

**Land off Whalley Road
Barrow**

Taylor Wimpey/David Wilson

TREE SURVEY REPORT



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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trevor Bridge Associates Ltd (TBA) have been instructed by Taylor Wimpey/David Wilson to undertake a pre-development arboricultural survey of trees and significant vegetation. The pre-development tree survey should be read in conjunction with the accompanying **Tree Survey & Root Protection Area drawing** ref: 5838.01A.
- 1.2 A site visit to the site was carried out in August 2018.
- 1.3 This pre-development tree survey should be considered the first part of a process in identifying trees that are to be retained and protected. A key part of the pre-development survey is the identifying of Root Protection Areas (RPA's). In Addition to the pre-development survey the following documents may be required to fully support a planning application:
 - i) An Arboricultural Impact Assessment - This will assess the impact on trees of a proposed development.
 - ii) An Arboricultural Method Statement - This provides specific details on how a development should proceed in such a manner that avoids damage to trees being retained. It is accompanied with a tree protection plan.
- 1.4 The following information was provided for reference for the purposes of undertaking this pre-development survey.
 - Site Surveying Services drawing: *Topographical Survey. Drawing No. sss-4221. Rev A. Date: 13/01/2012.*
- 1.5 This report has been undertaken by Mike Gregory HND Arb. M. arbor A. Mike has extensive experience working as a tree surgeon and has several years experience as a tree officer. He has provided advice and consultancy to the public sector for over 15 years. He is highly experienced in tree and development issues, having provided reports on over 600 development sites.

2.0 Scope and Limitations of the Report

- 2.1 This report has been prepared to inform the design layout of potential development and be submitted with a planning application.
- 2.2 Due to the changing nature of trees – and possibly other site circumstances – this report and recommendations are limited to a two year period. Similarly, this report could be invalidated if any alterations are made to the site that could change the conditions as seen at time of inspection.
- 2.3 Under certain circumstances, roots can affect foundations, drains and other underground services. These issues have not been addressed by this report.
- 2.4 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer occasional damage under only average weather conditions. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree will never suffer damage.

3.0 Site Location

3.1 The site comprises pasture fields situated to the west of Whalley Road, Barrow.

3.3 The location of the site is marked in red within the plan extract below:



3.4 The grid reference of the site is SD 73367 37923.

3.5 The full details of the tree cover is included within the tree survey schedule within section 11.0 of this report, and within the accompanying Tree Survey & Root Protection Area drawing.

4.0 Tree Survey Schedule - Methodology

4.1 This survey complies with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and Construction - Recommendations*. All significant trees or groups within the site have been inspected, identified and detailed.

4.2 Site. The survey was carried out from ground level and without the use of special diagnostic equipment (unless otherwise stated). Lower-grade material may be treated as numbered groups, for example where in rows or dense groupings.

4.3 Schedule. The following information is given in the schedule:

- **Tree reference No:** A sequential number sequence post-fixed with a T for Trees, G for groups, H for hedges and W for Woodlands.
- **Tree Species.** Common name of Species.
- **Height** (metres). An electronic hypsometer is used to measure tree heights. Tree heights are only measured where it is possible to gain a clear unobstructed view of the tree, otherwise the height is estimated.
- **Trunk diameter** (millimetres). This is a key measurement for calculating the Root Protection Areas of trees. Measurements are taken at 1.5m, height above ground level. If trees are assessed as a group or woodland feature, the trunk diameter of the largest tree within the group or woodland is estimated and used.
- **Crown spread** (metres): The maximum lateral spread of the canopy as measured from the cardinal compass points (NESW). Spreads are measured either by pacing or laser where access is available, otherwise estimated.
- **Crown clearance** (metres): The height of the lowest section of canopy measured from cardinal compass points.
- **Age class.** A classification of the age of the tree. In the case of woodlands and groups this is based in the oldest tree.

Y – Young: Recently planted trees less than ¼ life expectancy.

SM – Semi-Mature: Established trees less than 1/3rd predicted life expectancy.

EM – Early mature: Trees between 1/3rd and 2/3rd predicted life expectancy.

M - Mature: Trees over 2/3rd predicted life expectancy.

V - Veteran: A tree of significant age (with a large girth) which provides cultural, landscape or ecological value.

