



Bury Hospital Gate House Demolition

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Report Ref: 439/R/200

November 2025

Bury Hospital Gate House Demolition Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Report Reference: 439/R/200

Version P01

November 2025

Prepared by:

Marianne Dobson CMLI, BA Hons, FdScArb, MArborA

Lantra certified in Professional Tree Inspection

Landscape Architect and Arboricultural Consultant

mdlandscape

6 Kinderton Close

High Legh

Knutsford

Cheshire

WA16 6LZ

Document Issue and Revision Information

Revision	Date	Details	Status	Author	Check	Review
P01	24.11.2025	Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement	First issue	Marianne Dobson	xx	Marianne Dobson

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Scope of assessment.....	2
2 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS	3
2.2 Topography.....	4
2.3 Soil survey.....	4
2.4 The Development Proposals.....	4
2.5 Ancient Woodland, Veteran and Ancient Trees	4
2.6 Protected Species	4
3 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS	5
3.1 Planning Policy.....	5
4 TREE POPULATION AND CONDITION	6
4.1 Tree species and population.....	6
4.2 Categorisation and value	6
5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	8
5.1 The proposed development	8
5.2 Trees affected by demolition.....	8
6 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT.....	10
6.1 General requirements	10
7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT - DEMOLITION.....	11
7.1 Tree and root protection	11
7.2 Additional precautions outside the CEZ	12
7.3 Site compounds, cabins, storage of materials and spoil	12
7.4 Demolition	12
7.5 Reinstatement and soft landscaping within the CEZ.....	16
8 INSPECTIONS	17
8.1 Prior to commencement of demolition	17
8.2 Reinspection	17
9 FIGURES.....	18
10 APPENDICES	19

Figures	Document/Drawing Title	Document/Drawing Reference
1.0	Site Location Plan	
2.0	Tree Constraints Plans	439 /TCP/T/100
3.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	439 /AIA/T/200
4.0	Arboricultural Method Statement - Tree Protection Plan	439 /AMS/T/400
5.0	Proposed Demolition Plan	
Tables		
1.0	Proximity of works and protection measures	
2.0	Hold points in relation to trees during demolition	
Appendices		
1	Arboricultural survey data sheets	
2	Site photographs	
3	Tree Quality Assessment Chart	
4	Common causes of tree death poster	
5	Glossary of Terms	



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report has been produced to detail the arboricultural impacts of proposed demolition of a gate house building at Bury Hospital.
2. A tree survey has been carried out and the tree data schedule and plan have been produced for the site reference 439/TCP/T/100.
3. Based on an objective assessment of the trees, groups of trees, woodland and hedges made in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, a total of nine individual trees were surveyed, two groups of trees, and an ornamental species hedge. The features fall within category B and C of the BS5837:2012 cascade chart for tree categories.
4. An investigation of Bury Council on line mapping system, has identified that trees at the Bury Hospital site are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
5. The capacity of any trees potentially affected by the works to support roosting bats, should be confirmed by an Ecologist prior to undertaking tree works. The trees also provide nesting opportunities for birds and any tree works should occur between September to February to avoid the nesting and breeding bird season from March to August inclusive.
6. No trees require removal to facilitate the works, however, temporary tree protection fencing is required to ensure trees to be retained are not damaged during demolition.
7. Tree protection would be required to demarcate a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around trees to be retained prior to site establishment and commencement of demolition. This would take the form of temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection to confine site access and avoid detrimental impact on the retained trees.
8. This assessment considers potential impacts based on the proposed demolition work and is valid for two years from the date of the report. Changes to trees can occur as a result of natural processes and disease, as well as the influences of development, therefore regular tree inspections at least every two years are recommended to monitor the health and condition of the woodland, groups of trees and individual trees.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of assessment

- 1.1.1 MDLandscape have been commissioned by Cygnet Behavioural Health Ltd to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Method Statement (AMS) for proposed demolition of a gate house at Bury Hospital off Buller street, Bury. It has been compiled to help ensure the successful retention of trees on site during the proposed demolition and details the arboricultural impact to the trees, groups of trees, woodland and hedges and proposed protection measures and mitigation.
- 1.1.2 A Tree survey at the site was conducted on 18th November 2025 by M Dobson (FdScArb, MArborA, Lantra certified Professional Tree Inspector) in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- 1.1.3 A topographical survey was not available at the time of the tree survey. Trees were located using Trimble GPS survey equipment.
- 1.1.4 This report includes the tree data schedule and constraints plan for trees present within the survey and assessment area; and an assessment of trees and impacts on trees in relation to demolition and requirements for protection during the works.
- 1.1.5 This report should be read in conjunction with the following arboricultural drawings:
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| • Tree Constraints Plans | 439 /TCP/T/100 |
| • Arboricultural Impact Assessment | 439 /AIA/T/200 |
| • Arboricultural Method Statement - Tree Protection Plan | 439 /AMS/T/400 |
| • Arboricultural Method Statement – Proprietary Tree Protection Measures | 439 /AMS/T/500 |

2 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

The assessment area is located on land centred on grid reference **SD 79072 10067**, as shown in Figure 1.0 and is located off Buller Street, Bury. The site is a hospital with areas of woodland and green space to the site boundary.

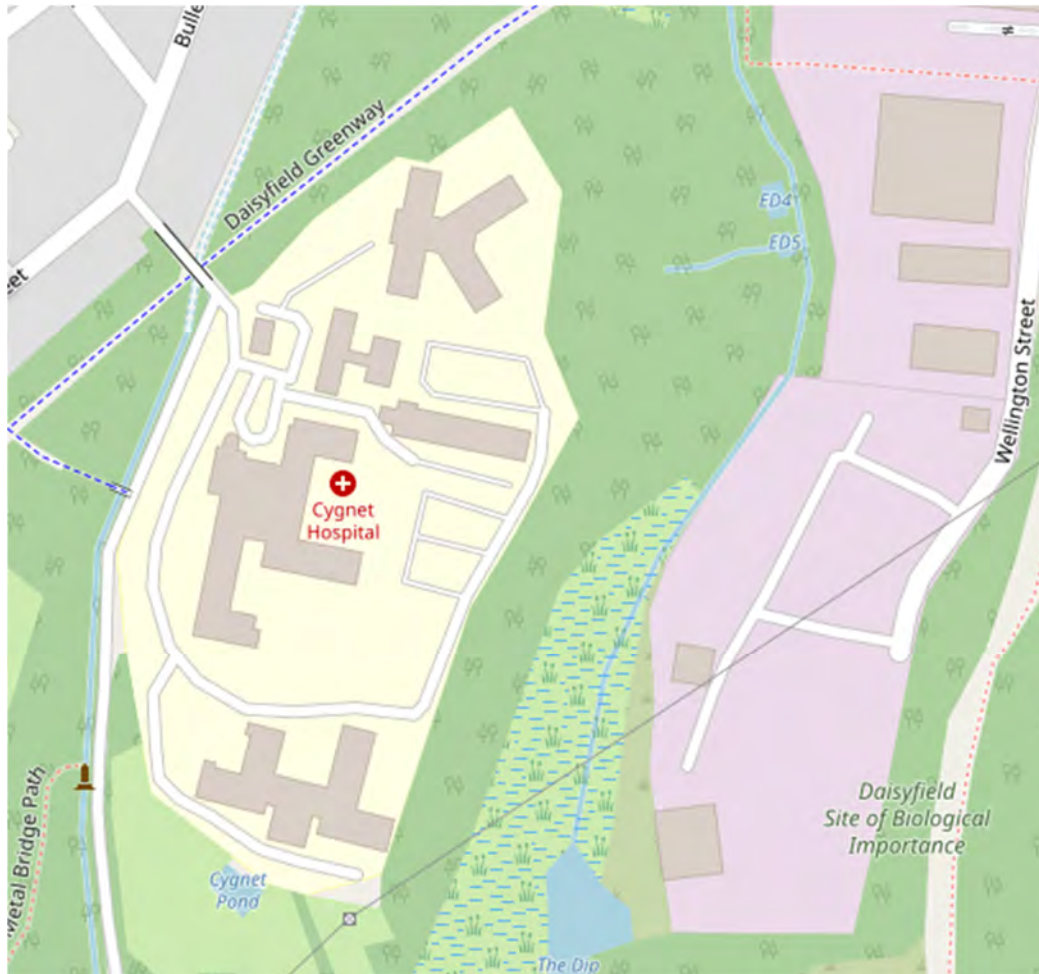


Figure 1.0 Site location - Contains ordnance survey data (OpenStreetMap)

- 2.1.1 All trees over 75mm stem diameter at breast height (DBH) and potentially impacted by the proposed demolition, were surveyed. Individual stem diameters of trees in woodland were not plotted as they were outside the survey area and inaccessible for survey.
- 2.1.2 The site boundary is formed by mature tree and woodland planting, with an area of green space to the south of the site. For the assessment area immediately around the building, there are access roads to the north and west leading to areas of car parking and hospital buildings to the north east, east and south.
- 2.1.3 There are views into the site, towards the survey and assessment area from Buller Street and the site access road.

