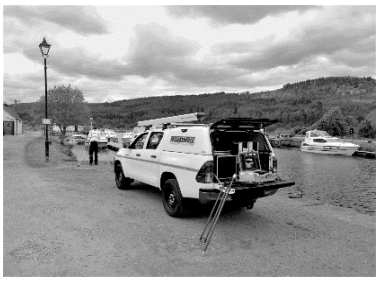

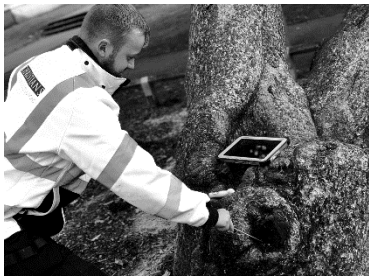

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Arboricultural Consultancy
Ecology & Habitat Consultancy
Land, Building & Engineering Surveys
Utility Mapping, Tracing & Radar Surveys

Site Report, Appraisal & Plans

“BS5837 2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction”

Refence:	24AR-BS-001
Revision:	Revision A
Date:	Jan 2022
Client:	Site Owner
Project:	24 Anson Road

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope

Christians Environmental have been instructed by the client to inspect all trees within the site boundary that may be affected by the proposed development, the aim of which is to prepare the following information to accompany a planning submission for the site:

- Schedule of the relevant trees to include basic data and a condition assessment collected on site during a preliminary survey of the site prior to consideration to proposed development works.
- Appraisal of the impact of the proposed development on the trees and any resulting impact that it has on local amenity.
- Arboricultural method statement setting out any agreed tree removal and/or pruning works, appropriate protection measures or retained trees, construction methods and any post development management required for trees to be retained.
- The tree constraints plan which identifies any arboricultural constraints on site.
- The tree retention plan which identifies the trees to be removed to facilitate the proposed development and the trees retained alongside the proposed development.
- The tree protection plan which demonstrates the appropriate protection measures to be implemented for retained trees during the development.

The above plans act as a visual aid in the planning stage and are also designed to aid and instruct contractors on site.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

This report provides an analysis of the impact of any proposed development on trees and local amenity with additional guidance on appropriate management and protective measures. Its primary purpose is for the Local Authority to review any tree issues associated with any applicable planning applications and use as a basis for issuing a planning consent or engaging in further discussions towards that end. During the planning process, this document and accompanying data will be available for inspection by people including the general public; we aim to present the information in a format that is easily understandable to people without a general knowledge of the subject area.

1.3 Documents Provided by Client

The following plans have been provided:

- Development Proposal Plan, Block Plan(s): provided in drawing file (.dwg) format.

2 Site Context

2.1 Site Overview and Surrounding Area

1. The development area comprises of the redline boundary provided on the Location and Site Plan by the client for 24 Anson Road, Manchester, M14 5BQ. The wider surrounding area comprises of residential housing.

2. At the time of writing this report no trees at the site are subject to legal tree protection, whether in the form of individual TPO's or conservation area, according to Manchester City Council TPO Map.

2.2 Proposals

The proposal seeks to construct a ground floor extension onto the south side of the property along with stepped walkway and garden landscape features.

3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 Summary of the Impact on Trees, Groups and Hedges

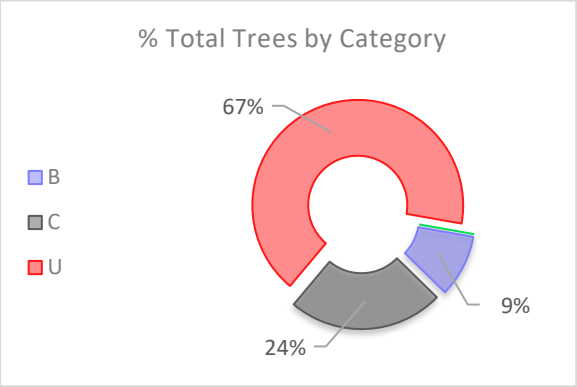


Chart 1: Individual trees by retention category.

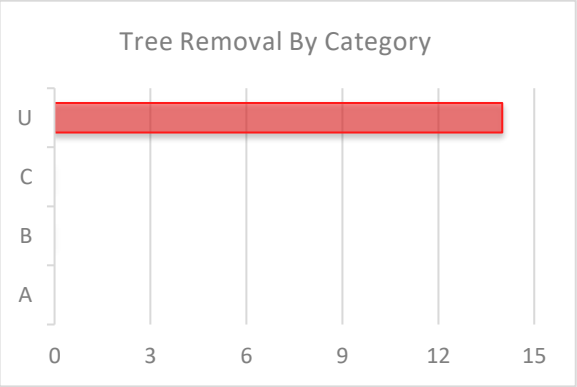


Chart 2: Quantity of tree removals by retention category.

Table 1: Tree removal by number due to the development including retention category U.

Retention Category	Total	Tree Number
A	-	-
B	-	-
C	-	-
U	-	T1-T14

3.2 Detailed Impact Assessment

(Please refer to the Tree Constraints, Retention, and Tree Data Sections when reading the below information).

Category C trees and groups. (Trees of low quality)
Trees T1-T14 have been assigned category U due to being of reduced physiological and structural quality with poor positioning. This is due to major pruning and topping work which has occurred fairly recently to the row of conifers. As a result, these trees have an estimated remaining lifespan of <10 years, which will most likely be <5 years in reality. Therefore, it is proposed that T1-T14 are removed irrespective of the development. For further information, refer to the tree data sheets, tree retention and tree protection plans and Arboricultural method statement.

3.3 Impact on Local Amenity

1. The development has been designed to accommodate all of the higher retention category trees (Cat B, C). Although the removal of T1-T14 is advised regardless of the development, it is believed that the proposal will not induce any major damages to the remaining trees at the property.

2. Therefore, in accordance with the advice and principles specified within this report, the development proposals are practicable from an arboricultural perspective, and will result in no major adverse effect on the local environment or amenity values at the site.

