



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

17 CROSS ROAD  
TADWORTH  
SURREY KT20 5ST

Tel.: (01737) 813058  
E-mail: [sja@sjatrees.co.uk](mailto:sja@sjatrees.co.uk)

Directors: Simon R. M. Jones Dip. Arb. (RFS), FArborA.,  
RCArborA. (Managing)  
Frank P. S. Spooner BSc (Hons), MArborA, TechCert  
(ArborA)

## Schedule of Tree Works

at:

### St Pancras Church, Euston Road



**January 2024**

Ref. SJA stw 22237-01a

## Schedule of Tree Works

### St Pancras Church, Euston Road - Trees covered by TPO (and growing within Bloomsbury Conservation Area)

No.	Species	Recommended works
1	London plane	<p>East side: reduce crown back to 9m from centre of trunk to reduce the weight of this branch and the overhang of the church garden.</p> <p>South side: reduce lower canopy back to 2.5m from the north flank wall of the church, or to c. 9.5m from centre of trunk; reduce high branch back to 10.5m from centre of trunk so it no longer overhangs the roof of the church.</p> <p>South-west side: reduce large ascending branch that originates at 8m above ground level and grows to the SW over Upper Woburn Place back to c. 10m from the centre of the trunk; and lightly reduce sub-branch above this to minimise protrusion beyond remainder of crown.</p> <p>North-west side: crown lift low branches to 3.5m above footway and to 6m above carriageway (feeder lane from Euston Road into Upper Woburn Place): remove descending branches from group of epicormic growths on trunk at 7m; cut back basal suckers that are growing through the railings, to remove impediments to pedestrians.</p> <p>Throughout crown: remove any deadwood of 50mm diameter or greater at point of origin.</p>
2	London plane	<p>North side: reduce to provide 2.5m clearance from roof and south flank of Saint Pancras Parish Church.</p> <p>East side: reduce crown overhang of church gardens to 12m from trunk.</p> <p>South side: reduce as necessary to remove overhang of adjacent building (Central House, No. 14 Upper Woburn Place) and to provide a minimum clearance from the north flank of this building of 2.5m.</p> <p>West side: lightly reduce back to approx. 7m from trunk; reduce long ascending limb to the south-west to reduce weight and to remove its protrusion beyond the remainder of the crown (to c. 3<sup>rd</sup> fork beneath previous reduction point).</p> <p>Throughout crown: remove any deadwood of 50mm diameter or greater at point of origin.</p>

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.

**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 during tree works it may be necessary to demonstrate to the SNCO that good practice was implemented.

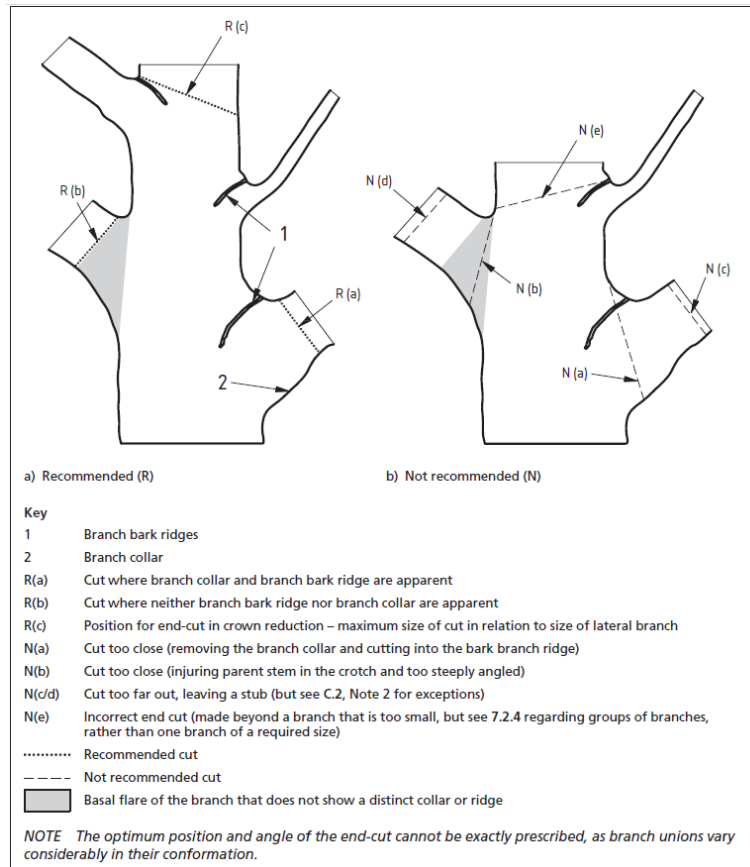
If bats are discovered when limbs are removed or trees are felled, work must stop immediately and the relevant SNCO, the local police liaison officer and if possible, a licensed bat worker must be informed.

## **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. Dead-wooding

2.1. 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 50mm in diameter or above at their point of origin.

2.2. 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.

## 3. Selective pruning

3.1. Selective pruning is defined as the removal or shortening of individual branches for a specific reason.

3.2. 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).

3.3. 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.

#### **4. Crown lifting**

4.1. 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.

4.2. 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.

4.3. 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 carriageway (which have different clearance requirements).

#### **5. Crown reduction**

5.1. 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.

5.2. The crown should normally be reduced in proportion to its original shape, to avoid altering the form of the tree, 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.

5.3. Reduction may be of the entire crown, or of one part of the crown. The extent of reduction is given in metres.

5.4. 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.

5.5. 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.

## **6. Removal of arisings**

6.1. 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.

6.2. 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 arising from tipping shall be borne by the contractor.

6.3. 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.

6.4. 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.

## **7. Working alongside the public highway**

7.1. 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 close to the works.

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