

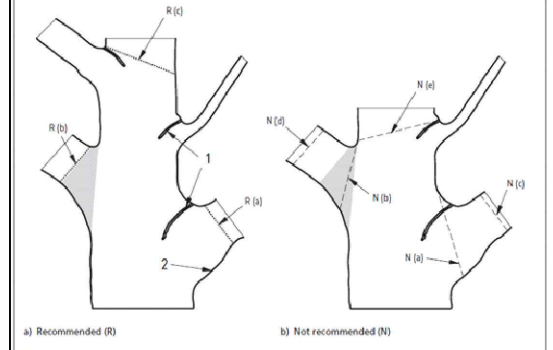
Pruning

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.

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.

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. 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. Injury to the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut will also be avoided.

The contractor shall relate the position of any individual final pruning cut to the form of the canopy as a whole, so that upon completion of the work the tree has as natural an appearance (for the species) as constraints allow.



- Key
- 1 Branch bark ridge
 - 2 Branch collar
 - R10 Cut where branch collar and branch bark ridge are apparent
 - R10a Cut where neither branch bark ridge nor branch collar are apparent
 - R10b Position for end cut in crown reduction - maximum size of cut in relation to size of lateral branch
 - N10 Cut too close (removing the branch collar and setting into the bark branch ridge)
 - N10a Cut too close (leaving parent stem in the crotch and too steeply angled)
 - N10b Cut too far out, leaving a stub (over 2.5m for evergreens)
 - N10c Incorrect end cut (made beyond a branch that is too small, but see 7.2.4 regarding groups of branches, rather than one branch of a required size)
 - Recommended cut
 - Not recommended cut
 - Basal flare of the branch that does not show a distinct collar or ridge
- NOTE: The optimum position and angle of the end cut cannot be exactly prescribed, as branch unions vary considerably in their conformation.

Crown Lifting

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.

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.

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.

Crown Reduction

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.

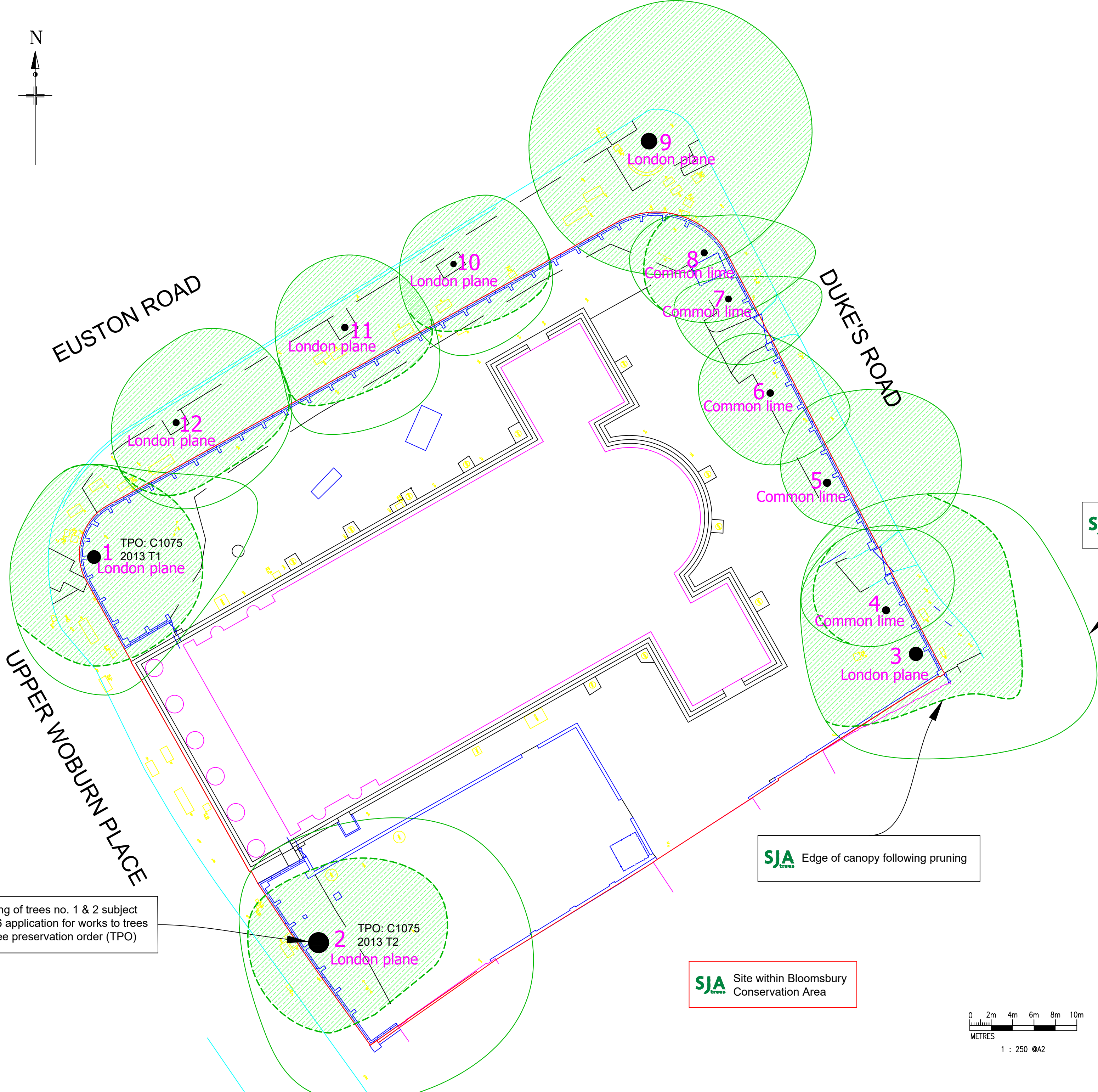
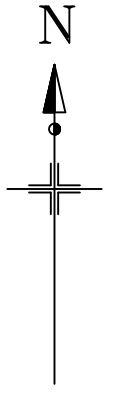
Reduction may be of the entire crown, or of one part of the crown. The extent of reduction is given in metres.