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The topography of the site is flat to gently sloping with changes in level at the site boundary to the north down to the Daisyfield Greenway and to the access road for Elton Reservoir to the west.

2.3 Soil survey

- 2.3.1 A soil survey has not been undertaken as part of the tree survey.

2.4 The Development Proposals

- 2.4.1 The AIA and MS have been prepared in relation to an application for demolition of a gate house at the hospital.
- 2.4.2 The proposed demolition works are detailed on figure 5.0.
- 2.4.3 An investigation of Bury Council on line mapping system, has identified that trees at the Bury Hospital site are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

2.5 Ancient Woodland, Veteran and Ancient Trees

- 2.5.1 An examination of MAGIC on 24/11/2025¹ confirms there is no ancient woodland within the survey area. There is no comprehensive national register of veteran trees, however, an examination of the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory² confirms that there are no recorded veteran trees in the vicinity of the site.

2.6 Protected Species

- 2.6.1 Trees and hedges are a potential habitat for nesting birds and roosting habitat for bats, both of which are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and certain species under the *Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2010*. This makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly, damage or destroy an active birds' nest.
- 2.6.2 Several trees within the survey boundary may be suitable habitat for nesting birds and roosting habitat for bats, therefore all trees should be inspected for the absence or presence of nesting bird activity or presence of bats, before removal or major pruning work is carried out. A qualified Ecologist should be appointed to ensure a preliminary ecological assessment is undertaken.

3 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Planning Policy

3.1.1 In addition to statutory designations and protection, the planning system also confers importance on trees and woodland in the context of potential development.

3.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework³ states the importance of trees in the following paragraphs that:

136. Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

180. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

186. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

³ National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government December 2024 [National Planning Policy Framework](#)

4 TREE POPULATION AND CONDITION

4.1 Tree species and population

- 4.1.1 The trees surveyed included the following species: cherry, hornbeam, Himalayan birch, lime, oak, sycamore, ash, apple, holly and privet.
- 4.1.2 A total of nine individual trees were surveyed, two groups of trees, and an ornamental species hedge. The features fall within category B and C of the BS5837:2012 cascade chart for tree categories.
- 4.1.3 During the assessment, the overall tree population, composition of groups and woodland, arboricultural, landscape and conservation qualities have been considered.
- 4.1.4 Investigation to identify extent of cavities or decay detection was not undertaken, but further investigation may be recommended where appropriate.
- 4.1.5 The survey method was undertaken as follows:
- A topographical survey was not available to verify tree locations. Trimble GPS survey equipment was used to map and record trees and vegetation;
 - The trees were plotted as individuals and groups. The position of hedges was also recorded;
 - All trees over 75mm stem diameter at 1.5m above highest adjacent ground level within the survey area were surveyed. Trees over 75mm stem diameter at breast height (DBH) and potentially impacted by development, were surveyed. Individual trees of note in the groups have been surveyed separately where appropriate;
 - Crown spreads were measured to four cardinal points with a Disto laser distance measure to the nearest 0.5m;
 - Height measurements were taken using clinometers and tree diameter measurements taken using a calibrated specialist diameter tape. Where this was not possible, heights and diameter measurements were estimated; and
 - Where access to determine exact location was impeded, the measurements were estimated.

4.2 Categorisation and value

- 4.2.1 Trees, groups of trees and woodland compartment within the survey area have been identified within categories B and C.
- 4.2.2 The trees surveyed are detailed in the tree data schedule in Appendix 1. Photographs of notable trees, groups, woodland and general character of the site vegetation are illustrated in the Appendix 2.
- 4.2.3 A summary of the cascade chart for tree categories is given below. The full table is included in Appendix 3.
- Category A Trees of high value including those that are particularly good examples of their species and/or those that have visual importance or significant conservation or other value.

- Category B Trees of moderate value including those that do not qualify as Category A due to impaired condition and/or those that collectively have higher value than they would as individuals; also trees with material conservation or other value.
- Category C Trees of low value including those with very limited merit or impaired condition; trees offering transient or temporary landscape benefits.
- Category U Trees with irremediable defects and anticipated early loss due to collapse; dead trees or those in immediate decline and those with infectious pathogens that threaten other trees.

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 The proposed development

- 5.1.1 The proposed work involves the demolition of the existing gate house building at the site entrance. There are establishing and mature trees in the vicinity of the building.

5.2 Trees affected by demolition

- 5.2.1 No trees are to be removed to facilitate the demolition works. There are trees immediately adjacent to the working area to the north and east that may be affected without appropriate protection and mitigation measures. These trees include a cherry T542, a group of hornbeam G543 and a group of Himalayan birch G544. The hedge adjacent to working area to the north is an ornamental Elaeagnus hedge that provides landscape and amenity benefit, but is not a native species.
- 5.2.2 There are trees to the west that may be affected by the proposed demolition works due to the proximity of the crown spread to the gate house building. These are trees T548 to T551, three ash and one sycamore.
- 5.2.3 Trees to the woodland edge, including trees T545 to T547 are not expected to be directly affected by the proposed works due to separation from the site access road and building.
- 5.2.4 Proximity of surveyed features to the gate house building to be demolished is shown in Table 1.0⁴.

Ref and tag T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedge	Species Common name	Stem dia. (mm)	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	Radius of RPA (m)	Proximity of tree stem and crown to building to be demolished and mitigation
T542	Cherry	140 110 90	B3	2	9.5m to stem 5.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached
G543	Hornbeam	Ave 190	B1,2	up to 2.28 for each tree	1.5m to stem 2.5m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached; branches are flexible and can be retained behind the fence
G544	Himalayan birch	100 90 80	C2	up to 1.2 for each tree	5.6m to stem 2.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to south of G543
T545	Small leaved lime	260	B2	3.12	11m to stem 7.3m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to footpath edge – tree unlikely to be affected

⁴ Refer to the tree survey data schedules for further information.

Ref and tag T - individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedge	Species Common name	Stem dia. (mm)	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	Radius of RPA (m)	Proximity of tree stem and crown to building to be demolished and mitigation
T546	Pedunculate oak	180	B2	2.16	15.3m to stem 12.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to footpath edge – tree unlikely to be affected
T547	Sycamore	430	C2	5.16	18.3m to stem 14.4m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached – tree unlikely to be affected
T548	Ash	580	C2	6.96	7.5m to stem 1m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to working area 0.5m from building elevation
T549	Ash	390	C1	4.68	5.7m to stem 3.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to working area 0.5m from building elevation
T550	Sycamore	360	C2	4.32	7.1m to stem 4.2m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to working area 0.5m from building elevation
T551	Ash	610	C2	7.32	5.8m to stem 2.1m to crown Crown extends over roof of building. Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to working area 0.5m from building elevation
T552	Apple	230	C1	2.76	9.5m to stem 5.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached
H1	Privet				Not affected
H2	Elaeagnus				Adjacent to building to be demolished - Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached
W1	Sycamore, ash, oak, holly, hawthorn	up to 600	B2		Not affected