- **Physiological condition:** (Good, Fair, Poor, Dead). An assessment of the tree's health and vitality reflecting the tree's potential longevity as well as its capacity for withstanding environmental stresses (such as pests and diseases).
- **Structural Condition:** (Good, Fair, Poor, Dead): A consideration of the structural integrity of the physical structure of the tree.
- **Life Expectancy:** Estimated remaining contribution (years, 0-10 10-20 20-40 40+).
- **Root Protection Area:** As calculated via BS 5837: 2012 (area in square metres and as a radius in metres). This is the basis of the Root Protection Area marked as a circle on the Tree Survey (may have been modified in light of site circumstances). This is generally the minimum position for protective fencing.
- **Retention Category:**
Trees are categorised using the criteria shown in the table below. The purpose of the categorisation is to apply a non fiscal value to tree stock to allow informed decisions on which trees should be retained or removed within the context of development.

TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION:			
'U' – [Marked red on plan] Trees of such a condition that they can not be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse including those which will become unviable after the removal of other category U trees (where for what ever reason, the loss of companion shelter can not 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 health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p><i>Note Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve</i></p>		
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION:			
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation
'A' – [Marked green on plan] Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (eg the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg veteran trees or wood pasture)
'B' – [Marked blue on plan] Trees of moderate quality with a remaining life expectancy of at least 20 Years	Trees which may be in the A category but are down graded due to their impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit category A designation	Trees that are 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 clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
'C' – [Marked grey on plan] Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	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 any greater collective landscape value ; and/or trees offering low or only temporary /transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

- **Observations:** This provides general information regarding the trees, providing details regarding defects, or points of merit.
- **Preliminary Recommendations:** Any management works that should be carried out. Recommendations for management works are only recommended sparingly, generally where there is a significant safety concern, or long term benefit for the tree. Works are considered within the context of the site at the time of survey. Works that are required in relation to new development proposals are considered separately (such as part of a method statement).

5.0 Trees and Construction – General Issues

5.1 Typically, about 80% of roots will be found in the upper half metre of soil and often extending well beyond the canopy spread. The threat to the trees by development comes from:

- (a) root severance or fracture
- (b) compaction of the soil, preventing gaseous exchange and moisture percolation
- (c) possible change to moisture gradients due to surface water run-off or interception
- (d) physical damage to low branches and trunk.
- (e) Damage from chemical run-off from construction activities

The consequences for the tree of such damage are:

- (i) instability, if severe enough
- (ii) entry points for pathogenic fungi at wounds / fractures
- (iii) loss of vitality due to reduced oxygen, mineral and moisture take-up; all leading to
- (iv) root death, and
- (iv) a general decline or possible death of the tree.

6.0 Tree Constraints

6.1 Constraints imposed by trees during development, both above and below ground need to be considered within the site layout design.

Protection is afforded to the tree by defining a Root Protection Area (RPA) within which no development activity should take place. The size of the RPA is defined in the British Standard and relates to trunk diameter. The RPA is normally the minimum position for placement of protective fencing.

6.2 Nominally the RPA is represented by a circle around the tree. The area of the RPA may however, subject to the consideration of the arboricultural consultant, and be altered to a polygon in order to reflect the site conditions and requirements. For example, existing hard surfaces and foundations are likely to restrict or limit root growth while good quality soil may promote and extend root growth.

6.3 Root Protection Areas primarily relate to below ground constraints (root protection). Other constraints that must be considered include:

- The current as well as ultimate height and spread of a tree.
- Large trees close to a building, particularly a dwelling, can cause apprehension to owners/occupiers that result in pressure for tree removal or inappropriate pruning. Buildings should be sited allowing for the species height, spread and overall habit.
- Species characteristics; i.e. density of foliage, fruit-fall, susceptibility to honeydew drip, or branch drop. Trees are shedding organisms. The leaves of some species may cause problems with blocking of gullies and gutters. Fruit may cause slippery patches and honeydew drop can affect surfaces (particularly cars). If conflicts may arise detailed design may address such issues, such as non-slip paths, use of car-ports, provision of leaf guards or grilles etc.
- The potential impact on direct and diffuse light of a particular location of land; shading of buildings by trees can be a problem, especially where rooms require natural light, in addition open spaces such as gardens and sitting areas should be designed to meet requirements for direct sunlight (for at least part of the day).
- Infrastructure requirements in relation to trees e.g. easements for underground or above ground apparatus and visibility splays.
- Space for the provision of new planting or landscaping.
- The proposed end use of space within Root Protection Areas.
- The requirement to protect overhanging canopies of trees that overhang or extend beyond Root Protection Areas.