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. 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. The contractor shall relate the position of any individual final pruning cut to the form of the canopy as a whole, so that upon completion of the work the tree has as natural an appearance (for the species) as constraints allow.

Dead-Wooding

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 25mm in diameter or above at their point of origin.

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.



Arboricultural Impacts: Summary (For details, see below)		
Impact		No. of Trees
Trees to be removed		0
Trees to be pruned		10
Trees to be pruned (For full details, see SJA schedule of tree works*)		
No.	Species	Works (Outline only)
3	London plane	Reduce crown to clear from adjacent property to south; and to reduce weight of over-extended branches. Remove any deadwood of 50mm diameter or greater at point of origin.
4	Lime	Crown lift above Duke's Road and above church car park; reduce over-extended branches; remove dead wood and branch stubs.
5	Lime	Crown lift above Duke's Road and above church car park; reduce over-extended branches; remove dead wood and branch stubs.
6	Lime	Crown lift above Duke's Road and above church car park; reduce over-extended branches; remove dead wood and branch stubs.
7	Lime	Crown lift above Duke's Road and above church car park; reduce over-extended branches; remove dead wood and branch stubs.
8	Lime	Crown lift above Duke's Road and above church car park; reduce over-extended branches; remove dead wood and branch stubs.
9	London plane	Crown lift branches that overhang the church garden to minimum 3m above ground level.
10	London plane	Crown lift to 3.5m above ground level in church garden. Reduce overhanging canopy back to 2.5m from site boundary.
11	London plane	Crown lift to 3.5m above ground level in church garden. Reduce overhanging canopy back to 2.5m from site boundary.
12	London plane	Crown lift to 3.5m above ground level in church garden. Reduce overhanging canopy back to 2.5m from site boundary.

Pruning is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree work, BS3998: 2010. Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees.

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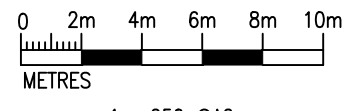
Pruning will be undertaken according to the principles of good arboricultural practice as stated in Arboriculture Research Note ARN 48 'A Definition of the Best Pruning Position' (AAIS, 1983). When removing branches, care will be taken to cut back to the branch bark collar or ridge so as not to leave a stub that could provide a food base for decay fungi; yet not to cut into or beyond this collar or ridge. Where limbs or branches are to be shortened they will be cut back cleanly to a vigorous side branch, leaving the branch bark ridge and collar intact. At their point of origin, 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.

SJA Edge of canopy at present

SJA Edge of canopy following pruning

SJA Proposed pruning of trees no. 1 & 2 subject to separate R16 application for works to trees covered by a tree preservation order (TPO)

SJA Site within Bloomsbury Conservation Area



1 : 250 @A2

SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: St. Pancras Church

Client: PCC of London St. Pancras

Drawing: TREE WORKS PLAN

Drawing no: SJA TWP 22237-061b (S211 notification)

Based on: Topographical Survey

Drawn by: JAB/SJ Date of Issue: Jan 2024 Scale: 1: 250 @ A2

Checked by: SRMJ Tel: (01737) 813058 sja@sjatrees.co.uk

Tree nos.: 3 Canopies of trees: Indicative pruning line:

For further information refer to the SJA Trees Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA Trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2024.

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