

APPENDIX 4 - 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 *BS5837: 2012*. RPA is allocated to ensure that a sufficient area is left undisturbed during development. It is provided as an area (m²) 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 *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*

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

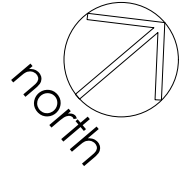
The fall of a tree in high wind, blowing over of a tree at its roots.

Wound wood

Wood developing in response to a wound which gradually heals and occludes the wound.

11 FIGURES

FIGURE 2.0-2.3 TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN 197-T-050, 100, 101, 102

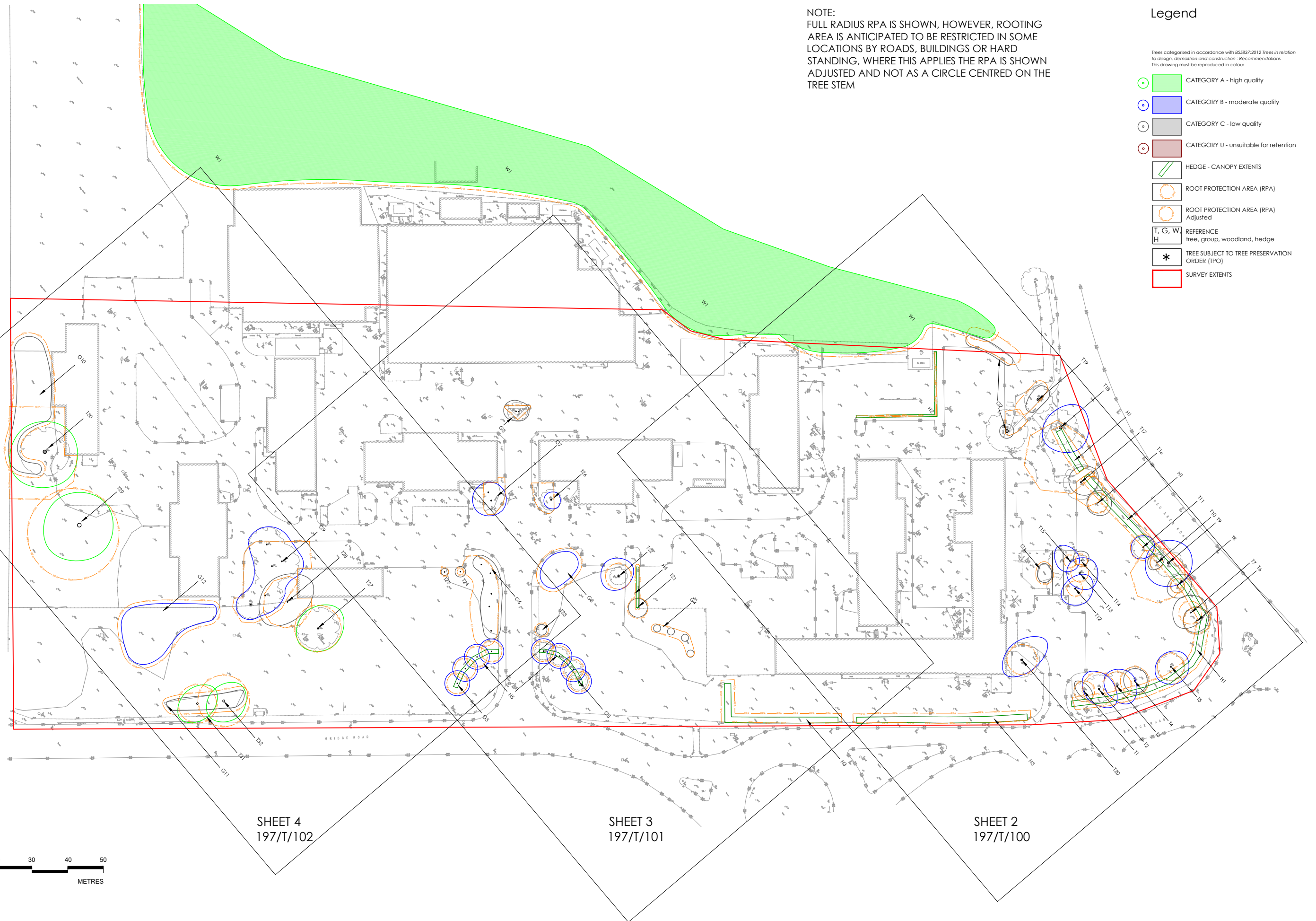


NOTE:
FULL RADIUS RPA IS SHOWN, HOWEVER, ROOTING
AREA IS ANTICIPATED TO BE RESTRICTED IN SOME
LOCATIONS BY ROADS, BUILDINGS OR HARD
STANDING, WHERE THIS APPLIES THE RPA IS SHOWN
ADJUSTED AND NOT AS A CIRCLE CENTRED ON THE
TREE STEM