7.0 Structures within the Root Protection Areas of Trees.

7.1 In the development layout design structures should be positioned outside of RPAs. In some exceptional instances there may be an overriding justification for construction within the RPA. In such cases technical solutions may be available to minimise (to an acceptable level) disturbance to the tree/s. Where such technical solutions may be relied upon full details will need to be included within a method statement. Advice must be sought from a suitably qualified arboriculturalist in such matters.

7.2 In some cases it may be unavoidable to place permanent hard surfacing within an RPA (for example the placement of an access driveway or parking area). In such cases the following should apply:

- No excavation of the soil should take place, other than scraping of the turf/vegetation layer
- Any design must avoid compaction, allowing even distribution of weight.
- New hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.
- If the proposed surface is likely to require de-icing salt then run-off should be directed away from the RPA.

- Permeable hard surfacing can result in soil moisture saturation for long periods (resulting in root death). Where there is a risk of water-logging a design should incorporate land drainage.

7.3 Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement systems. Piles, pads or elevated beams can support bridges over RPAs. In all cases full specifications and methodology must be included within a supporting method statement.

8.0 Wildlife Issues and Timing of Operations

8.1 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat'. For further details consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation (Natural England, 0300 060 1842, www.naturalengland.org.uk). Where relevant any current ecological surveys for the site will take precedence in this matter.

8.2 Birds. It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds must be avoided from late March to August.

8.3 The pruning of some species should avoid specific times. *Prunus* species (eg flowering and fruiting Cherry, Plum, Almond etc) should only be pruned during June – August in order to minimise the risk of infection by Silver Leaf disease. *Acer* (Maples including Sycamore), *Betula* (Birches) and, *Morus* (Mulberry) should not be pruned February – June due to sap bleeding; also *Juglans* (Walnut) should not be pruned from December – June.

9.0 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

9.1 Prior to the undertaking of any tree works it is recommended that the local planning authority is contacted to check if trees within the site are subject to TPO's or Conservation Areas.

9.2 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planning authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. In the case of conservation areas a notification must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks, conservation area notifications take six weeks.

9.3 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5 days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards).

9.4 Planning consent overrides protected trees, where the works or removal are necessary for development to proceed.

10.0 Felling Licences

- 10.1 There are restrictions on the felling of non-garden trees. In any quarter calendar year it is permissible to fell up to 5 cubic metres of timber (as long as the timber is not sold).
- 10.2 Certain exemptions apply, this includes the felling of trees to directly implement a planning consent. For full details the Forestry Commission provide a leaflet entitled Tree Felling Getting Permission which can be found at www.forestry.gov.uk.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
1T	Hawthorn	Mature	8	4	300	400	140	200			6.6	5	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	Fair	Fair/Poor	20+	Very Low	C2	Decay and hollowing in central stem.	Reduce central stem by some 40% retaining as much lower canopy as possible.
2T	Ash	Mature	16	1	640						7.8	7	7	7	6	1	4	1	5	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B2		
3T	Ash	Mature	14	1	420						5.1	6	6	6	5	3	2	3	3	Fair	Good	30+	Moderate	B2		
4G	Row of Hawthorn	Mature	4	1	250						3									Good	Good	30+	Low	C2	Individual Hawthorns developed from hedgerow remnants.	
5G	2x Hawthorn and single Elderberry	Mature	5	1	250						3									Good	Fair	30+	Moderate	C2	Hedgerow remnants.	
6T	Common Oak	Mature	17	1	1070						12.9	9	8	8	9	2	2	1	3	Good	Fair	40+	Low	B3	Major deadwood though generally 'petrified' and unlikely to fail. Branch failure tear wounds within mid canopy to south. Large tear wound at some 9m height in easterly canopy (south facing)	Undertake a 20% overall canopy reduction to reshape and restructure outer canopy. Shorten larger deadwood.
7T	Hawthorn	Mature	5	2	120	150					2.4	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	Good	Fair	30+	Low	C1	Estimated position and dimensions.	
8T	Common Oak	Mature	10	1	680						8.1	7	6	6	6	3	4	2	2	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	B3	Slightly asymmetric form.	
9G	Group of Hawthorn	Mature	5	1	180						2.1									Good	Fair	30+	Low	C2	Hedgerow remnants.	
10T	Ash	Mature	16	1	690						8.4	6	7	6	5	4	1	1	1	Fair	Fair	30+	Moderate	B2	Some major deadwood within the canopy.	