Table 1.0 Proximity of works and protection measures

6 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

6.1 General requirements

- 6.1.1 A copy of this document should be provided to the Project Manager and retained at the site office, with all relevant drawings included in the appendices clearly displayed on site notice boards. The method statement must be made freely available for inspection to contractors and sub-contractors. The document shall be introduced to all new contractors as part of the general site induction.
- 6.1.2 An Arboricultural Consultant shall be appointed to inspect the tree protection measures to ensure compliance with this method statement.
- 6.1.3 No tree works are proposed and it is considered that the demolition of the gate house building can be carried out without damage to existing trees.
- 6.1.4 Trees at the site are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. No tree removal or pruning works are to be carried out. Bury Council Tree Officer and the Arboricultural Consultant must be contacted as soon as possible if the Site Manager considers that the demolition work cannot be carried out without works to existing trees, as further permissions from Bury Council and the Forestry Commission in relation to felling licences may be required and ecological constraints may be present.
- 6.1.5 As an advisory note - The felling of trees in England is regulated by the Forestry Act (1967), the provisions of which are enforced by the Forestry Commission. Advice should be sought from a suitably qualified arboriculturist at least six months before any anticipated felling work is carried out to allow sufficient time to consult with the Forestry Commission, prepare documentation and apply for a felling licence. Exceptions to the need for a felling licence may apply, as specified under the Forestry Act, however it is still advisable to consult with the Forestry Commission to ask advice on whether a specific tree felling exception can be used.⁵
- 6.1.6 Permission from other organisations may be required before trees are felled or pruned, for example within locally or nationally designated sites, Sites of special Scientific Interest and ancient woodland. Any tree works must comply with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which provides statutory protection to protected species and birds. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an Ecologist should be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.
- 6.1.7 The Site Manager shall be responsible for daily compliance with this method statement and shall contact the Arboricultural Consultant as required for general queries, ad-hoc inspections and unexpected occurrences affecting trees during the course of the works, such as encountering roots or if pruning is required.
- 6.1.8 The installation of protection must be carried out prior to the commencement of demolition, establishment of site compounds, delivery of plant and materials or other investigation works.

7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT - DEMOLITION

7.1 Tree and root protection

- 7.1.1 The Site Manager shall arrange installation of the temporary tree protection fence, that will also function as the demolition fence and dust and debris fence. The fence will be fixed and will be sufficiently robust to withstand the impact of loose debris. The fence will consist of solid hoarding at least 2m high, with an extension for debris netting to ensure a secure perimeter to the working area that satisfies requirements for tree protection as well as security and public safety.
- 7.1.2 The demolition contractor shall confirm the proposed perimeter fencing with the Arboricultural consultant and Bury Council Tree Officer before commencement of the works.
- 7.1.3 The protective fencing shall be erected to the alignment as shown on the Tree Protection Plan reference 439/AMS/T/400 and shall be consistent with the demolition plan. Weather proof tree protection fence signs (drawing 439/AMS/T/500) shall be attached to the fencing at 10m intervals and positioned at eye level. These signs must be replaced if they are removed or become illegible.
- 7.1.4 Once erected these fenced areas should be respected and after installation, barriers and ground protection should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the Arboricultural Consultant and must remain in place until completion of all demolition works on site. Existing fencing to the south of G543 could be retained during demolition to help provide fence protection at height.
- 7.1.5 Due to the presence of existing walls, buried structures and hard standing, it is not expected that tree roots are present within influencing distance of the building, apart from the west section of group G543.
- 7.1.6 No works are proposed within the CEZ once the fence protection measures are installed. The CEZ must not be altered and the following restrictions shall apply:
- No change in ground level, reprofiling or mechanical excavations;
 - No excavations by other means without the advice and agreement of the Arboricultural Consultant;
 - No removal of grass areas by mechanical means;
 - No storage of plant or materials;
 - No storage or handling of any chemicals, fuels, wash out areas; and
 - No vehicular access.

⁵ [Tree felling: Getting permission - updated 2023 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/671111/Tree_felling_Getting_permission_-_updated_2023.pdf) Forestry Commission (England)

7.2 Additional precautions outside the CEZ

- 7.2.1 Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that all types of machinery can operate without encountering retained trees. Such contact can result in significant damage and compromise safe retention of the tree. It is recommended that a banksman is employed to ensure adequate clearance from trees is always maintained. Where this is not possible, access facilitation pruning in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant may be required and permission for tree pruning would be required from the Bury Council Tree Officer. No signs, apparatus or any other services shall be attached to any part of a retained tree.

7.3 Site compounds, cabins, storage of materials and spoil

- 7.3.1 Temporary site compounds, including portable welfare facilities and temporary service connections, are to be positioned on existing hard standing, or clear of the RPA of retained trees. The site poster 'Common causes of tree death' (see Appendix 6) shall be posted in the site cabin(s).
- 7.3.2 The delivery, storage, mixing and discharge of concrete and all other cement based materials shall be carried out away from retained trees, so that there is no risk of runoff and spillage in the RPA. No substances that are potentially injurious to trees (including fuels, building materials and other phyto-toxic materials) shall be stored or used in the vicinity of retained trees where there is a risk of injurious contact. Emergency spillage kits must be available to minimise the impacts of any accidental spillages to the local environment.
- 7.3.3 No materials shall be stored within the RPA of retained trees. Spoil from any site activity shall be removed or if to be retained for reuse, stored or piled outside the CEZ.

7.4 Demolition

- 7.4.1 Demolition of existing structures in close proximity to retained trees should be carried out under the supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant with works planned to avoid deposition of material within the CEZ and to avoid damage to retained trees. Mechanical plant access within the CEZ should be avoided. Temporary pedestrian access shall be allowed within the CEZ to carry out these operations. A temporary breach in the fencing may be created to facilitate pedestrian access only.
- 7.4.2 The proposed methodology for demolition of the building is detailed in the demolition method statement. Hold points should be included in the method statement to review potential impacts on trees before the next stage of demolition proceeds, as shown in Table 2.0 below:

Extract from Demolition Method Statement	Hold Point and review
9.4 Roof structures will be removed in section as required to progress the works safely and provide access to facilitate further demolition of walls. The roof structures will be removed by the use of the scissor lift and operatives removing the slates one by one and being lowered to the ground for removal.	9.4 - Removal of roof to ensure no conflict with existing tree canopies

Extract from Demolition Method Statement	Hold Point and review
9.5 The structure of the building's will be demolished from the top down, unless specifically stated otherwise in the method statement, to ensure the remaining structure does not pose a risk of uncontrolled collapse, the block / brick work walls & floors will be demolished as works progress, demolition will be undertaken initially by hand to remove roof structures and reduce walls to a safe level, operatives will work from the existing floors accessing higher levels from via MEWP's as is appropriate for the particular situation and roof height. 9.6 MEWPS will be Scissor lift style and will be large enough to reach all areas with ease. The floor is firm and clear however the base of the MEWP will need to be protected from potential debris falling on it during the removal of arising. 9.7 Where deemed necessary upper levels will be demolished by hand to reduce them to a safe level and create access for the machine to demolish floors and internal partition walls as works proceed to gain further access as required, to facilitate the demolition of the super structure. 9.8 Operatives will hand demolish the superstructure in a piece meal fashion, to a safe height and to separate the structure to be demolished from the retained elements. 9.9 Site supervisor will inspect the building to determine at what stage sufficient hand demolition / separation of the retained elements has been achieved. The site supervisor will then authorise demolition to commence with a 360 Excavator. 9.10 Once buildings have been reduced, in height, sufficiently a demolition excavator will reduce the structure to ground slab level. 9.11 The superstructure of the building(s) will be folded in to the existing foot print ensuring a stable structure is maintained. 9.12 Hot Works may be required to place pre weakening cuts in the steel frame to ensure that there is little opportunity for the steel not to react the correct way. 9.13 Steel work at height is likely to be removed, in some instances, from the MEWP so as to reduce the burden of weight when the structure is at its most vulnerable. 9.14 Machines will be under the control of Skilled, Knowledgeable and Experienced operatives. 9.15 Dust suppression will be employed, to minimise the release of dust during the demolition process. 9.16 Wheels of Vehicles leaving site : where deemed necessary will be cleaned with a jet washer prior to leaving site, to prevent deposits of mud , slurry and other debris being taken onto the public highway	9.6 – Confirm positioning of MEWP in relation to trees to be retained 9.9 – Confirm working area of excavator in relation to trees to be retained 9.15 – Confirm that dust suppression will also minimise risk of dust settling on trees as much as possible.