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
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality
- CATEGORY C - low quality
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- HEDGE - CANOPY EXTENTS
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) Adjusted
- REFERENCE
tree, group, woodland, hedge
- TREE SUBJECT TO TREE PRESERVATION
ORDER (TPO)
- SURVEY EXTENTS



0 10 20 30 40 50
SCALE 1:500 (A1)
SCALE 1:1000 (A3)
METRES

Project BRIDGEWAY CENTRE, WREXHAM

Dwg No 197/T/050

Rev	Date	Reason	Initials
P01	11/02/2022	FOR INFORMATION	MD



Title TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - OVERVIEW
SHEET 1 OF 4

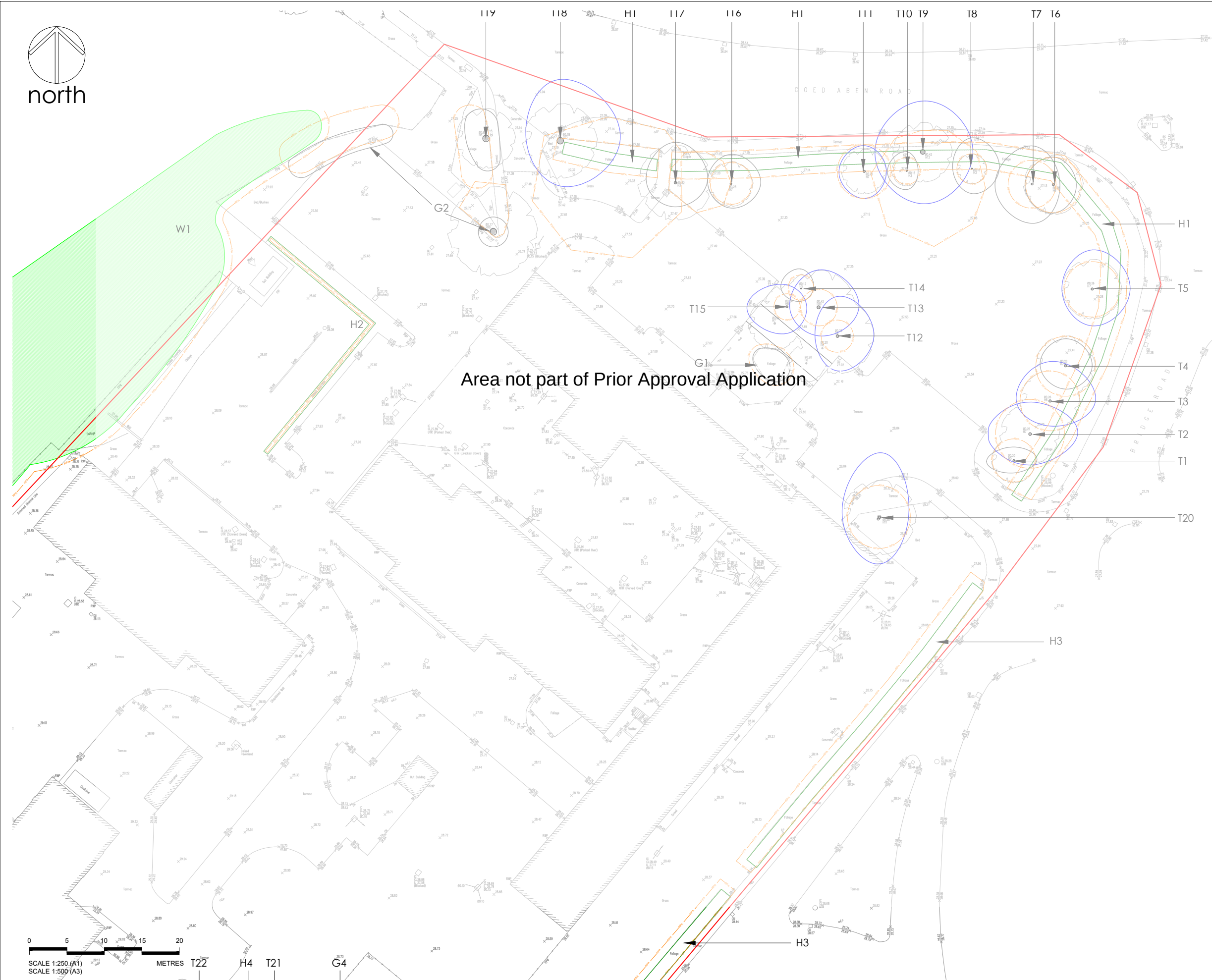
Scale 1: 500@A1 / 1:1000@A3 Date 11/02/2022

Drawn MD

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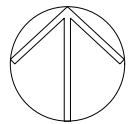
mdlandscape
6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford
Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | 07710 498231