4 Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1 Introduction

1. This Method Statement has been drawn up to assist the Local Authority and the developer in overseeing the construction of the development proposal.

2. This document seeks to list those trees which are proposed for removal and discuss any tree constraints and implications. It describes the proposals for ensuring any retained trees will survive the development process to sustain their amenity values following development completion. The development and timing of construction operations are described, together with apparatus requirements which would be used to maximize tree protection.

3. This statement will be included as part of the specification and schedule of works issued to the building contractor and will form part of the contract. The accompanying arboricultural statement plans will be available on site for inspection along with this method statement.

4.2 Programme and Phasing of Tree Management

Stage	Requirement
1	Undertake agreed tree removal works
2	Implement tree protection
3	Carry out construction works
4	Remove tree protection

4.2.1 Stage 1. Carry out agreed tree removal and pruning works.

1. All trees marked for removal are coded on the Tree Retention Plan and detailed within the Tree Constraints Data to ensure Arboricultural contractors identify the correct trees requiring work.

2. All arboricultural operations on site must be carried out by an arboricultural contractor that is able to comply with British Standards 3998: 2010 – Tree Work Recommendations.

3. All arboricultural contractors should be insured to a minimum of £5 million and able to show competency by means of relevant certification and health and safety policy.

4.2.2 Stage 2. Implement tree protection

1. Tree protection fencing should first be installed before any construction works begin on site, according to the Tree Protection Plan. The specification for this fencing can be seen in Appendix E of this report.

2. This should be accompanied by an information sign every 9-meters detailing the purpose of the fencing; where fencing measures less than 9-meters, 1 information sign is appropriate. An example of this can be seen in Appendix F.

3. Ground protection matting is not required as the existing concrete slabs forming the patio and side pathway provide sufficient RPA protection for trees T15-T19 adjacent to the driveway.

4.2.3 Stage 3. Carry out construction works

1. During the construction phase, it is important that all staff are aware of the tree protection measures and the importance of tree protection. This should be made clear during a site and pre-commencement of works induction. If any breach in the tree protection occurs, it is the site manager's responsibility to report this urgently to the Projects Consultant Arboriculturist (Christians) so the appropriate measures can be taken.

4.2.4 Stage 4 Remove tree protection

1. Following the successful completion of the proposal, all tree protection fencing shall be removed and taken off site.

4.3 Further Tree Works, Design and Construction Guidance

4.3.1 Construction Equipment and Material Storage

The proposed area most suitable for storing any construction materials and equipment is allocated on the Tree Protection Plan. It is advised that a suitable pollution membrane is used beneath the storage of all materials and mixing to prevent leaching and soil contamination. This should be located on the front driveway area away from the RPA's of retained trees.

4.3.2 Services

All work to services on site should be guided by the principles discussed within the NJUG "Guidelines for Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees".

4.3.3 Trees in Close Proximity to Structures

When building new structures of any kind within proximity to trees, it is recommended that a civil engineer should be appointed to specify the correct foundations and any further measures which may be require.

5 Appendices

APPENDIX A: TREE CONSTRAINTS DATA

APPENDIX B: TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

APPENDIX C: TREE RETENTION PLAN

APPENDIX D: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

APPENDIX E: TREE PROTECTION FENCING SPECIFICATION

APPENDIX F: TREE PROTECTION FENCING SIGNAGE

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY OF ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

Within this section is the tree and group survey data. Also included is a chart explaining how trees are classed when carrying out a *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design demolition and Construction – Recommendations* report. Within the appendix is also a glossary of arboricultural terms. **N.b.** Where group survey data is discussed, measurement variables of height, crown clearance and canopy spread are discussed as an average.

Category A	*Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)*
Category B	*Those trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)*
Category C	*Those trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested)*
Category U	*Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management*

KEY:

Tree Numbers/Tags	*Individual tree = T + number*
	Group of trees = G + number
Species	*Common and or scientific names where appropriate*
Height	*Overall tree height*
Crown Clearance	*Overall height of lowest branches from the ground level*
Diameter at breast height	*Measurement of tree stem*
Canopy spread	*Extents of tree branches taken in compass points*
Age Class	*(Y=Young) (SM= Semi Mature) (M=Mature) (OM=Over Mature) (V=Veteran)*
Tree Condition	*Comments on trees overall health etc…*
Comments	*Any further details that may be of importance*
Management recs	*List of urgent works or further investigation that may be needed*
Remaining contribution	*How long the tree will offer a contribution*
Category Rating	*See opposite table*

