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Schedule of Pruning Works to Trees in St. George's Gardens

at:

The Old Dairy, Wakefield Street

Compiled & presented by

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The Old Dairy, Wakefield Street

No.	Species	Recommendations	Effect on setting	Pruning wound sizes	Comments
1	London plane	Crown lift to clear all pendulous branches to a maximum of 8m above ground level to the north & north-west side of canopy over hanging boundary wall; remove four subsidiary branches back to stem and historic knuckle (@ approx. 10m) of sub-dominant stem growing to north and overhanging boundary, emanating from east fork at crown break. Remove pendulous branches from underside of ascending dominant regrowth branch from historic knuckle (@ approx. 10m) over hanging site boundary.	Low	up to 120mm	Proposed pruning will be screened by low branches on SW, S and SE side and remainder of trees canopy.
2	London plane	Remove sub-dominant branch growing laterally to north and overhanging site boundary back to trunk just below cavity on north side of trunk at approx. 5m. On dominant ascending stem also emanating from below cavity on north side of trunk, remove one subsidiary pendulous branch at approx.. 9m on north side of stem.	Low	130mm	Proposed pruning will be screened by low branches on S side of canopy and by canopies of other trees growing within the gardens.
3	London plane	(a). Reduce large lateral scaffold branch (@ 8m) on north-west side of trunk and notably overhanging site, back to historic pruning stub directly over boundary and approx. 8m from the trunk bringing the protrusion back in line with existing canopy. (b). Reduce north-east branch (@ 10m north side of trunk), branch 'kinks' north-east at approx. 8m from trunk, reduce limb back to the third fork, leaving the ascending branch and removing the lateral, approx. 3m from the 'kink' above boundary.	Low	220mm max 75mm	Proposed pruning will be screened by lower branches on SW, S & NE side of canopy and by the canopies of other trees within the gardens. Reduction of the NW scaffold which notably overhangs boundary will rebalance the crown.
4	London plane	(a). Branch emanating on west side of trunk (@ 10m) at approx. 1.5m forks into two sub-dominant branches, one grows parallel to boundary, the other protrudes north-west and overhangs boundary; at approx. 1.5m from the fork, the branch forks into an ascending branch and a descending pendulous branch: remove the pendulous branch back to the fork. (b). Branch emanating on north side of trunk (@ 10m), grows north for approx. 1.5m before it 'kinks' into a descending, pendulous form and overhangs boundary; remove this branch back to trunk. (c). Approx. 1m above crown break (@ 12m) on north stem, subdominant pendulous branch grows to north-west; approx. 2m from	Insignificant	90mm 120mm 90mm	Proposed pruning will be screened by low branches on SW, S and SE side of canopy and by bay tree beneath canopy growing in gardens adjacent to trunk.

		north stem, branch ‘kinks’ after two subsidiary branches and grows to north overhanging boundary: reduce branch back to ‘kink’ leaving the two subsidiary branches.			
5	London plane	(a). Remove north-east branch emanating at approx. 10m and immediately forming a knuckle where the only surviving bit of the branch has been chopped off at 2.5m. (b). Reduce two heavy branches that grow to the north-east and overhang the site back to appropriate pollard points at approx. 4m from the wall. (c). Remove first branch on north-west side that emanates from west fork above 1.5m and the north-west branch from this point, back to fork at 1m from junction point to remove the lateral branch that heavily overhangs the site. On north part of this branch, emanating from 1m from former pollard point, remove first sub-branch which descends and heavily overhangs the site.	Low	90mm 130mm 130mm 100mm	Proposed pruning will be screened by low branches on S & SE side of canopy and adjacent trees within the gardens.
6	London plane	(a). Lowest branch NE side on sub-stem of south stem, which emanates adjacent to main trunk bifurcation point at approx. 3.5m: reduce back to third sub-branch which is an ascending sub-branch almost directly above line of existing building, to remove larger part of branch below. (b). Reduce two low branches from upright northern stem which overhangs site back to approx. second sub-branch in both cases. Both branches emanate from main knuckle at approx. 10m. (c). Remove low bowed branch that emanates from main knuckle on eastern stem at approx. 10m and grows to NW, this branch is overtopped by the canopy of tree number 5.	Low	120mm 100mm 100mm 90mm	Proposed pruning will be screened by low branches on S and SE side of canopy.
7	Tree of heaven	(a). Remove lowest branch on eastern stem which emanates at approx. 2m above main fork junction point on trunk back to the stem. (b). Crown lift pendulous branches to approx. 8m above ground level on north side of canopy.	Low	100mm <75mm	Branches to be removed are largely screened by branches on S side of trunk and by canopies of other trees within gardens.
8	Fig	Lightly reduce S side of canopy back to site boundary	Insignificant	<50mm	To provide clearance, enabling demolition of existing wall, floor and associated foundations.
9	Tree of heaven	Crown lift branches on north side of canopy, overhanging site, to approx. 8m above ground level.	Insignificant	60mm <40mm	Branches to remove are largely screened by branches on S side of trunk and by canopies of other trees within gardens.