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
11G	Native Hedge	Mature	5	1	250						3									Good	Fair	30+	Low	B3	Blackthorn and Hawthorn boundary hedge. Also contains Hazel, Elm and Elderberry. Hedge has become overgrown from lack of management	
12T	Common Oak	Mature	10	1	600						7.2	6	6	6	5	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	40+	High	A1	Excellent long term potential. <i>Latiporus sulphureus</i> bracket at 3m to west on Lateral branch.	
13G	Group of Hawthorn	Early-Mature	4	1	150						1.8									Good	Fair	30+	Low	C2	Estimated position.	
14T	Common Oak	Mature	19	1	700						8.4	9	11	3	5	2	1	2	3	Fair	Fair	40+	Low	A3	Some major deadwood. Minor bark wound at base to south.	
15T	Common Oak	Mature	19	1	890						10.8	4	12	6	5	11	2	4	9	Fair	Fair	40+	Low	A3	Major deadwood. Some minor localised die-back.	
16T	Common Oak	Mature	12	1	660						7.8	4	6	5	6	8	1	8	9	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	A3		
17G	Group of Hawthorn	Mature	7	1	250						3									Good	Fair	30+	Low	C2	Former hedgerow now lapsed into mature Hawthorns.	
18T	Dead Standing Tree	Mature	13	1	500						6	3	3	3	3					Dead	Dead	0		U	Off site tree but with the potential to fall into the site	Arrangements should be made with the landowner to fell or monolith the tree.
19T	Ash	Mature	13	1	670						8.1	4	9	7	5	7	3	4	5	Fair/Poor	Poor	<10	Low	U	Longitudinal radial cavity on base of trunk extending up some three metres. Significant decay and hollowing within. Die-back in upper canopy though lower re-trenching growth is present. While there is a potential risk of structural collapse due to these defects, the nature habitat value of this tree must be considered due to cavities and dead wood present.	Undertake a 50% re-prachment reduction. Such work is likely to require use of a mobile elevation work platform (cherry picker). Any works will also require the consent of the tree owner.
20T	Ash	Mature	21	1	730						8.7	7	10	6	5	2	4	5	5	Fair/Poor	Fair	20+	Low	C1	Slightly asymmetric form. Foliar die-back in distal sections of the canopy possibly attributable to Ash die-back. Major and moderate deadwood within canopy.	Reduce, by some 25%, the lateral branch spread to the east over the site to lessen end weight.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
21T	Alder	Mature	14	1	530						6.3	5	5	3	3	6	6	4	2	Good	Fair	20+	Moderate	B2	Slightly asymmetric form.	
22T	Ash	Mature	14	1	570						6.9	5	7	5	6	8	2	6	7	Fair	Fair	20+	Moderate	B2	Estimated position.	
23T	Common Oak	Mature	15	1	620						7.5	6	7	4	6	3	2	8	8	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	A2	Excellent long term potential.	
24T	Common Oak	Mature	18	1	770						9.3	5	10	7	6	4	2	9	2	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	A2	Excellent long term potential. Some major deadwood within the canopy.	
25T	Common Oak	Mature	17	1	650						7.8	5	8	6	4	5	6	12	12	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	A2	Excellent long term potential.	
26T	Ash	Mature	17	1	670						8.1	5	8	5	6	8	1	7	9	Fair/Poor	Fair	20+	Low	C2	Some decline within canopy, possibly attributable to Ash die-back. Some major deadwood. Large cavity at some 8 metres height in easterly scaffold stem.	Reduce overall canopy by 25%. Not that this work will require the consent of the tree owner.
27T	Common Oak	Mature	14	1	490						6	2	7	4	5	7	9	5	5	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Slightly asymmetric form.	
28G	Row of Mature the	Mature	21	1	750						9									Good	Fair	30+	Moderate	A3	6x Oak and 1x Ash. Row of off-site trees. One larger Oak has suffered damage to the easterly canopy.	
29T	Common Oak	Mature	16	1	590						7.2	7	6	4	4	3	1	4	5	Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	A2		
30T	Ash	Mature	20	3	750	400	340				11.1	10	11	5	8	12	12	14	10	Fair	Fair	20+	Low	B2	Large prominent specimen.	Reduce lowest lateral branch extending east (over site) by 25%. Also reduce the northerly stem that leans into site by some 40%.