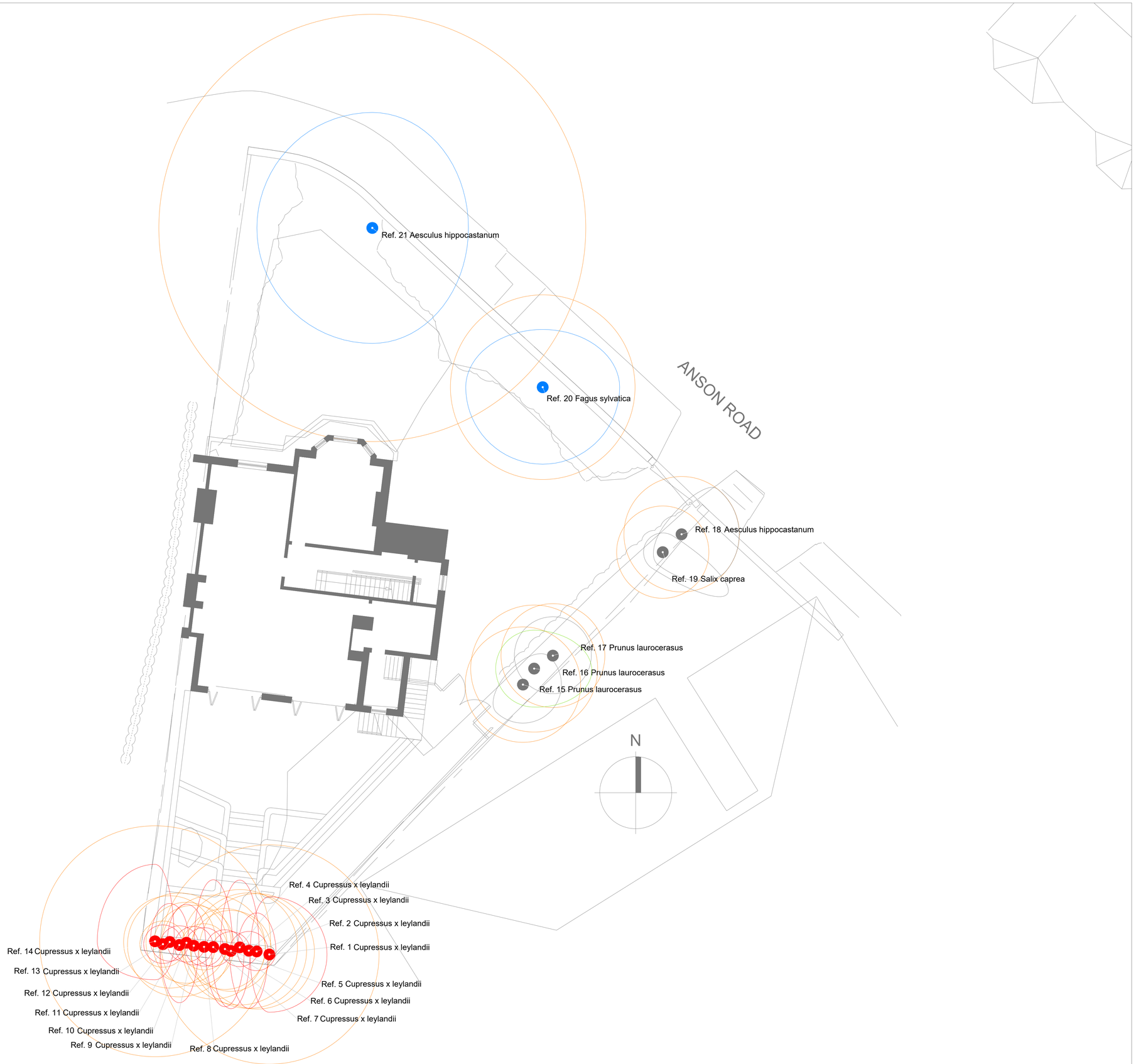
Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	C.C. (m)	No. of stems	DBH (cm)	N	E	S	W	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Category
1	Cupressus x leylandii	7	4	1	48	3	3	3	1	M	Poor	Moderate	-Major crown thinning and reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Minor deadwood. -Occlusion of stem with fence. -Reduced physiological condition.	Remove	<10	U
2	Cupressus x leylandii	6	4	1	25	2	1	1	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major crown thinning and reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Minor deadwood. -Very little green canopy remaining. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U

Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	C.C. (m)	No. of stems	DBH (cm)	N	E	S	W	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Category
3	Cupressus x leylandii	7	4	1	24	1	1	3	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major crown thinning and reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Minor deadwood. -Very little green canopy remaining. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
4	Cupressus x leylandii	7	4	1	25	3.5	1	1	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major crown thinning and reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Minor deadwood. -Very little green canopy remaining. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
5	Cupressus x leylandii	7	4	1	18	1	1	3	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major crown thinning and reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Overhanging neighbours. -Stem ivy. -Minor deadwood. -Very little green canopy remaining. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
6	Cupressus x leylandii	7	4	1	18	1	1	3	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major crown thinning and reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Overhanging neighbours. -Stem ivy. -Minor deadwood. -Very little green canopy remaining. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
7	Cupressus x leylandii	7	4	1	22	3.5	1	1	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major crown thinning and reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Minor deadwood. -Very little green canopy remaining. -Major stem ivy. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U

Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	C.C. (m)	No. of stems	DBH (cm)	N	E	S	W	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Category
8	Cupressus x leylandii	7	4	1	11	1	1	1	1	J	Dead	Poor	-Dead canopy with no live growth. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
9	Cupressus x leylandii	7	5	1	18	1	1	1	1	J	Dead	Poor	-None if any live growth. -Major stem ivy. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
10	Cupressus x leylandii	7	3	1	18	2	1	1	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major pruning reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Major ivy. -Little remaining live growth. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
11	Cupressus x leylandii	7	5	1	23	1	1	3	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major pruning reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Major ivy. -Little remaining live growth. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
12	Cupressus x leylandii	7	3	1	19	2	1	1	1	SM	Poor	Moderate	-Major pruning reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Major ivy. -Little remaining live growth. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
13	Cupressus x leylandii	6	6	1	9	1	1	1	1	J	Poor	Poor	-Major pruning reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Major ivy. -Little remaining live growth. -Poor Physiological health.	Remove	<10	U
14	Cupressus x leylandii	8	3	1	50	4	1	2	3	M	Moderate	Moderate	-Major pruning reduction works. -Major pruning wounds. -Major ivy. -Little remaining live growth on south and east sides. -Reduced physiological condition.	Remove	<10	U

Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	C.C. (m)	No. of stems	DBH (cm)	N	E	S	W	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Category
15	Prunus laurocerasus	5	2	6	25	1	2	2	2	SM	Good	Moderate	-Minor stem damages. -Multi stemmed shrub habit.	Null	21-30	C.2
16	Prunus laurocerasus	5	2	6	27	2	3	2	2	SM	Good	Moderate	-Major surface stem and branch damages; semi occluded. -Multi stemmed shrub habit.	Null	21-30	C.2
17	Prunus laurocerasus	5	2	4	23	2	2	2	2	SM	Good	Moderate	-Major surface stem and - branch damages; semi occluded. -Multi stemmed shrub habit.	Null	21-30	C.2
18	Aesculus hippocastanum	5	2	3	25	3	3	2	1	J	Good	Moderate	-Situated within shrub row in narrow soil trough. -Lean on fence. -Overhanging property boundary.	Null	21-30	C.2
19	Salix caprea	4	3	2	21	1	4	1	1	SM	Moderate	Moderate	-Situated within shrub row in narrow soil trough. -Major lean over neighbour fence. Surface stem damages. -Overhanging property boundary.	Null	11-20	C.2
20	Fagus sylvatica	8	3	1	40	3	4	4	4	SM	Good	Good	-Root exposure. -Close proximity to wall. -Crown overhang fence and path. -Included union.	Null	40>	B.1

