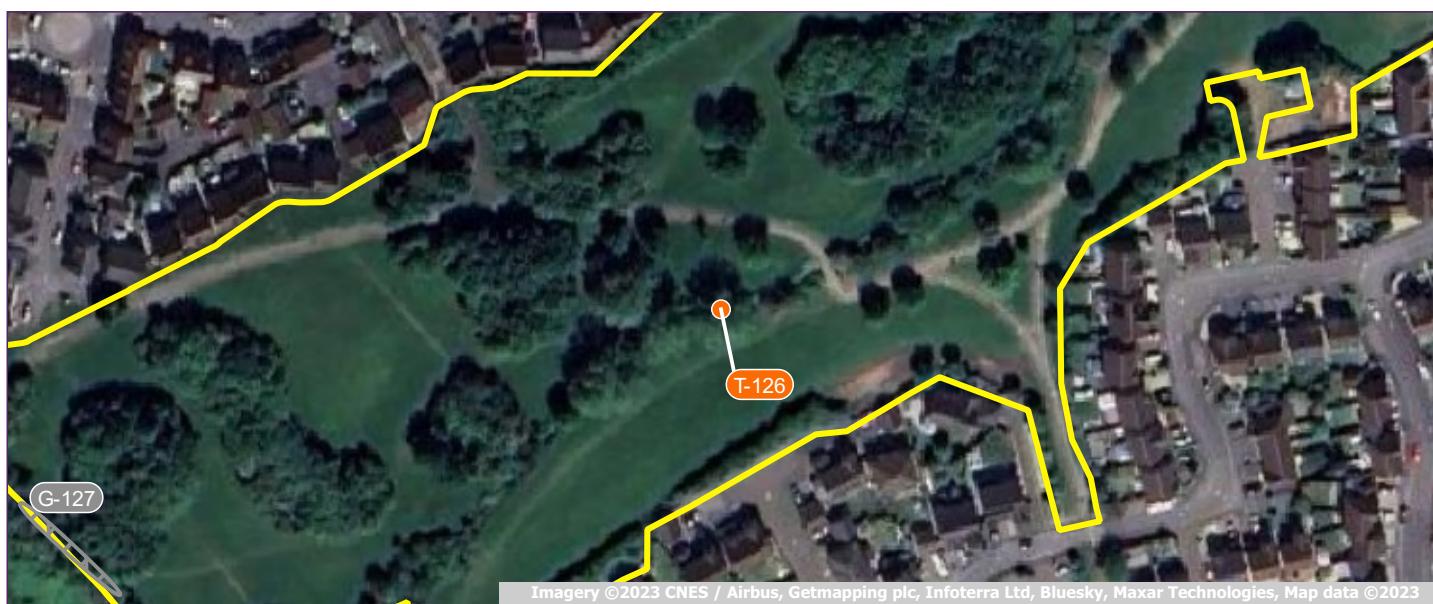
Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
G-124	Elm	3 dead stems	Fell	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
G-125	Elm	Multiple dead stems	Fell	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
T-126	Crack willow	Old pollard, several failed limbs, hollow stem	Re-pollard	



Item	Species	Comments	Recommendations	Price
G-127	Elm	3 dead stems	Habitat to 3 m	



Item	Species	Recommendations	Price
T-101	Maple	Fell	
T-102	Sycamore	Fell	
T-103	Birch	Fell	
T-104	Sycamore	Stabilise dead wood	
T-105	Horse chestnut	Fell	
T-106	Plane	Fell	
G-107	Lime	Re-pollard	
T-108	Ash	Habitat to 4 m	
T-109	Willow	Reduce defective stem to leave 4 m	
T-110	Willow	Reduce stem over river to leave 4 m	
G-111	Lime	Pollard 4 trees, fell tagged tree	
G-112	Lime, Variegated maple	Re-pollard	
G-113	Purple plum, hawthorn	Remove broken limbs	
T-114	Turkey oak	Stabilise dead wood	
T-115	Poplar	Stabilise deadwood, and remove broken branches	
T-116	Lawson cypress	Stabilise vulnerable branches	
T-117	Turkey oak	Fell	
T-118	Sycamore	Re-pollard	
T-119	Lime	Prune branches interfering with light column to give a clearance of 2 m	
T-120	Horse chestnut	Fell	
T-121	Horse chestnut	Fell	
G-122	Lime	Re-pollard	
T-123	Oak	Reduce/shape whole tree by 5 m	
G-124	Elm	Fell	
G-125	Elm	Fell	
T-126	Crack willow	Re-pollard	
G-127	Elm	Habitat to 3 m	

Total estimated costs