Extract from Demolition Method Statement	Hold Point and review
9.17 Machine Demolition will be facilitated by a demolition machine, fitted with an appropriate attachment such as multi tool processor & rotation grab, 9.18 Ground slabs will be removed by Excavator fitted with the most appropriate attachment such as bucket, breaker etc. 9.19 Ground slabs will be inspected prior to removal to ensure boundary / retained walls and structures will not be affected by the removal of the ground slab. Where it is deemed that removal of the slabs may adversely affect the retained structures the client will be informed accordingly and the ground slab will be left in-situ 9.20 Ground Slabs will be removed in a sequence to minimise the need for washing of vehicle wheels prior to leaving site, where possible hardstands will be left as intact as possible to maintain “clean” access onsite. 9.21 Foundation / obstructions will be removed by Excavator machine fitted with the most appropriate attachment such as bucket, breaker etc. in the area of the existing buildings: After removal of the ground slabs all visible obstructions to u/s of existing slabs are to be removed, once all visible obstructions are removed the ground will be probed to 1.0m deep, if no further obstructions are found no further action will be necessary. 9.22 In the instance that obstructions are encountered at a depth greater than specified above, the client will be contacted to allow them to record the locations and advise if further action is required. Where Foundations are to be removed the resulting voids will be filled with as dug materials from the site. 9.23 Arisings not recycled at site, will be loaded to skips as works progress for removal from site. 9.24 Waste consignment notes will be retained by the Site Manager and handed to the Client at the end of the demolition phase as part of the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) if appropriate. 9.25 Site will be cleared of all debris and levelled. 9.26 Potential Contamination: The contractor to provide a watching brief for potential contaminated ground and advise the client accordingly if dark stained or strange smelling ground is encountered. Works will cease in any localised areas until assessment has been made by the client’s representative and a remedial action has been agreed.	9.19 – No tree roots are anticipated to be affected by the demolition apart from the west section of group G543. Consult with the Arboricultural Consultant 9.25 confirm extent of clearance and levelling with Arboricultural Consultant – finished ground levels should marry in with adjacent ground levels for group G543.

Table 2.0 Hold points in relation to trees during demolition

- 7.4.3 Removal of the existing hard surfacing adjacent to the RPA should be undertaken by working away from the retained tree to allow any exposed roots to be appropriately covered and protected as work proceeds. Debris within the RPA should be removed by hand and transported clear of the protective fencing using wheelbarrows.
- 7.4.4 Where roots are encountered during the course of the works, they shall be retained and carefully worked around, wherever practicable. No root greater than 25mm dia. shall be cut without advice from the Arboricultural Consultant. If damage does occur to a root greater than 25mm diameter, then advice must be sought from the Arboricultural Consultant who can advise whether root pruning is required and what formal permissions must be sought from the Bury Council Tree Officer.

- 7.4.5 Where it is essential to sever roots, they shall be cleanly cut, using an appropriate, sharp clean bladed hand tool. Roots that are to be retained shall be covered with hessian, or similar, to protect from desiccation. Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed and retained roots should be surrounded with sharp sand, or other loose granular fill before soil or other material is replaced.
- 7.4.6 To minimise risk of damage to tree roots to be retained, an air spade or vacuum excavator may be used to loosen and remove soils, in order to identify the location of roots adjacent to a planned excavation. Roots may then be pruned as previously described.
- 7.4.7 Where there is a deficit of cover due to removal of existing surfacing, inert sandy subsoil shall be placed where the depth exceeds 300mm. Where the depth of cover is 300mm or less, a loam-sand-based topsoil shall be placed to provide at least 300mm of cover. Grading shall be undertaken using hand tools only to avoid compaction. No reduction of levels of the underlying soil surface shall be carried out. Soiling shall be undertaken in accordance with the Construction code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites.⁶

7.5 Reinstatement and soft landscaping within the CEZ

- 7.5.1 Reinstatement and soft landscape works, excavation and ground preparation within the CEZ shall be carried out using hand tools to minimise risk of damage to roots. Mechanical cultivation and rotovation shall be avoided.
- 7.5.2 Chemical application for treatment of woody plant matter shall be minimised. Where used, all instructions, warnings and other relevant information from manufacturers should be strictly observed and followed. Care must be taken to avoid damage to adjacent vegetation and trees to be retained.
- 7.5.3 During reinstatement, there must be no unplanned changes in ground levels within the RPA and works should only be carried out when ground conditions are suitable to avoid risk of compaction. Final grading to marry in new levels with existing ground with imported soils shall be carried out by hand tools only. Cultivations for seeding shall also be by hand.

⁶ Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites, www.defra.gov.uk September 2009

8 INSPECTIONS

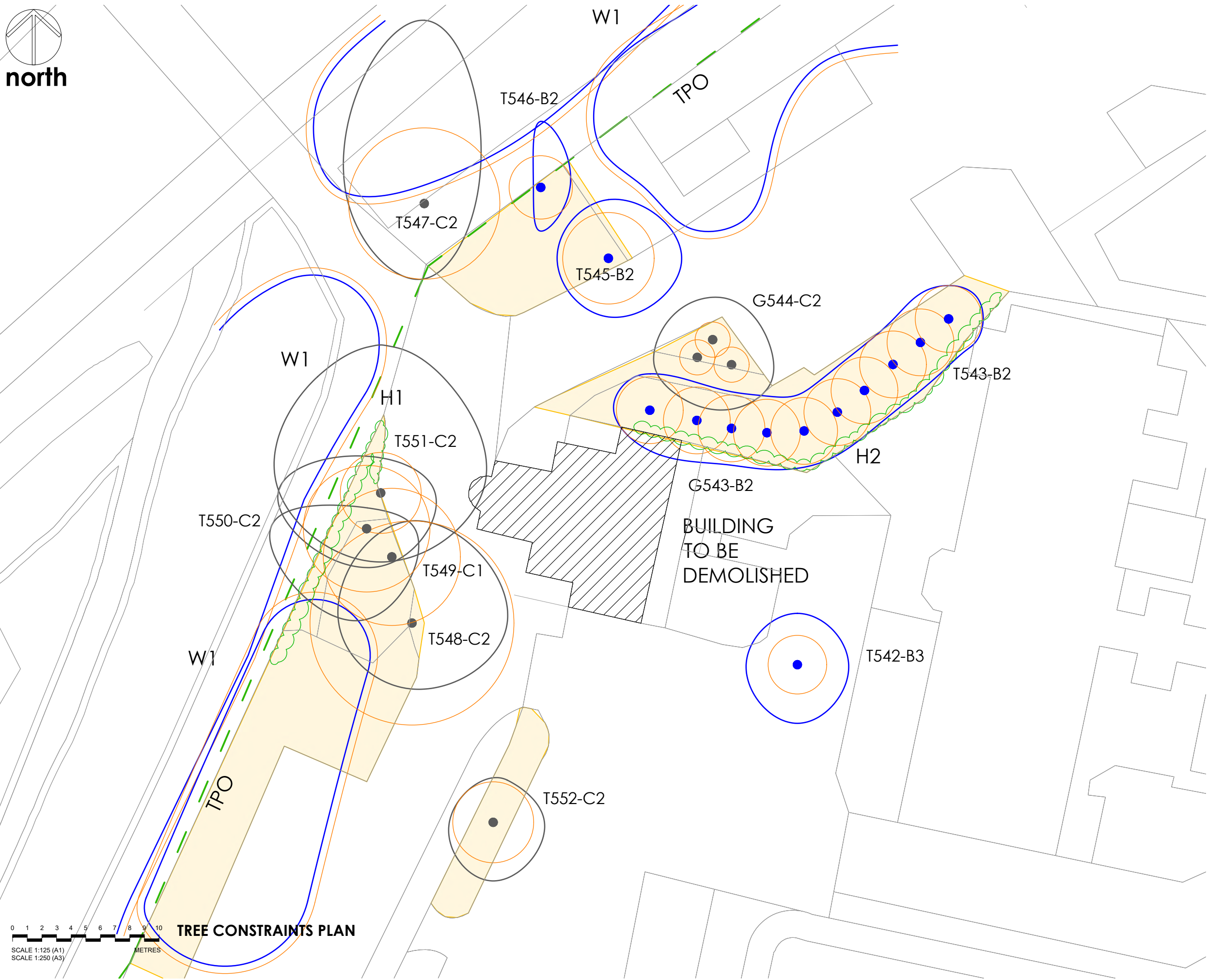
8.1 Prior to commencement of demolition

- 8.1.1 Once the protective fencing measures have been installed but prior to the commencement of the development a site inspection should be undertaken by the Arboricultural Consultant. This is to confirm that all protection measures have been installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan and the method statement.
- 8.1.2 Checks of the tree fence and ground protection should be carried out by the contractor at regular intervals during the demolition work to ensure trees remain adequately protected and have not sustained any damage.
- 8.1.3 On completion of the development a general survey of the trees by the Arboricultural Consultant is recommended to identify any remedial action necessary as a result of the works. Note that permission for any additional tree works not included in the original development consent may need to be obtained through application to the Bury Council Tree Officer.
- 8.1.4 If any arboricultural issues arise during the demolition works then the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant for advice on how to proceed.