Tree no.	Species	Height (m)	C.C. (m)	No. of stems	DBH (cm)	N	E	S	W	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition comments	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Category
21	Aesculus hippocastanum	12	4	1	92	6	5	6	6	M	Good	Moderate	-Close proximity to wall. -Crown overhanging path and road beyond property boundary. -Buttress swelling and soil lifting above root plate. -Minor stem decay and dysfunction below bark; minor canker bleed symptoms; potential internal wood fungal decay. -Stem lean towards road. -Old pruning wounds. -Stem canker formation around primary unions. -Tri dominant stem at 4m.	Null	21-30	B.1



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KEY:

- Surveyed tree - category A
- Surveyed tree - category B
- Surveyed tree - category C
- Surveyed tree - category U
- Surveyed tree - extents of root protection area (RPA)
- Surveyed group of trees - Category A
- Surveyed group of trees - Category B
- Surveyed group of trees - Category C
- Surveyed group of trees - Category U
- Existing building and/or topographical feature

BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to construction – Categories and definitions

Trees for removal
U: Identification on Plan - RED - Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound Arboricultural management.

Criteria
Trees that have a serious, immediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become enviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)
Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline
Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease)or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality

NOTE: Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. U category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree)

Trees to be considered for retention

A: Identification on Plan - LIGHT GREEN - Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)

B: Identification on Plan - MID BLUE - Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested.

C: Identification on Plan - GREY - Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

Category C trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development. Young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation. Category A and B trees will normally be retained

Criteria - Subcategories
The following subcategories are applied. Trees may be allocated more than one subcategory, but this will not increase their overall value

1: Mainly Arboricultural values
A1: Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or formal or semi-formal Arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)
B1: Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)
C1: Trees not qualifying in higher categories

2: Mainly landscape values
A2: Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)
B2: Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, 'A' category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality
C2: Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit

3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation
A3: Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
B3: Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
C3: Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits

rev	date	description	by
A	Jan 2022	Tree Constraints Plan	CEL-BV

CHRISTIANS ENVIRONMENTAL

Christians Ltd (Lancashire)
Manor Court
Salesbury Hall Road
Ribchester
Preston
PR3 3XR
t: +44 (0) 1254 790810
e: info@christiansltd.com
w: www.christiansltd.com

Christians Ltd (Cumbria)
The Stable
Coat Flatt Hall
Tebay
Penrith
CA10 3SZ
t: +44 (0) 1539 234032
e: info@christiansltd.com
w: www.christiansltd.com

client
Tang & Associates

project
24 Anson Road

drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan

scale	drawn	date
1:100 @ A1	CEL-BV	Jan 2022

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rev
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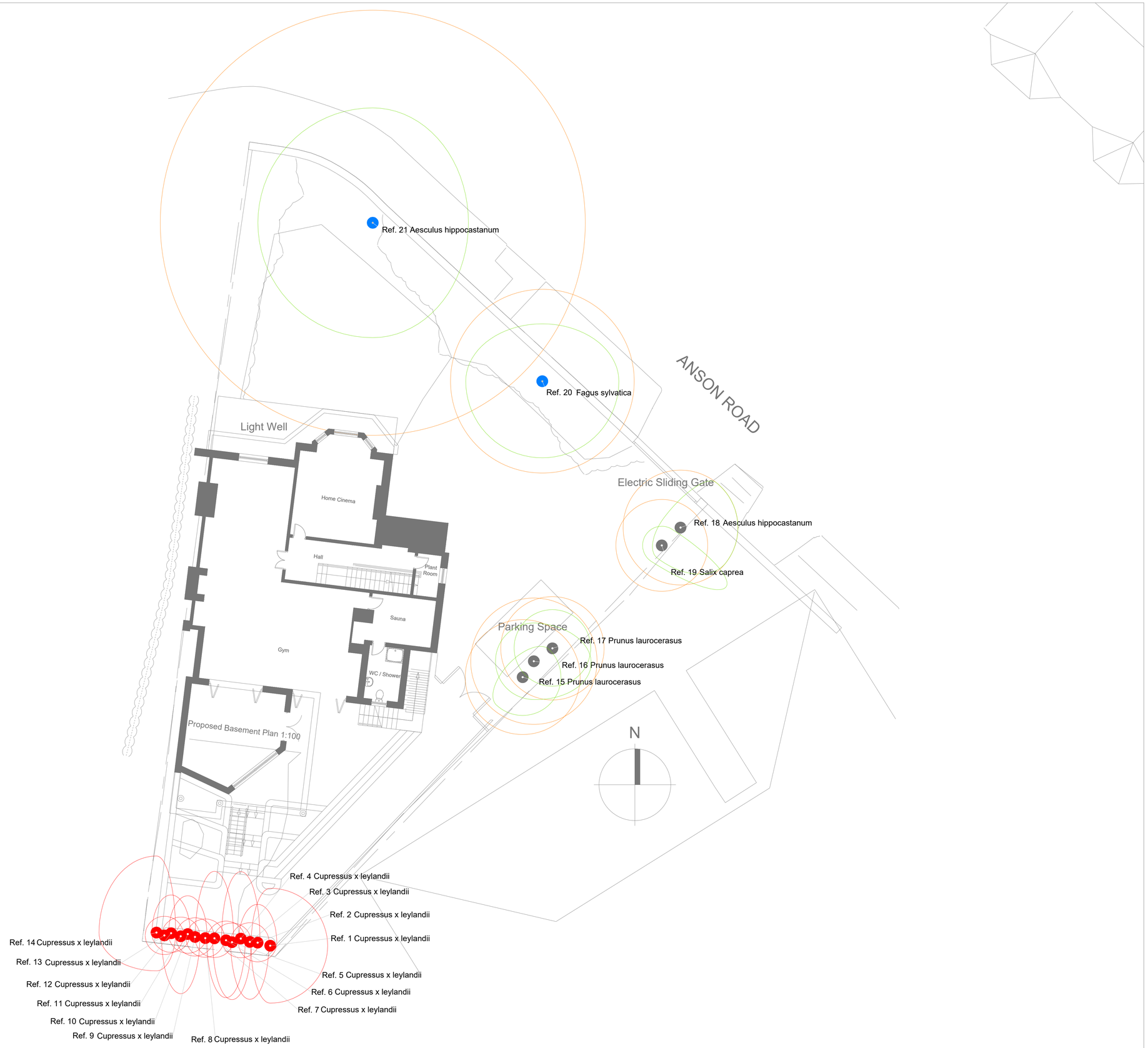