12	Flowering cherry	Fell to ground level and remove stump.	Low	n/a	Self-sown individual causing damage and collapse of existing garden wall; though it softens the recent built form to the SW the eye is drawn by the adjacent London plane trees which maintain the character of the gardens.
13	Portuguese laurel	Prune north-west extent of canopy touching boundary wall, back to previous pruning points leaving it approx. 1m from the wall.	Insignificant	<40mm	Clearance of canopy away from existing boundary wall to allow suspended scaffolding to protrude out over garden for removal of gable section of existing warehouse to be demolished by hand.

These works will not be undertaken until the extent of pruning has been checked and confirmed by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and the LPA Tree Officer once the existing buildings have been demolished.

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. Specifically, the flowering cherry (no.12) if required.

Pruning shall be undertaken following the principles of good arboricultural practice as stated in AAIS Arboriculture Research Note 48, Definition of the Best Pruning Position. 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.

Final pruning cuts should be made at a branch fork or at the main stem. Where the branch collar can be detected the final pruning, cut should be made back to but not into the collar. When the branch collar cannot be discerned the angle of the final pruning cut should be a mirror image of the angle formed by the branch bark ridge. The final cut wound surface shall be smooth and sound, and the cut should have been performed in one continuous cutting operation or movement without damaging surrounding tissues.

Definition of Terms.

1. Crown Cleaning.

1.1. Crown cleaning shall include the following: removal of all dead branches measuring over 25mm diameter at point of origin, removal of all branch stubs, and removal of all damaged, split, rubbing, or broken branches. All unwanted objects should also be removed: these may include fungal fruit bodies, ivy and/or other climbing plants, nails, redundant cable bracing, rope swings, tree houses and wind-blown rubbish, and any such debris from any cavities within the tree.

2. Crown Lifting.

2.1. 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.

2.2. 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.

2.3. 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 road where different height clearances are required.

3. Crown Reduction.

3.1. 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.

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

3.3. 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.

4. Tree Felling.

4.1. 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).

4.2. 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.

4.3. Where necessary, trees should be dismantled and removed in sections rather than felled from the ground to prevent them falling onto buildings, equipment, vehicles or the crowns of other trees.

4.4. 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.

4.5. In order to allow time for bats to re-locate, trees that are covered with dense ivy will be left for a period of 48 hours prior to cutting up or removal.

5. Stump Removal

5.1. 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:

5.2. **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.

5.3. Where the intention of stump grinding is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus, it should normally extend through the base of the stump, leaving the major roots disconnected.

5.4. **Removed.** Stumps may be ground out as above; or alternatively may be dug or grubbed out with an excavator or a winch. The Contractor is responsible for satisfying himself as to the whereabouts of any underground services or apparatus.

5.5. Following stump removal, backfilling with previously saved topsoil or, if necessary, an imported soil of similar texture will be undertaken in 150 mm layers, with firming by treading to ensure that no air pockets are left. The soil will be left at a height of approximately 75mm above the surrounding soil, to allow for future settlement.

5.6. Correspondence with the LPA regarding the party wall of the St. Georges Gardens should be sought prior to the LPA undertaking repair work on the collapsing party wall. Arrangement with the felling contractor should be made so that the two operations coincide; to allow removal of the collapsing wall; felling and stump grinding of the flowering cherry (no. 12) and re-instatement of the replacement party wall to avoid any disturbance of the proposed restored wall.