8.2 Reinspection

- 8.2.1 It is recommended that trees are inspected every two years, particularly after storms or other extreme weather events, to identify potential new hazards or changes to known defects. Annual inspections have been recommended for specific trees where fungal fruiting bodies or defects are known to be present. Inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified Arboriculturist/Arboricultural Consultant and records of inspection held at the site or with the landowner.
- 8.2.2 Hazard recommendations are based on observations at the time of survey. Trees are dynamic living organisms whose structure is constantly changing. Even those in good condition can suffer from damage or stress. Following site development, regular (annual or biennial) inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified Arboricultural Consultant.

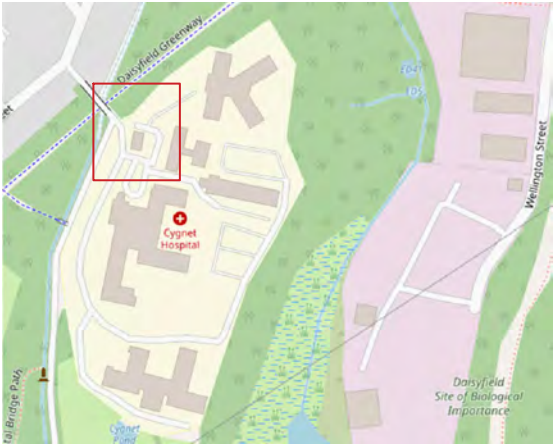
9 FIGURES



Notes

1. Dimensions are given in metres and millimetres as stated on the drawing.
2. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / group
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- RPA POTENTIALLY CONSTRAINED BY HARD STANDING AND BURIED STRUCTURES
- HEDGE
- REFERENCE - TREE, GROUP, WOODLAND, HEDGE AND TAG REF
- TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

OS LICENCE
© Crown copyright and database rights [2025] AC0000807948

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
SCALE 1:125 (A1)
SCALE 1:250 (A3)
METRES

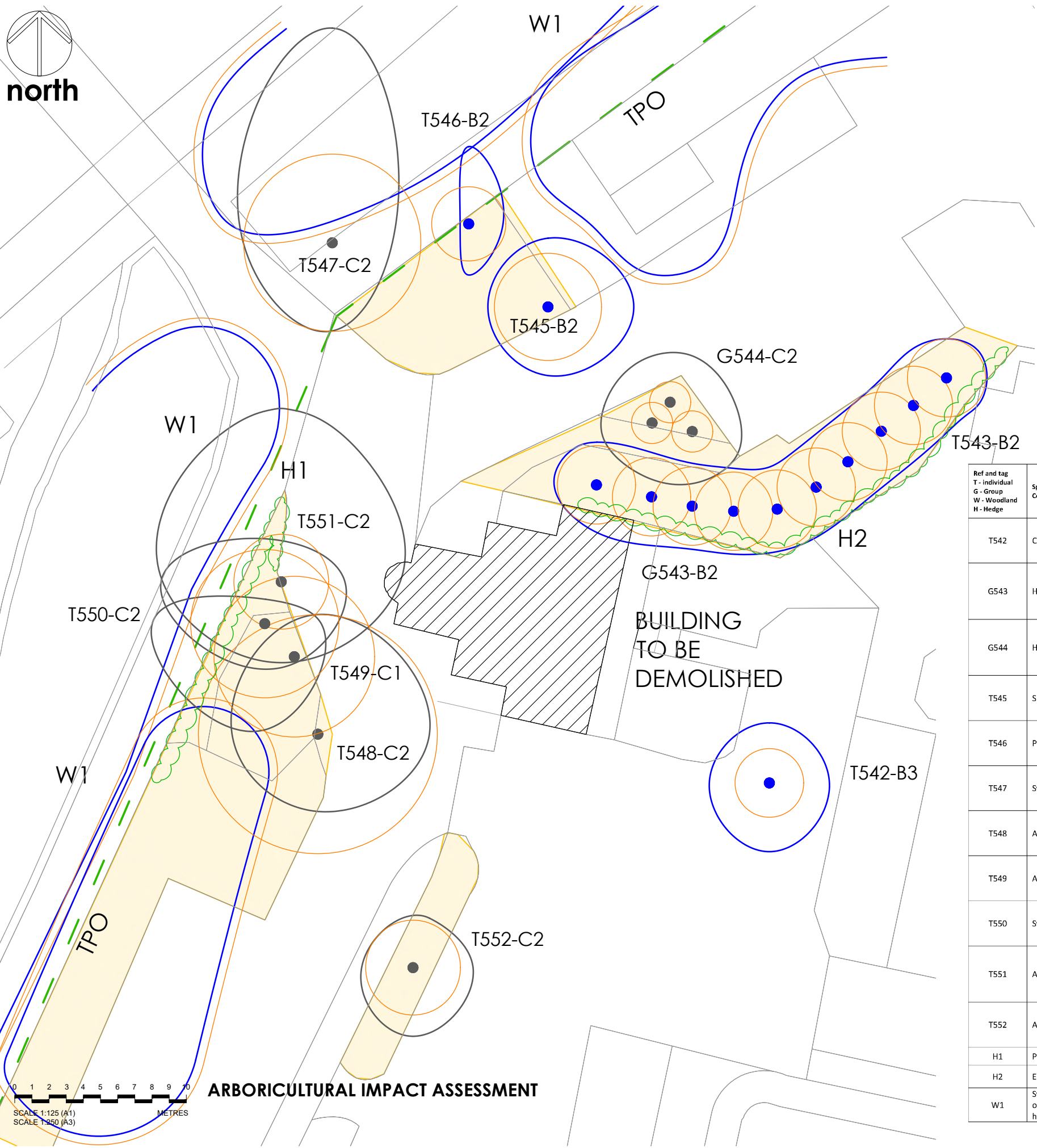
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Project	BURY HOSPITAL GATE HOUSE	Dwg No	439/TCP/T/100	Revision	P01
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	25/11/2025

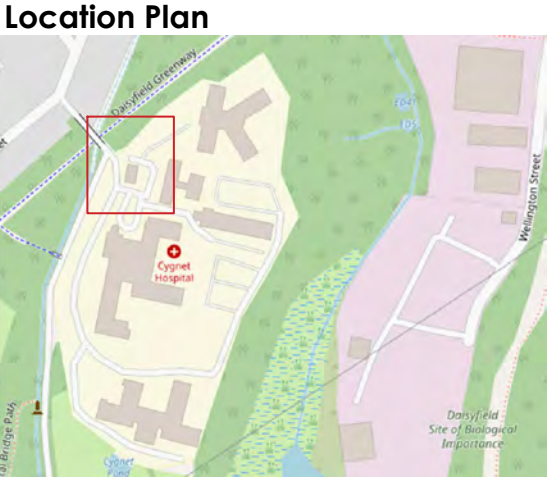
Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	25/11/2025	FOR INFORMATION	MD	XX	MD



mdandscape
6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford
Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | 07710 498231



- Notes**
1. Dimensions are given in metres and millimetres as stated on the drawing.
 2. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / group
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- RPA POTENTIALLY CONSTRAINED BY HARD STANDING AND BURIED STRUCTURES
- HEDGE
- REFERENCE - TREE, GROUP, WOODLAND, HEDGE AND TAG REF
- TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

Ref and tag T - Individual G - Group W - Woodland H - Hedge	Species Common name	Stem dia. (mm)	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U (1,2,3)	Radius of RPA (m)	Proximity of tree stem and crown to building to be demolished & mitigation
T542	Cherry	140 110 90	B3	2	9.5m to stem 5.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached
G543	Hornbeam	Ave 190	B1,2	up to 2.28 for each tree	1.5m to stem 2.5m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached; branches are flexible and can be retained behind the fence
G544	Himalayan birch	100 90 80	C2	up to 1.2 for each tree	5.6m to stem 2.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to south of G543
T545	Small leaved lime	260	B2	3.12	11m to stem 7.3m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to footpath edge – tree unlikely to be affected
T546	Pedunculate oak	180	B2	2.16	15.3m to stem 12.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to footpath edge – tree unlikely to be affected
T547	Sycamore	430	C2	5.16	18.3m to stem 14.4m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached – tree unlikely to be affected
T548	Ash	580	C2	6.96	7.5m to stem 1m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to working area 0.5m from building elevation
T549	Ash	390	C1	4.68	5.7m to stem 3.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to working area 0.5m from building elevation
T550	Sycamore	360	C2	4.32	7.1m to stem 4.2m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to working area 0.5m from building elevation
T551	Ash	610	C2	7.32	5.8m to stem 2.1m to crown Crown extends over roof of building. Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached to working area 0.5m from building elevation
T552	Apple	230	C1	2.76	9.5m to stem 5.9m to crown Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached
H1	Privet				Not affected
H2	Elaeagnus				Adjacent to building to be demolished - Tree protection fence with dust and debris mesh attached
W1	Sycamore, ash, oak, holly, hawthorn	up to 600	B2		Not affected