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KEY:

- Retained Tree
- Tree to be Removed Due to the Proposal
- Tree to be Removed Due to Overall Poor Condition (Cat U)
- Retained Group
- Group to be Remvoed Due to the Proposal
- Group to be Removed Due to Poor Overall Condition
- Building and/or Topographical Feature
- Retained tree - extents of root protection area (RPA)

rev	date	description	by
A	Jan 2022	Tree Retention Plan	CEL-BV

CHRISTIANS ENVIRONMENTAL

Christians Ltd (Lancashire)
Manor Court
Salesbury Hall Road
Ribchester
Preston
PR3 3XR
t: +44 (0) 1254 790810
e: info@christiansltd.com
w: www.christiansltd.com

Christians Ltd (Cumbria)
The Stable
Coat Flatt Hall
Tebay
Penrith
CA10 3SZ
t: +44 (0) 1539 234032
e: info@christiansltd.com
w: www.christiansltd.com

client
Tang & Associates

project
24 Anson Road

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Tree Retention Plan

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drawing number	rev
24AR-TRP-001	A

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KEY:

- Proposed Tree Protection Fencing
- Proposed Stem Protection Fencing
- Proposed Ground Protection Fencing
- Retained Tree Canopy
- Retained Tree Root Protection Area
- Construction Material and Equipment Storage

rev	date	description	by
A	Jan 2022	Tree Protection Plan	CEL-BV

CHRISTIANS ENVIRONMENTAL

Christians Ltd (Lancashire)
Manor Court
Salesbury Hall Road
Ribchester
Preston
PR3 3XR
t: +44 (0) 1254 790810
e: info@christiansltd.com
w: www.christiansltd.com

Christians Ltd (Cumbria)
The Stable
Coat Flatt Hall
Tebay
Penrith
CA10 3SZ
t: +44 (0) 1539 234032
e: info@christiansltd.com
w: www.christiansltd.com

client
Tang & Associates

project
24 Anson Road

drawing title
Tree Protection Plan

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drawing number	rev
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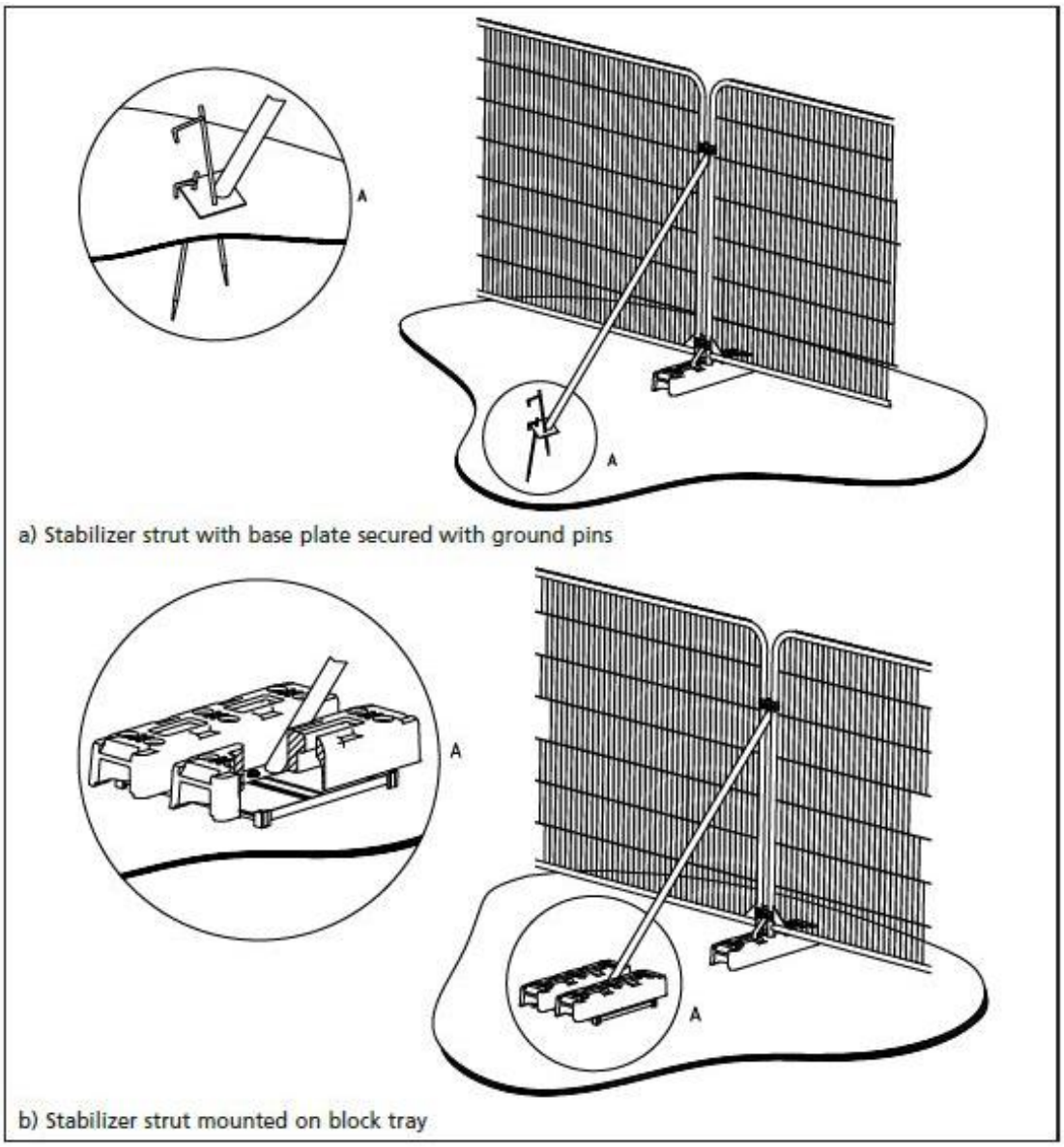
TREE PROTECTION FENCING EXAMPLES