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
31T	Ash	Early-Mature	16	2	240	220					3.9	4	5	4	4	8	2	4	5	Good	Good	40+	High	C1	Estimated dimensions.	
32G	Group of Hawthorn	Mature	7	180							0									Good	Fair	30+	Low	C2	Remnants of former field boundary hedge, variable in height and fragmented.	
33T	Common Oak	Mature	22	1	900						10.8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Good	Good	40+	Low	A3	Off-site woodland edge tree. Estimated dimensions.	
34T	Ash	Semi-Mature	9	1	200						2.4	5	4	3	3	1	1	4	2	Good	Good	40+	High	C2	Estimated dimensions.	
35T	Common Oak	Mature	14	1	500						6	8	5	2	6	3	5	2	1	Good	Fair	40+	Low	B2	Asymmetric form. Offsite tree. Estimated dimensions.	
35G	Mixed Species Group	Mature	14	1	500						6									Good	Fair	40+	Moderate	B2	Off-site trees. Group of Hawthorn Hazel and Ash. Estimated position.	
36T	Common Oak	Mature	15	1	900						10.8	9	10	9	9	6	3	3	2	Good	Good	40+	Low	A1	Off-site tree. Estimated position and dimensions.	
37T	Common Oak	Mature	18	1	960						11.4	7	9	7	7	3	6	4	6	Good	Fair/Poor	40+	Low	B3	Cavity to south, with hollowing, at some 4m height. Branch fracture of lateral limb in southern canopy at some 10m height. <i>Fistulina hepatica</i> fungal fruiting bracket on trunk to south. <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> fungal fruiting bracket at some 7m height to east. Longitudinal wound on main stem to north with probable internal decay.	Reduce the overall canopy by approximately 30%.
38G	Group of Hawthorn	Mature	4	1	150						1.8									Good	Fair	30+	Low	C1	Hedgerow remnants. Includes single Prunus.	
39T	Common Oak	Mature	15	1	870						10.5	6	7	9	8	2	2	2	2	Good	Good	40+	Moderate	A1	Some major deadwood within the canopy.	

Tree Group Hedge	Common Name	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem 1	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	> 5 stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N	E	S	W	N(H)	E(H)	S(H)	W(H)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Future Growth Potential	Retention Category	Comments & Observations	Preliminary Work recommendations
40G	2x Elderberry	Mature	3	1	100						1.2									Fair	Fair	10+	Low	C3		
41T	Common Oak	Mature	12	1	690						8.4	4	5	5	5	5	6	3	4	In Decline	Fair/Poor	<10	Very Low	C2	Die-back in upper canopy.	Shorten deadwood. If tree is retained some treatment within the root-zone may aid in recovery of the tree (such as removal of existing turf and placement of mulch).
42T	Common Oak	Mature	14	1	740						9	6	7	7	6	2	2	2	5	Good	Fair	20+	Low	A2	Some major deadwood	shorten major deadwood.
43G	Hawthorn Hedge	Mature	4	1	150						1.8									Fair	Fair	30+	Low	B3	Former Hedgerow now slightly fragmented. May be retained as green corridor and supplemented with additional planting.	
44G	Apple Tree, Hazel, Hawthorn	Mature	4	1	380						4.5	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	Fair	Fair	40+	Low	C2		
45T	Ash	Mature	18	1	550						6.6	4	6	6	6	1	8	2	2	Good	Fair	30+	Low	B2	Off-site. Estimated dimensions.	
46T	Ash	Mature	16	1	500						6	5	6	7	4	2	2	2	3	Good	Fair/Poor	30+	Low	C1	Off-site. Estimated dimensions. Longitudinal bark dysfunction to west of trunk. Possible decay present.	Undertake a 30% canopy reduction, though such works will require the consent of the tree owner.
47T	Common Oak	Mature	15	1	650						7.8	6	5	7	6	9	4	4	4	Fair/Poor	Fair	10+	Low	B3	Slight lack of vitality. Base of trunk obscured by undergrowth. Some major deadwood.	Shorten/remove deadwood.