OS LICENCE
© Crown copyright and database rights [2025] AC0000807948

Project

BURY HOSPITAL GATE HOUSE

Dwg No

439/AIA/T/200

Revision

P01

Title

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

Scale

1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3

Date

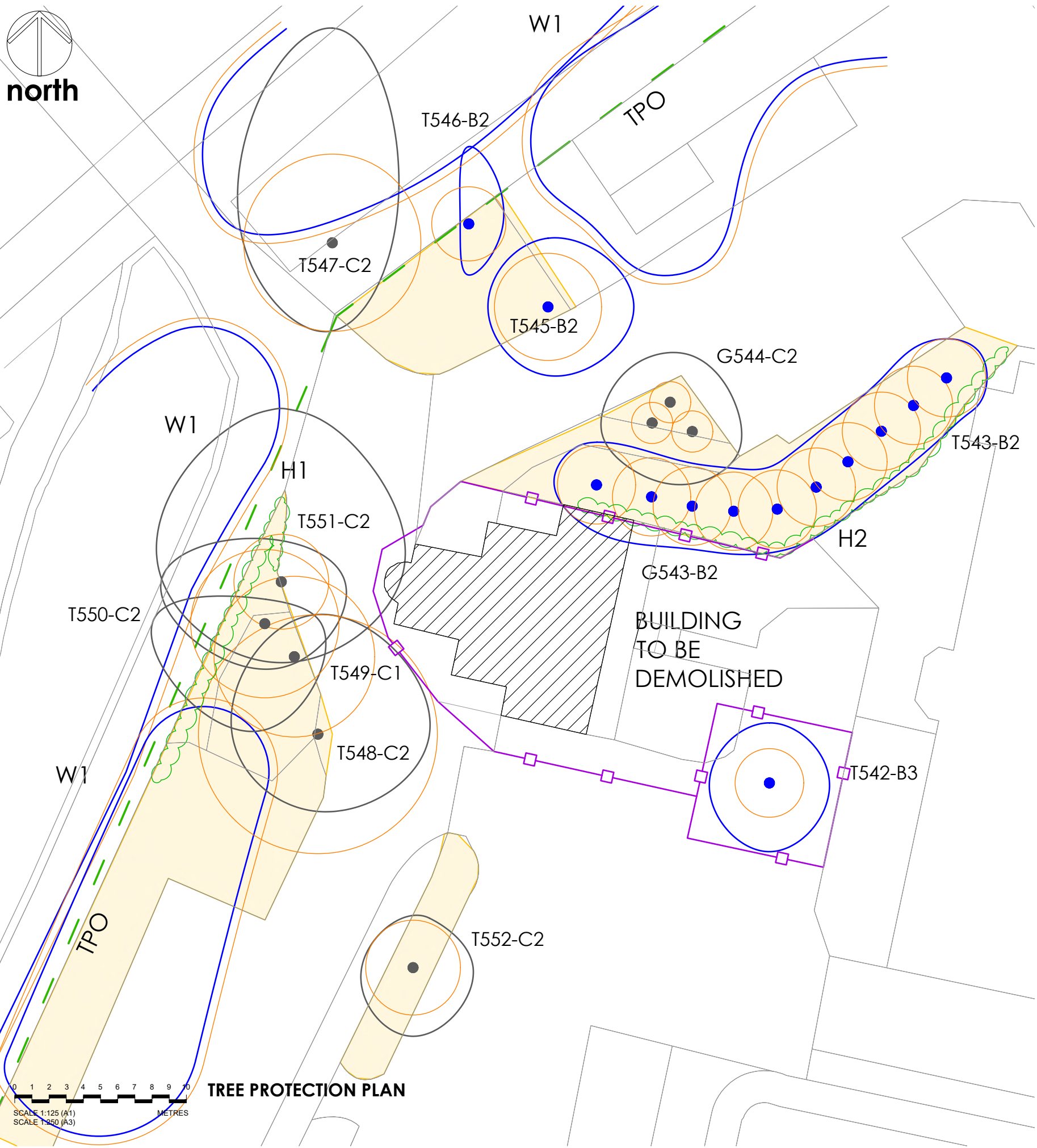
25/11/2025

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	25/11/2025	FOR INFORMATION	MD	XX	MD





mdlandscape
6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford
Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | 07710 498231



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

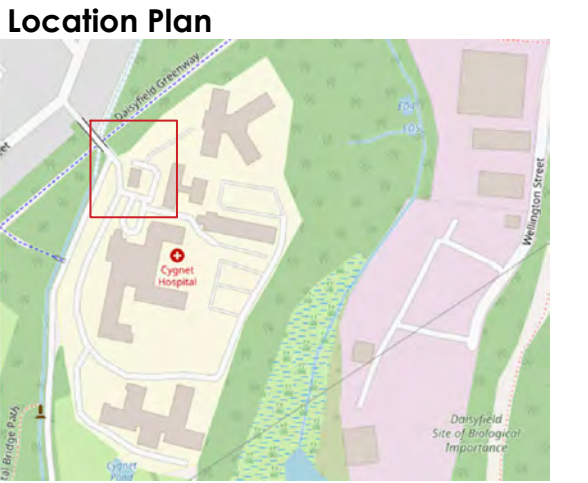
b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

TREE PROTECTION FENCING
THIS FENCE MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED METHOD STATEMENT AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT

TREE PROTECTION AREA
ACCESS INTO THIS AREA IS PROHIBITED FOR THE DURATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED METHOD STATEMENT FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT

Notes

1. Dimensions are given in metres and millimetres as stated on the drawing.
2. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / group
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- RPA POTENTIALLY CONSTRAINED BY HARD STANDING AND BURIED STRUCTURES
- HEDGE
- T, G, W, H REFERENCE - TREE, GROUP, WOODLAND, HEDGE AND TAG REF
- TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
- PROPOSED TREE PROTECTION FENCE

OS LICENCE
© Crown copyright and database rights [2025] AC0000807948

Default specification for protective barrier and associated signage to include dust and debris barrier and solid hoarding to 2m

Project	BURY HOSPITAL GATE HOUSE	Dwg No	439/AMS/T/400	Revision	P01	Revision	P01	Date	25/11/2025	Details	FOR INFORMATION	Drawn	MD	Checked	XX	Reviewed	MD
Title	ARBORICUTURAL METHOD STATEMENT TREE PROTECTION PLAN	Scale	1:125 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A3	Date	25/11/2025												

malandscape
6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford
Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | 07710 498231

malandscape
6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford
Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | 07710 498231

©The Copyright of this drawing belongs to malandscape. This drawing is issued by malandscape subject to the condition that it is not copied either in whole or in part, or disclosed to third parties unless prior written authorisation is given by malandscape. Do not scale from this drawing - refer to noted dimensions on drawing: all dimensions to be confirmed on site prior to execution of the works. All dimensions are shown in metres and millimetres unless otherwise stated. Where Ordnance Survey data is used the relevant licence is stated on the drawing.

10 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEETS – refer to Tree Constraints Plan 439/TCP/T100.



Tree ref: T - Individual tree, G - group, W - Woodland, H - Hedge | tree tag number | * TPO | # - off site tree | () estimated measurements
 Maturity: Young; Semi-mature; Early mature; Middle age; Mature; Over mature
 Structural condition: Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran
 Physiological condition: Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran
 Estimated remaining contribution: less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+

6 Kinderton Close High Legh Knutsford Cheshire WA16 6LZ mdlandscape@btinternet.com 07710 498231									
Site	Bury Hospital, Gate House Demolition	Surveyor	M Dobson	Date	18.11.2025	Weather	Heavy rain, cold	Drawing	439-TCP-T-100

The information in the data sheets is correct as of time of survey. Trees are dynamic organisms and their condition can change as a result of changes in their environment, stress factors, physical and man-made conditions.