British Standards Institute. 2012. BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. sine loco: BSI.

APPENDIX C: TREE PROTECTION SIGN

TREE PROTECTION FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.

**TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!
(TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR BY A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER. CONTRAVENTION OF THESE CONDITIONS AND PROTECTION UNDER THE ABOVE LEGISLATION MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE AUTHORISED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY WITH WRITTEN PERMISSION.**

British Standards Institute. 2012. BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. sine loco: BSI.

Abscission. The shedding of a leaf or other short-lived part of a woody plant, involving the formation of a corky layer across its base; in some tree species twigs can be shed in this way

Abiotic. Pertaining to non-living agents; e.g. environmental factors

Absorptive roots. Non-woody, short-lived roots, generally having a diameter of less than one millimetre, the primary function of which is uptake of water and nutrients

Adaptive growth. In tree biomechanics, the process whereby the rate of wood formation in the cambial zone, as well as wood quality, responds to gravity and other forces acting on the cambium This helps to maintain a uniform distribution of mechanical stress

Adaptive roots. The adaptive growth of existing roots; or the production of new roots in response to damage, decay or altered mechanical loading

Adventitious shoots. Shoots that develop other than from apical, axillary or dormant buds; see also 'epicormic'

Anchorage. The system whereby a tree is fixed within the soil, involving cohesion between roots and soil and the development of a branched system of roots which withstands wind and gravitational forces transmitted from the aerial parts of the tree

Architecture. In a tree, a term describing the pattern of branching of the crown or root system

Ascomycota (Ascomycetes). One of the major taxonomic groups of fungi; their spores are borne on microscopic structures called asci, which in many types are in turn borne upon the fruit body of the fungus usually taking the form of a crust or cup. These fungi have particular importance in arboriculture, as some can cause significant decay and dysfunction in the live tissue of trees.

Axil. The place where a bud is borne between a leaf and its parent shoot

Bacteria. Microscopic single-celled organisms, many species of which break down dead organic matter, and some of which cause diseases in other organisms

Bark. A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex and periderm; occasionally applied only to the periderm or the phellem

Bark included union [BI]. When two or more branches or stems are held static or where normal movement is inhibited causing a weak branch attachment. This is usually caused by a 'natural-brace' or artificial structure above the point to where the branch attach to the stem.

Basidiomycota (Basidiomycetes). One of the major taxonomic groups of fungi; their spores are borne on microscopic peg-like structures (basidia), which in many types are in turn borne on or within conspicuous fruit bodies, such as brackets or toadstools. Most of the principal decay fungi in standing trees are basidiomycetes

Bolling. A term sometimes used to describe pollard heads

Bottle-butt. A broadening of the stem base and buttresses of a tree, in excess of normal and sometimes denoting a growth response to weakening in that region, especially due to decay involving selective delignification

Bracing. The use of rods or cables to restrain the movement between parts of a tree

Branch:

- **Primary.** A first order branch arising from a stem
- **Lateral.** A second order branch, subordinate to a primary branch or stem and bearing sub-lateral branches
- **Sub-lateral.** A third order branch, subordinate to a lateral or primary branch, or stem and usually bearing only twigs

Branch bark ridge. The raised arc of bark tissues that forms within the acute angle between a branch and its parent stem

Branch collar. A visible swelling formed at the base of a branch whose diameter growth has been disproportionately slow compared to that of the parent stem; a term sometimes applied also to the pattern of growth of the cells of the parent stem around the branch base

Brown-rot. A type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified

Buckling. An irreversible deformation of a structure subjected to a bending load

Buttress zone. The region at the base of a tree where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper side of the junctions

Cambium. Layer of dividing cells producing xylem (woody) tissue internally and phloem (bark) tissue externally

Canker. A persistent lesion formed by the death of bark and cambium due to colonisation by fungi or bacteria

Canopy species. Tree species that mature to form a closed woodland canopy

Cleaning out. The removal of dead, crossing, weak, and damaged branches, where this will not damage or spoil the overall appearance of the tree

Compartmentalization. The confinement of disease, decay or other dysfunction within an anatomically discrete region of plant tissue, due to passive and/or active defences operating at the boundaries of the affected region

Compression strength. The ability of a material or structure to resist failure when subjected to compressive loading; measurable in trees with special drilling devices

Compressive loading. Mechanical loading which exerts a positive pressure; the opposite to tensile loading

Condition. An indication of the physiological vitality of the tree. Where the term 'condition' is used in a report, it should not be taken as an indication of the stability of the tree

Construction exclusion zone. Area based on the Root Protection Area (in square metres) to be protected during development, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection

Crown/Canopy. The main foliage bearing section of the tree

Crown lifting. The removal of limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground level

