

Thoughts on retrenchment pruning –

- ATF summer conference 2018
- Reg Harris – Urban Forestry (Bury St Edmunds) Ltd







Ickworth Park , Suffolk – lapsed oak pollard



Shudy Camps, Cambs 700 year old lapsed oak pollard



Lapsed pollards can be prone to biomechanical failure



Hatfield Forest, Essex – lapsed hornbeam pollard



Hatfield Forest, Essex



1970's trees re-pollarded in one



Some trees with good vitality did reform a crown



Natural crown retrenchment



Secondary crown overtaking retrenched crown

Retrenchment pruning- phased cutting over 3 decades

Second cut

Third cut

Fourth cut

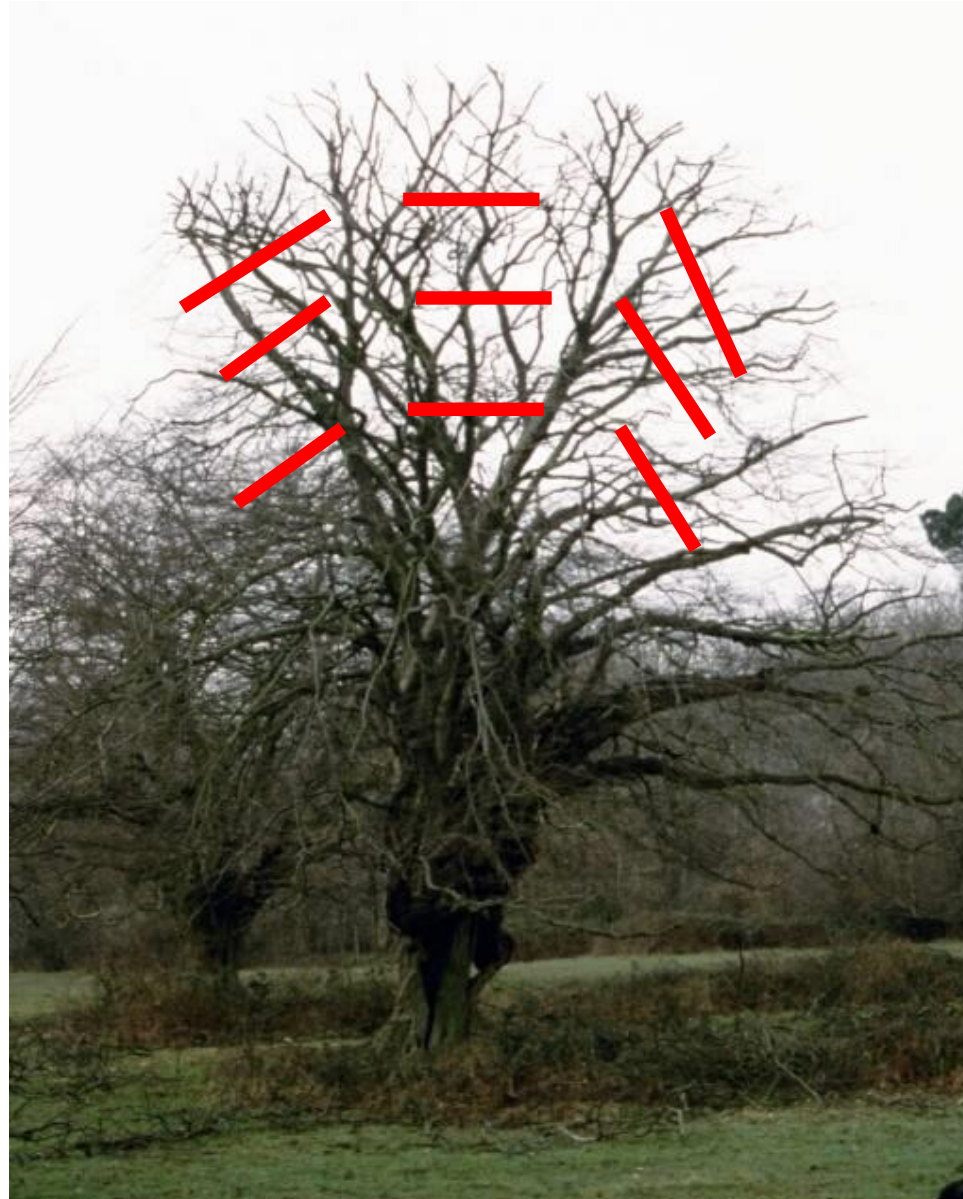


Photo - Vikki Bengtsson



Epping Forest, Essex - lapsed beech pollard



Internodal pruning- stub cuts





First cut retrenchment pruning



Second cut retrenchment pruning

**Cuts 2 - 4 much larger
material is removed**





Hornbeam before third cut



Completed third cut



Growth on the ends of the branches



Growth on ends of limbs- little internal growth







What about all the biodiversity we are losing?



**Selective crown
reduction. 1 metre
reduction can
reduce branch
loading by 30%**



**Crown reduction
via thinning- no
stub cutting**



Before cutting



End of branch removed

Shorten two more >





Completed. Imagine this principle on a much larger scale



High canopy management



Completed tree- revisit to reassess in 3-5 years

That's all Folks!