Tree ref (tags 542 to 552 inclusive)	Species Common name	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem dia. (mm) <i>estimated dbh in italics</i>	Crown spread N E S W				Height of crown clearance (m)	Direction and height of lowest branch (m)	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U	1,2,3	Radius of RPA (m)	Management recommendations Reinspect all retained trees two years from survey date	Estimated remaining contribution
T542	Cherry	4	3	140 110 90	3.5	3.5	4	3.5	0.5	na	Middle Age	Good	Good	Multiple stems at ground level with bush type habit and spreading crown; plentiful fruit; RPA constrained by kerbs and hard standing	B	3	2		20-40
G543	Hornbeam	9	10	ave. 190	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8		Semi- mature	Good	Good	Group of 10 trees of similar stem dbh, planted as a linear group in a bed to side of footpath and adjacent to gate house building; compact crowns with even spread and good form; RPA constrained by kerbs and hard standing	B	1,2	up to 2.28 for each tree		20-40
G544	Himalayan birch	7	3	100 90 80	3	3	3	3	1.6		Young	Good	Good	Group of 3 trees of planted as a small group in a bed to side of footpath and adjacent to gate; even crown spread and good form; establishing trees that could develop to a higher category rating; RPA constrained by kerbs and hard standing	C	2	up to 1.2 for each tree		10-20
T545	Small leaved lime	10	1	260	4	5	4	3.5	1.5	E2	Semi- mature	Good	Good	Tree is to edge of grass area; two main leaders codominant with crossing stems and tight forks; crown has good form	B	2	3.12	Recommend remedial and formative prune to promote apical dominance	20-40
T546	Pedunculate oak	10	1	180	4.5	2	3	0.5	2	E2	Young	Good	Good	Tree of good form and condition and potential to develop into tree of higher category rating	B	2	2.16		20-40
T547	Sycamore	16	1	430	13	3.5	5	5	2.5	E4	Mature	Fair	Good	Stem at fence line with biased crown growth to the north west; suspect previously suppressed by tree to east that has since been removed	C	2	5.16		10-20

Tree ref (tags 542 to 552 inclusive)	Species Common name	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem dia. (mm) <i>estimated dbh in italics</i>	Crown spread N E S W				Height of crown clearance (m)	Direction and height of lowest branch (m)	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U	1,2,3	Radius of RPA (m)	Management recommendations Reinspect all retained trees two years from survey date	Estimated remaining contribution
T548	Ash	18	1	580	6	6.5	4.5	5	4	S4	Middle Age	Fair	Fair	In small planting bed with stem at kerb edge; multiple pruning cuts to stem, all occluding; epicormic growth/shooting at pruning cuts; die back in crown; reinspect in spring to assess crown condition	C	2	6.96		10-20
T549	Ash	17	1	390	3	2.5	4	8	6	S5	Early mature	Fair	Poor	In planting bed with stem at kerb edge; etiolate form; bifurcate at 6m with epicormic growth/shooting at pruning cuts up stem; die back in crown; reinspect in spring to assess crown condition	C	1	4.68		less than 10 years
T550	Sycamore	15	1	360	5	5.5	3.5	7	2	E3	Early mature	Good	Fair	In planting bed, has been previously crown lifted; pruning cuts occluding; epicormic growth/shooting at pruning cuts; appears to have reasonable vigour - reinspect in spring to assess crown condition	C	2	4.32		10-20
T551	Ash	18	1	610	10	7	5	7	4	W6	Mature	Fair	Fair	In planting bed with stem at kerb edge; bifurcate at 4m with tight fork; crown biased towards building; pruning cuts to stem, all occluding; epicormic growth/shooting at pruning cuts; die back in crown; reinspect in spring to assess crown condition	C	2	7.32		10-20
T552	Apple	4	1	230	3	3.5	4	3	0.5	S1.5	Semi- mature	Good	Good	In planting bed with car parking and footpath to north and south; reasonable vigour; previous pruning within crown; epicormic growth/shooting at pruning cuts	C	2	2.76		10-20
H1	Privet	4									Mature	Good	Good	To rear of retaining wall and forming north west boundary with access to reservoir					
H2	Elaeagnus	2									Semi- mature	Good	Good	To boundary edge with gate house building					
W1	Sycamore, ash, oak, holly, hawthorn	20		up to 600							Mature	Good	Good	Mature trees to edge of site and on cutting slopes with the greenway; high sycamore content; not accessed for survey; crown spread and rooting extents do not extend beyond the edge of the site access road; screening value	B	2			20-40

APPENDIX 2 – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



T542

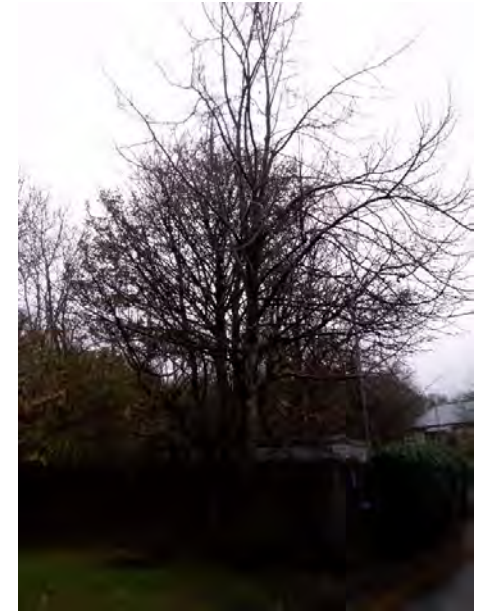


G543

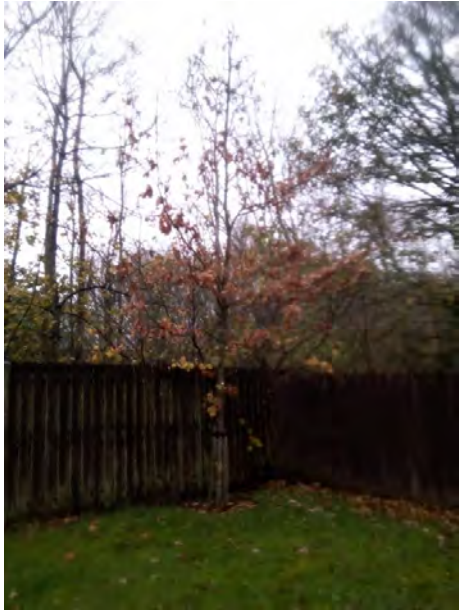
Existing fence behind could be retained to provide tree protection during demolition