Crown thinning. The removal of a proportion of secondary branch growth throughout the crown to produce an even density of foliage around a well-balanced branch structure

Crown reduction/shaping. A specified reduction in crown size whilst preserving, as far as possible, the natural tree shape

Crown reduction/thinning. Reduction of the canopy volume by thinning to remove dominant branches whilst preserving, as far as possible the natural tree shape

Deadwood. Dead branch wood

Decurrent. In trees, a system of branching in which there is a well-defined central main stem, bearing branches which are limited in their length, diameter and secondary branching (cf. excurrent) In fungi with toadstools as fruit bodies, the description of gills which run some distance down the stem, rather than terminating abruptly

Defect. In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment

Delamination. The separation of wood layers along their length, visible as longitudinal splitting

Dieback. The death of parts of a woody plant, starting at shoot-tips or root-tips

Disease. A malfunction in or destruction of tissues within a living organism, usually excluding mechanical damage; in trees, usually caused by pathogenic micro-organisms

Distal. In the direction away from the main body of a tree or subject organism (cf. proximal)

Dominance. In trees, the tendency for a leading shoot to grow faster or more vigorously than the lateral shoots; also, the tendency of a tree to maintain a taller crown than its neighbours

Dormant bud. An axial bud which does not develop into a shoot until after the formation of two or more annual wood increments; many such buds persist through the life of a tree and develop only if stimulated to do so

Dysfunction. In woody tissues, the loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height). Stem diameter measured at a height of 1.5 metres (UK) or the nearest measurable point. Where measurement at a height of 1.5 metres is not possible, another height may be specified

Deadwood. Branch or stem wood bearing no live tissues. Retention of deadwood provides valuable habitat for a wide range of species and seldom represents a threat to the health of the tree. Removal of deadwood can result in the ingress of decay to otherwise sound tissues and climbing operations to access deadwood can cause significant damage to a tree. Removal of deadwood is generally recommended only where it represents an unacceptable level of hazard

Endophytes. Micro-organisms which live inside plant tissues without causing overt disease, but in some cases capable of causing disease if the tissues become physiologically stressed, for example by lack of moisture

Epicormic shoot. A shoot having developed from a dormant or adventitious bud and not having developed from a first-year shoot

Excrescence. Any abnormal outgrowth on the surface of tree or other organism

Excurrent. In trees, a system of branching in which the crown is borne on a number of major widely-spreading and secondarily branched limbs (cf. excurrent)

Felling licence. In the UK, a permit to fell trees in excess of a stipulated number of stems or volume of timber

Flush-cut. A pruning cut which removes part of the branch bark ridge and or branch-collar

Girdling root. A root which circles and constricts the stem or roots possibly causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue

Guying a form of artificial support with cables for trees with a temporarily inadequate anchorage

Habit. The overall growth characteristics, shape of the tree and branch structure

Hazard beam. An upwardly curved part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth; prone to longitudinal splitting

Heartwood/false-heartwood/ripe wood. Sapwood that has become dysfunctional as part of the natural aging processes

Heave. A term mainly applicable to a shrinkable clay soil which expands due to re-wetting after the felling of a tree which was previously extracting moisture from the deeper layers; also, the lifting of pavements and other structures by root diameter expansion; also the lifting of one side of a wind-rocked root-plate

High canopy tree species. Tree species having potential to contribute to the closed canopy of a mature woodland or forest

Incipient failure. In wood tissues, a mechanical failure which results only in deformation or cracking, and not in the fall or detachment of the affected part

Increment borer. A hollow auger, which can be used for the extraction of wood cores for counting or measuring wood increments or for inspecting the condition of the wood

Infection. The establishment of a parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree or other organism

Internode. The part of a stem between two nodes; not to be confused with a length of stem which bear nodes but no branches

Lever arm. A mechanical term denoting the length of the lever represented by a structure that is free to move at one end, such as a tree or an individual branch

Lignin. The hard, cement-like constituent of wood cells; deposition of lignin within the matrix of cellulose microfibrils in the cell wall is termed Lignification

Lions tailing. A term applied to a branch of a tree that has few if any side-branches except at its end, and is thus liable to snap due to end loading

Loading. A mechanical term describing the force acting on a structure from a particular source; e.g. the weight of the structure itself or wind pressure

Longitudinal. Along the length (of a stem, root or branch)

Lopping. A term often used to describe the removal of large branches from a tree, but also used to describe other forms of cutting

Mature Heights (approximate)**:**

- **Low maturing** – less than 8 metres high
- **Moderately high maturing** – 8 – 12 metres high
- **High maturing** – greater than 12 metres high

Micro drill. An electronic rotating steel probe, which when inserted into woody tissue provides a measure of tissue density

Minor deadwood. Deadwood of a diameter less than 25mm and or unlikely to cause significant harm or damage upon impact with a target beneath the tree

Mulch. Material laid down over the rooting area of a tree or other plant to help conserve moisture; a mulch may consist of organic matter or a sheet of plastic or other artificial material

Mycelium. The body of a fungus, consisting of branched filaments (hyphae)

Natural brace. This feature can be defined as where two or more branches or stems connect, join, rub, fuse or entwine in the canopy of the tree. This can restrict normal movement lower down the branch which inhibits movement at the point of where the branch attaches to the stem of the tree; this is commonly known as the union, but also the junction or fork. As the tree grows and thickens, this will cause a bark included union due to the branch being tied up. If the rubbing branches are removed or die-back, this can open the union up to excessive stress and possibly cause the branch to fail. This is because the union has not been able to produce the necessary adaptive (or strengthening) growth through natural movement.

Occluding tissues. A general term for the roll of wood, cambium and bark that forms around a wound on a woody plant (cf. wound wood)

Occlusion. The process whereby a wound is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it

Pathogen. A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism

Photosynthesis. The process whereby plants use light energy to split hydrogen from water molecules, and combine it with carbon dioxide to form the molecular building blocks for synthesizing carbohydrates and other biochemical products.