Appendix A - Glossary of Arboricultural Terms

Adventitious shoots

Shoots that develop from tissue other than a growing shoot apex or bud. Such shoots will often develop in circumstances where a tree has been pruned or is under physiological stress.

Bifurcation

The point at where a single tree trunk forks into two stems.

Bottle-butt/Bottling

Usually occurring in the base of a tree trunk where decay results in a tree developing additional **secondary growth** to structurally compensate. See also **Reaction wood**.

Brown-rot

A type of wood decay where cellulose is primary degraded resulting in a brittle decay where affected wood can retain hardness but lose toughness and flexibility. Affected wood can fracture acutely.

Buckling

The physical deformation of bark and wood when subjected to significant compression loading. For example buckling may occur at base of a leaning trunk that has not developed sufficient growth to withstand **compression loading**, or whose structural integrity is reduced via internal decay.

Cable Brace

The use of cables to form a linkage between two or more stems/branches in order to reduce the possibility of stem/branch failure.

Canker

A wound or lesion that has formed on the bark of a tree. This may be caused by a fungal or bacterial pathogen.

Co-dominance

See also **dominance** and **suppressed form**. Co-dominance occurs where two or more trees grow in close proximity to each other forming a group, but no one tree has attained structural dominance over the neighbouring trees. In some cases one or more trees may visually appear as having one large canopy. This is most often the case with groups of trees of the same species and similar age.

Compression Loading

Mechanical loading creating a compressive force.

Construction Exclusion Zone

An area or areas, usually within a root protection area, which is to remain undisturbed during development processes. Such areas are generally fenced off with tree protective fencing during development.

Coronet cuts

Pruning technique often associated with **monoliths**, but may be applied to branches in any tree. Coronet cuts are multiple jagged cuts made at a pruning point to the remaining branch stub to emulate, as far as is possible, a natural branch fracture in order to promote a habitat conditions beneficial to wildlife.

Crown lifting

The pruning of lower limbs within a tree canopy, usually specified by indicating a required height in metres above ground level.

Crown reduction

The reduction of the outer section of a tree's canopy either partially or all over. Specified by an amount in metres, but may also be specified as a % of the total canopy spread. The natural form of the canopy should be retained, as far as is possible.

Crown thinning

The removal of selected branches within the internal structure of a tree canopy, usually to lessen canopy density. This is achieved by removal of secondary or tertiary branches.

Deadwood

Dead branches within the tree. Most deadwood results from the natural dying off of branches within a tree canopy. It is natural for deadwood to form in mature trees. Where deadwood forms on the outer section of tree canopies, referred to as **die-back**, it is generally an indication that the tree is under physiological stress. Deadwood plays an important role for habitat and biodiversity and should not be removed unnecessarily. Within TBA reports deadwood is referred to in three different sizes based on estimated girth:

Minor deadwood:	Girth up to 20mm.
Moderate deadwood:	Girth from 20 to 40mm
Major deadwood:	Girth 40mm and larger

Die-back

The dead of branches in the outer canopy, beginning with shoot-tips. Die-back is usually an indication of severe physiological stress within a tree, often associated with root dysfunction. Die-back can manifest in the long term with significant dying off of larger branches. Other symptoms are usually present, such as small leaf development, late bud-burst, early dropping of leaves, thin leaf cover and the presence of **epicormic growth** in the main canopy. For some species such as Common Oak, die-back is a natural part of the tree's life-cycle; as the tree ages and its vitality reduces, the tree will naturally retrench canopy cover to reduce resource/energy expenditure.

Dominant/dominance

A tree may be referred to as being visually dominant within a landscape. Dominance may also refer to a tree's structural dominance over neighbouring trees. As plants, trees require sunlight to photosynthesise. The more a tree can develop canopy cover with access to sunlight the more chance that tree will remain healthy. Groups of trees will effectively compete for sunlight, adapting growth to achieve this. Dominant trees are those which achieve dominance over neighbouring trees. See also **co-dominance** and **suppressed form**.

Dysfunction

The disturbance to physiological aspects of a tree. This may be caused by a pathogen or by physical damage.

Epicormic growth

A shoot that forms from an adventitious bud (see **adventitious shoots**). Sometimes triggered by physiological stress or pruning. Some species produce epicormic growth when healthy, such as common Lime.