G543 and G544



T545



T546



T547



Hedge and trees opposite gate house building



T547



T548, T549, T550



Group to west along access to reservoir





T552

APPENDIX 3 – CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

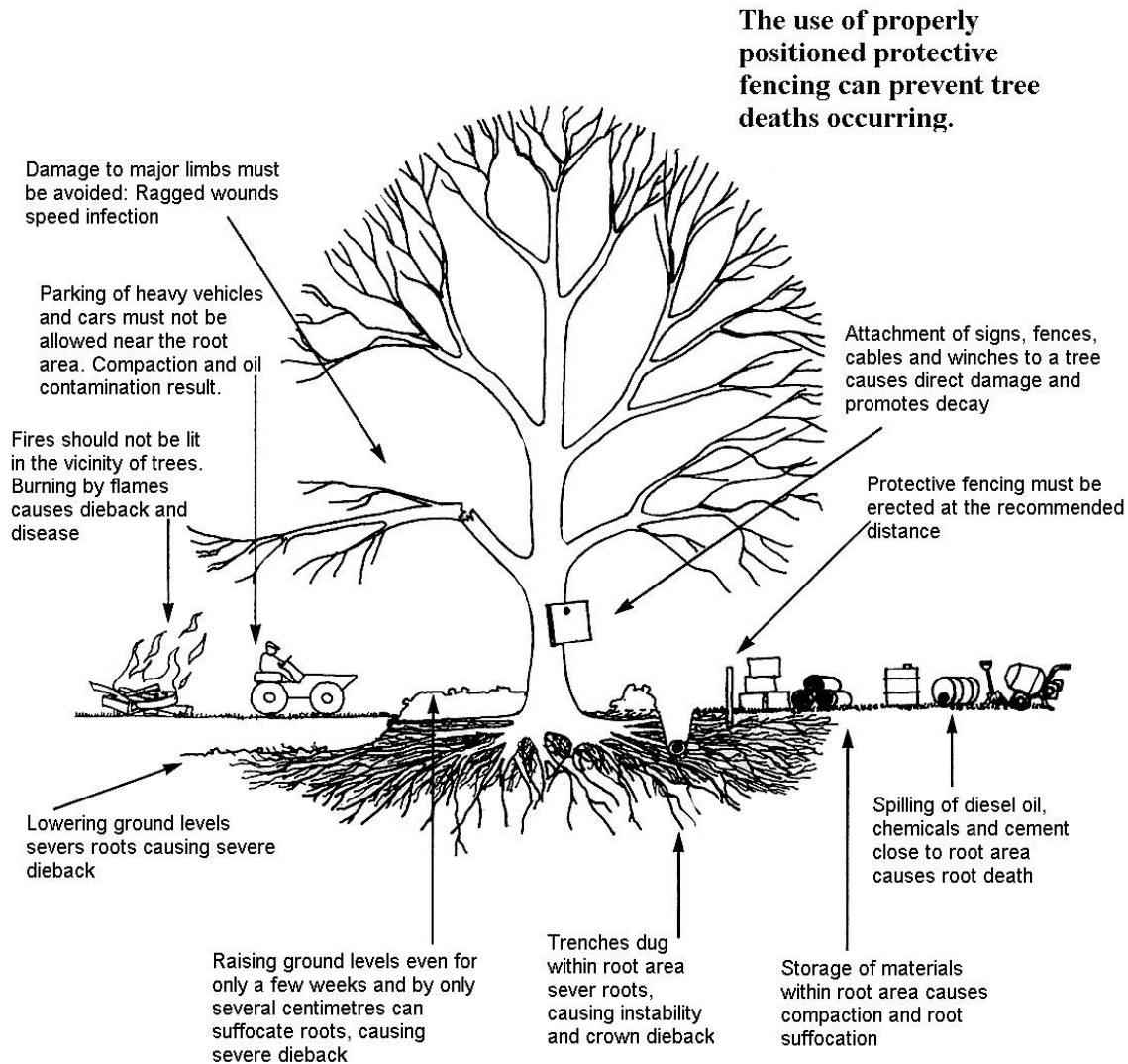
Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. 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; or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Summary of BS 5837:2012 tree quality categorisation criteria

APPENDIX 4 - COMMON CAUSES OF TREE DEATH POSTER

Common causes of Tree Death



Please use copies of this as an on-site poster for personnel

APPENDIX 5 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Maturity	Newly planted - Not fully established and capable of being transplanted or easily replaced
	Young - Establishing, usually with good vigour, still capable of being transplanted or replaced
	Early mature - Established, usually vigorous and increasing in height
	Semi-mature – Established with an overall height in excess of 4 metres and or a stem girth measurement (circumference) of 20 centimetres or larger;
	Middle Age - Trees in the established growth stage of their life with the potential to continue increasing in size;
	Mature - Trees that have reached their ultimate size, given their location and surroundings;
	Over-mature - Fully mature, in last quarter of life expectancy, vigour decreasing
Condition	Good, Fair, Poor. An overall assessment of a tree's physiological and structural state
Veteran	Trees that have biological, cultural or aesthetic value due to age and / or condition. Typically trees that may be living beyond their expected age range for their species
BS 5837 Tree Quality Assessment	The tree quality assessment is based on four categories (A, B, C and U) are used to denote tree quality (A= High, B = Moderate, C = Low, U= Unsuitable for retention). Subcategories (1-3) denote the specific function value of the trees and the reasoning behind the allocation of a specific category.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	The theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in <i>BS5837: 2012</i> . RPA is allocated to ensure that a sufficient area is left undisturbed during development. It is provided as an area (m ²) and as the radius of a circle (m) typically plotted from the centre of the stem.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The approximate life expectancy as healthy functioning tree and relates to species and the condition of the tree at the time of survey. Long > 40 years Medium 20 – 40 years Short – Medium 10- 20 years Short - Imminent removal <10years
Adventitious or Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in clusters around the stem or base of a tree in an uncharacteristic fashion for a normally healthy tree, usually at the site of pruning wounds or as an indicator of stress
Bifurcate	Divided into two branches or forks
Buckling	Deformation of a structure subjected to a bending load Buttress zone, irreversible.
Chalara – Ash dieback	Chalara dieback of ash, also known as Chalara or ash dieback, is a disease of ash trees caused by a fungus called <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>
Decurrent	The tree crown is borne on several major wide spreading limbs of similar size
Defect	A feature which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment
Dieback	A condition in which a tree or shrub begins to die from the tip of its leaves or roots backwards, owing to disease or an unfavourable environment.
Disease	A malfunction or destruction of tissues usually caused by pathogens.
Dominance	The tendency for a leading shoot to grow faster than the lateral shoots; also a tree that maintains a taller crown than its neighbours.
Excurrent	A well-defined central main stem to the crown, bearing branches which are limited in their length, diameter and secondary branching.
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.

Hazard beam	An upward curving part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth; prone to longitudinal splitting or may form a banana shaped crack.
Included bark (ingrown bark)	Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forks, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact.
Infection	The establishment of a parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree or other organism.
Lopping	Removal of large branches from a tree that does not follow natural target pruning practices.
Natural target pruning	The siting of pruning cuts at the branch bark ridge with a cut of minimal surface area to allow quicker healing of the wound.
Occlusion	The process of continual radial growth and healing of a wound which is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.
Plant pathogen	Infectious organism that causes a disease on a plant. Although relatives of some plant pathogens are human or animal pathogens, most plant pathogens only harm plants. Plants are rarely cured of disease once infected.
Pollarding	The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches. The management regime is usually repeated as part of a regular management programme.
Primary branch	A major branch, of greater order than secondary branches.
Pruning	The removal or cutting back of lesser branches or twigs.
Reactive Growth/ Reaction Wood	Production of woody tissue in response to mechanical stresses.
Root-collar	The transitional area between the stem/s and roots prior to development of a root flare or buttress.
Secondary branch	A branch, of lower order than primary branch.
Veteran tree	An aged old specimen that has features which increase its value as habitat for wildlife (dead wood, cavities etc.) irrespective of its chronological age and that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition, is usually of advanced age.
Windthrow	The fall of a tree in high wind, blowing over of a tree at its roots.
Wound wood	Wood developing in response to a wound which gradually heals and occludes the wound

REFERENCES

Barrell Tree Consultancy (2020) Manual for managing trees on development sites version 3.0

Davis, C., Fay, N & Mynors, C. (2000). Veteran Trees: a guide to risk and responsibility. English Nature, Peterborough.

Fay, N., Dowson, D.C., & Helliwell, R. (2005). Tree Surveys: A Guide to Good Practice. The Arboricultural Association

Humphries, D., & Wright, C. (2021). Fungi on Trees, a Photographic Reference. The Arboricultural Association

Lonsdale, D. Hazards from Trees. FC Practice Guide 13, Forestry Commission

Lonsdale, D. (1999). Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management, Research for Amenity Trees No, 7, Stationery Office, London.

Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H. (1994). The Body Language of Trees, Research for Amenity Trees No, 4, Stationery Office, London.

Mattheck, C. (2002). Tree Mechanics: Explained with sensitive words by Pauli the Bear. Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe

Mattheck, C. (2007). Updated Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment.

The National Joint Utilities Group (2007): NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees Volume 4, Issue 2

Schwarze, F.W.M.R., Engals, J., & Mattheck, C. (1999). Fungal Strategies of Wood Decay in Trees. Springer-Verlag Berlin

Shigo, A.L. (1991). Modern Arboriculture. Shigo & Tree Associates, Durham, NH, USA.

Slater, Duncan. (2016). Assessment of Tree Forks: Assessment of Junctions for Risk Management

Strouts, R.G. & Winter, T.G. (1994). Diagnosis of Ill Health in Trees, Research for Amenity Trees No, 2, Stationery Office, London.

Weber, K., & Mattheck, C. (2003). Manual of Wood Decay in Trees, The Arboricultural Association

AA Fungi on Trees: An Arborist's Field Guide (2011)

Recommendations for Tree Work. BS 3998. (2010) British Standards Institute, London

Common sense risk management of trees (2024) National Tree Safety Group

ISA Glossary of Arboricultural Terms (2005). ISA Champaign, IL, USA

AAIS Research Information Notes

AAIS Tree Damage Alert Notes