Legend

- Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations
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|---|---|---|
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north

Legend

Area not part of Prior Approval Application

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SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

METRES

Project BRIDGEWAY CENTRE, WREXHAM

Dwg No 197/T/101

Rev	Date	Reason
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Initials
MD



Title TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 3 OF 4

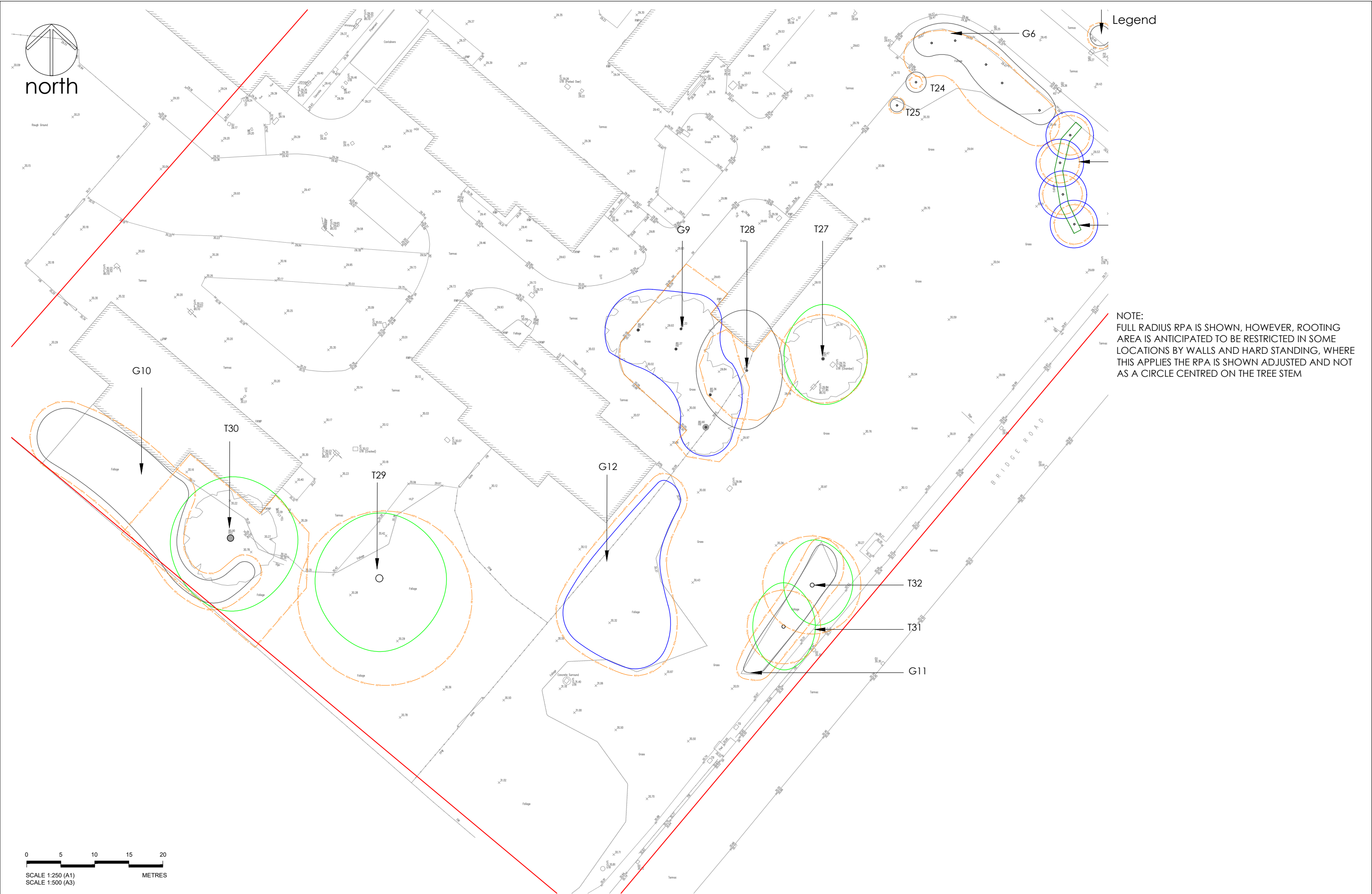
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Project BRIDGEWAY CENTRE, WREXHAM		Dwg No 197/T/102		Rev P01		Date 11/02/2022		Reason FOR INFORMATION		Initials MD			
Title TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 4 OF 4		Scale 1: 250@A1 / 1:500@A3		Date 11/02/2022		Drawn MD		The Copyright of this drawing belongs to mdlandscape. This drawing is issued by mdlandscape 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 mdlandscape. 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.  mdlandscape 6 Kinderton Close High Legh Knutsford Cheshire WA16 6LZ 07710 498231					

FIGURE 3.0 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