Flush-cut

A poor pruning technique in which a branch is removed by cutting into the tissue of the 'parent' branch or trunk, thus unnecessarily harming tissue on parts of the tree being retained. Flush-cut branch wounds are more likely to decay and form cavities.

Hazard Beam

An upwardly curved lateral branch/limb that has strong compressive and tensile mechanical forces acting within it, which can result in a longitudinal splitting referred to as hazard beam failure. These most often result in **incipient failure**.

Incipient failure

The fracture or breakage of a part of a tree that remains partially attached within the tree.

Included bark

Usually occurs within the fork of a tree where two opposed stems grow adjacent each other forming a split to form. This will often result in mechanically weakened forks or **bifurcations**.

Laterals

Limbs that form the sides of a tree canopy.

Layering

The ability of some species to propagate themselves by developing adaptive root growth on stems that become embedded in soil, such as Willow. This can result in a single 'parent tree' falling into decline, but creating out new growth from fallen stems, branches.

Lions tailing

A branch with little or no side branches along its length other than the branch end. This is usually the result of poor pruning technique when **crown thinning**. Such branches are more likely to oscillate and fracture in wind, or simply become structurally overloaded.

Loading

Mechanical force applied to a tree or parts of a tree, either through the structure of the tree itself, or external forces such as wind.

Longitudinal

Along the length of a stem, branch etc.

Mulch

A material placed around the base of a tree in order to improve growth potential or health by suppressing competition of other plants, conserving moisture, reducing fluctuations in soil temperature, and depending on the material used, improving the upper soil nutrients. Mulch can range from mats for newly planted trees, to woodchip or other organic material placed around mature trees.

Monolith

An alternative to tree felling, where the trunk of a tree is retained at a height usually no greater than several metres above ground level. The purpose is to retain deadwood habitat for wildlife. The canopy is fully removed though some primary branches may be retained as stubs. The pruning points around the tree are **coronet cut** to emulate natural branch fractures in order to promote more natural decay patterns and increase potential for habitat and biodiversity.

Occlusion

Also referred to as wound-wood. New wood formation that forms from the exposed cambium around wounds, particularly pruning wounds. Full occlusion occurs when the wound wood covers the wound.

Pioneer species

Species of trees that are adept at colonising land which becomes derelict or unmanaged. Such species are commonly Silver Birch, Willow (particularly Goat Willow), Ash, Alder and Common Oak.

Pollarding

The removal of a tree canopy back to a section of the trunk of primary branches (usually no more than several metres above ground level) and allowing the tree to re-generate. It is a severe form of pruning that is most appropriate in only a few species. Such pruning will normally require re-pollarding to be undertaken on a cyclic basis. Generally between three to five years. Pollarding as a management option is best undertaken when a tree is at a young age, but is most often used on mature trees as an intervention measure.

Reaction Wood

Woody material formed in parts of a tree in order to increase structural support. Such growth is an adaptive response to changes in mechanical loading which may result from changes in exposure, mechanical defects and wood decay. Trees are mechanically 'self optimising'; structurally responding and adapting to the environmental conditions they are in, be that decay, wind exposure, light suppression etc.

Retrenchment pruning

A form of **crown reduction** in over-mature or veteran trees to anticipate or keep pace with decline within the canopy. This may be a phased form of crown reduction which is intended to emulate the progressive shrinkage of canopy into the lower crown.

Root-collar

The point at the base of the trunk between the above ground and underground portion of the tree.

Secondary growth

The growth of wood stems to increase in girth.

Suppressed Form

See also **dominance** and **co-dominance**. A tree develops a suppressed form when neighbouring trees (or structures) block light. A tree depends on sunlight in order to function. Where light may be restricted by larger, more dominant neighbouring trees, a suppressed tree may have little option than to grow towards available light sources in order to survive. This can result in trees forming lateral and leaning growth forms.

Structural root plate

The portion of the roots that are closest to the root-collar. These roots are most important in providing structural support for the tree.

Taper

The rate in which the girth of a branch or stem reduces along its length.

Targets

The potential objects or persons that may be impacted should a tree or parts of a tree fail. A tree within an urban environment would tend to have a much higher target potential than a tree in a field. In the case of development the target potential of a tree may be significantly increased.

Topping

The removal of the upper portions of a tree, usually in a crude manner that results in disfigurement of a tree and potential long term structural and physiological damage. Not to be misinterpreted as Crown reduction.