Phytotoxic. Toxic to plants

Pollarding. The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches. Pollarding may involve the removal of the entire canopy in one operation, or may be phased over several years. The period of safe retention of trees having been pollarded varies with species and individuals. It is usually necessary to re-pollard on a regular basis, annually in the case of some species.

Primary branch. A major branch, generally having a basal diameter greater than 0.25 x stem diameter

Primary root zone. The soil volume most likely to contain roots that are critical to the health and stability of the tree and normally defined by reference to Table 1 of BS5837 (1991) Guide for Trees in Relation to Construction.

Priority. Works may be prioritised, 1. = high, 5. = low

Probability. A statistical measure of the likelihood that a particular event might occur.

Proximal. In the direction towards from the main body of a tree or other living organism (cf. distal)

Pruning. The removal or cutting back of twigs or branches, sometimes applied to twigs or small branches only, but often used to describe most activities involving the cutting of trees or shrubs

Radial. In the plane or direction of the radius of a circular object such as a tree stem

Rams-horn. In connection with wounds on trees, a roll of occluding tissues which has a spiral structure as seen in cross-section

Rays. Strips of radially elongated parenchyma cells within wood and bark. The functions of rays include food storage, radial translocation and contributing to the strength of wood

Red-rot. A form of decay in which reddish pigments are present but which is biochemically a white-rot; not to be confused with brown-rots which sometimes also have a reddish-brown colour

Reactive Growth/Reaction Wood. Production of woody tissue in response to altered mechanical loading; often in response to internal defect or decay and associated strength loss (cf. adaptive growth)

Removal of dead wood. Unless otherwise specified, this refers to the removal of all accessible dead, dying and diseased branch wood and broken snags

Removal of major dead wood. The removal of, dead, dying and diseased branch wood above a specified size

Respacing. Selective removal of trees from a group or woodland to provide space and resources for the development of retained trees.

Residual wall. The wall of non-decayed wood remaining following decay of internal stem, branch or root tissues

Root-collar. The transitional area between the stem/s and roots

Root-collar examination. Excavation of surfacing and soils around the root-collar to assess the structural integrity of roots and/or stem

Root protection area. An area of ground surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the tree's survival. Calculated with reference to Table 2 of BS5837 (2005) and shown in plan form in square metres

Root zone. Area of soils containing absorptive roots of the tree/s described microscopic and dispersed in air or water. The **Primary** root zone is that which we consider of primary importance to the physiological well-being of the tree

Sapwood. Living xylem tissues

Secondary branch. A branch, generally having a basal diameter of less than 0.25 x stem diameter

Selective delignification. A kind of wood decay (white-rot) in which lignin is degraded faster than cellulose

Shedding. In woody plants, the normal abscission, rotting off or sloughing of leaves, floral parts, twigs, fine roots and bark scales

Silvicultural thinning. Removal of selected trees to favour the development of retained specimens to achieve a management objective

Simultaneous white-rot. A kind of wood decay in which lignin and cellulose are degraded at about the same rate

Snag. In woody plants, a portion of a cut or broken stem, branch or root which extends beyond any growing-point or dormant bud; a snag usually tends to die back to the nearest growing point

Soft-rot. A kind of wood decay in which a fungus degrades cellulose within the cell walls, without any general degradation of the wall as a whole

Spores. Propagules of fungi and many other life-forms; most spores are **Shrub species.** Woody perennial species forming the lowest level of woody plants in a woodland and not normally considered to be trees **Sporophore.** The spore bearing structure of fungi

Sprouts. Adventitious shoot growth erupting from beneath the bark

Stem/s. The main supporting structure/s, from ground level up to the first major division into branches

Stress. In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operating within their optimum range, for example due to lack of water, inadequate nutrition or extremes of temperature

Stress. In mechanics, the application of a force to an object

Stringy white-rot. The kind of wood decay produced by selective delignification

Storm. A layer of tissue which supports the fruit bodies of some types of fungi, mainly ascomycetes

Structural roots. Roots, generally having a diameter greater than ten millimetres, and contributing significantly to the structural support and stability of the tree

Subsidence. In relation to soil or structures resting in or on soil, a sinking due to shrinkage when certain types of clay soil dry out, sometimes due to extraction of moisture by tree roots

Subsidence. In relation to branches of trees, a term that can be used to describe a progressive downward bending due to increasing weight

Taper. In stems and branches, the degree of change in girth along a given length

Target canker. A kind of perennial canker, containing concentric rings of dead occluding tissues

Targets. In tree risk assessment (with slight misuse of normal meaning) persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it

Topping. In arboriculture, the removal of the crown of a tree, or of a major proportion of it

Torsional stress. Mechanical stress applied by a twisting force

Translocation. In plant physiology, the movement of water and dissolved materials through the body of the plant

Transpiration. The evaporation of moisture from the surface of a plant, especially via the stomata of leaves; it exerts a suction which draws water up from the roots and through the intervening xylem cells

Understory. A layer of vegetation beneath the main canopy of woodland or forest or plants forming this

Understory tree species. Tree species not having potential to attain a size at which they can contribute to the closed high canopy of a woodland **Vascular wilt.** A type of plant disease in which water-conducting cells become dysfunctional

Vessels. Water-conducting cells in plants, usually wide and long for hydraulic efficiency; generally, not present in coniferous trees

Veteran tree. A loosely defined term for an old specimen that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition and which has usually lived longer than the typical upper age range for the species concerned

White-rot. A range of kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents, is degraded

Wind exposure. The degree to which a tree or other object is exposed to wind, both in terms of duration and velocity

Wind pressure. The force exerted by a wind on a particular object

Wind throw. The blowing over of a tree at its roots

Wound dressing. A general term for sealants and other materials used to cover wounds in the hope of protecting them against desiccation and infection; only of proven value against fresh wound parasites

Wound wood. Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound'