

# Appendices

## Bibliography

Barker, P.A. (1975). Ordinance Control of Street Trees. *Journal of Arboriculture*. 1. pp. 121-215.

BCNUEJ, (2021). Policy and Planning Tools for Urban Green Justice-Fighting displacement and gentrification and improving accessibility and inclusiveness to green amenities.

Beeauchamp, K. (2016). Measuring Forest Tree Species Diversity. *Forest Research*.

Brasier, C.M., (1996). New horizons in Dutch elm disease control

Defra, 2014; Defra, 2018. A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment

Britt, C. and Johnston, M. (2008) Trees in Towns II: A new survey of urban trees in England and their condition and management. Department for Communities and Local Government: London.

Clark, J.R., Matheny, N.P., Cross, G. And Wake, V. (1997). A Model of Urban Forest Sustainability. *Journal of Arboriculture*. Volume: 23. Issue: 1

Herbaria. (2022). Ancient Oaks of England. Available online: <https://herbaria.plants.ox.ac.uk/bol/ancientoaksofengland/distribution>

Hirons, A. and Sjoman, H. (2019). Tree Species Selection for Green Infrastructure: A Guide for Specifiers

Konijnendijk, C. (2021). The 3-30-300 Rule for Urban Forestry and Greener Cities. *Biophilic Cities Journal*, 4(2)

National Tree Safety Group. (2011). Common sense risk management of trees. Forestry Commission

Nesbitt, L., Meitner, M.J., Sheppard, S.R. and Girling, C., (2018). The dimensions of urban green equity: A framework

for analysis. *Urban forestry & urban greening*, 34, pp.240-248.

PuRpOsE: Protect Oak Ecosystems, (2019). <https://protectouroaks.wordpress.com/work-packages/wp4/purpose-impact-event/>

NYC Parks (2022). Viewing NYC. Interactive New York City Street Tree Map Lets You Visualise the nature Data for Your Neighbourhood. Available online: <https://viewing.nyc/interactive-new-york-city-street-tree-map-lets-you-visualize-the-nature-data-for-your-neighborhood/>

Richards, N.A., (1982/1983). Diversity and stability in a street tree population. *Urban Ecology* 7, 159–171 – as cited in McPherson, *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening* 12 (2013) 134– 143.

Rosindell, J., Hubbell, S.P. and Etienne, R.S., (2011). The unified neutral theory of biodiversity and biogeography at age ten. *Trends in ecology & evolution*, 26(7), pp.340-348.

Santamour, F.S. (1990) Trees for urban planting: Diversity, uniformity and common sense, in: *Proceedings of the Conference Metropolitan Tree Improvement Alliance (METRIA)*. pp. 57–65.

The Woodland Trust: State of the UK's Woods and Trees (2021).

The Woodland Trust. (2022) Ancient Tree Inventory -

Trees & Design Action Group. (2014). *Trees in Hard Landscapes; A Guide for Delivery*.

Trees & Design Action Group. (2018). *Tree Species Selection For Green infrastructure : A Guide for Specifiers*. Available online: <https://www.tdag.org.uk/tree-species-selection-for-green-infrastructure.html>

# Glossary

## **Abbreviations**

**BSI** - British Standards Institution  
**CAVAT** - Capital Asset Valuation for Amenity Trees  
**ISA** - International Society of Arboriculture  
**LPA** - Local Planning Authority  
**NFI** - National Forest Inventory  
**NGO** - Non-Governmental Organisation  
**NTSG** - National Tree Safety Group  
**NTM** - National Tree Map  
**RTC** - Relative Tree Canopy  
**SKDC** - South Kesteven District Council  
**SSSI** - Site of Special Scientific Interest  
**TB** - Tree Board  
**TPO** - Tree Preservation Order  
**TDAG** - Trees and Design Action Group  
**USDA** - United States Department of Agriculture

## **Glossary of terms**

**Arboriculture**- The selection, production, planting, maintenance, and removal of all woody plants for amenity purposes.

**Biodiversity**- A measure of biological variation, whether represented by gene, species, habitats or ecosystems.

**Biosecurity**- A set of precautions to reduce the risk of accidentally introducing or spreading alien invasive species, including potential pests and pathogens.

**Canopy Cover**- A 2-dimensional metric quantifying the area of ground covered by tree canopy when viewed from above, where tree canopy is the collective branches and foliage of the tree.

**Carbon sequestration**- Processes that remove carbon from the atmosphere.

**Carbon storage** - The amount of carbon bound up in the above-ground and below-ground parts of woody vegetation.

**Community forestry**- Addresses the social benefits of the urban forest: community pride, community planting and care projects, reduction of violent crimes and a sense of safety.

**Conservation**- Use, management and protection of natural resources that insures use and enjoyment for future generations

**Ecosystem Services**- The ways in which humanity relies on ecosystems for the continued provision of clean air, drinking water, an equitable climate, the productivity of agriculture, forestry and oceans, control of flooding, soil erosion, coastal erosion, carbon sequestration etc.

**Ecosystem**- A unit of ecology consisting of a more or less discrete community of species, interacting with each other and their physical environment.

**Environment**- The prevailing conditions which reflect the combined influence of climate, soil, topography and biology (other plants and animals) present in an area.

**GIS (Geographic information system)**- A collection of computer hardware, software, and geographic data for capturing, storing, updating, manipulating, analysing and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information.

**Green infrastructure (GI)**- An interconnected network of waterways, wetlands, woodlands, greenways, parks, forests and other open spaces that support native species, maintain natural ecological processes, sustain air and water resources and contribute to health and quality of life. Includes parks, parkways, riparian buffers, residential landscaping, street trees, rain gardens, green roofs, and window boxes.

**Green roof**- A specially designed roof that incorporates plants. Depending on the structural capacity of the building, depth and type of soil and desired maintenance. Green roofs can be planted with anything from sedums to trees.

**Green space**- Any vegetated land or water within an urban area that serves as recreation or open space. This includes neighbourhood and regional parks, gardens, cemeteries, playing fields, bike and walking paths and urban landscaping.

**Greenway/green corridor**- Corridor composed of natural vegetation. Greenways can be used to create connected networks of open space that include traditional parks and natural areas.

**Habitat**- Food, water, shelter and space that supports plant or animal life.

**Impervious surface**- A hard surface (such as a car park or rooftop) that prevents infiltration of water into the ground, causing water to run off the surface.

**Infiltration**- The downward movement of water from the land surface into the soil.

**Inventory, Tree**- Gathering of accurate information on the health and diversity of the community forest which can include the following: listing and description of trees and planting sites.

**Microclimate**- The climate of a site as modified by local site factors.

**Native Species**- Species present in a defined region for a certain amount of time without having been brought by humans (cf. exotic), for instance in Britain since the English Channel was flooded around 6,000 years ago.

**Non-native species**- A species that due to direct or indirect human activity occurs in locations beyond its known historical or potential natural range. Refers to species from another continent, region, ecosystem or habitat.

**Pollution**- Substances introduced into the environment by human actions that contaminate the environment.

**Stormwater runoff**- Precipitation that falls on impervious surfaces (such as roofs and roads). Because it is not absorbed by soil and vegetation, it flows into storm drains.

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

**TDAG -** The Trees Design Action Group

**Tree Protection Order (TPO)-** A legally enforceable document made by the local planning authority to protect trees and woodland in the interests of public amenity. While trees in conservation areas are automatically protected, individual trees outside these areas may be protected with a Tree Preservation Order.

**Urban Forest-** Trees, woody shrubs, hedges, herbaceous plants, waterways, wildlife, grasses, and other green infrastructure (including green roofs, green walls etc.) within the built environment, considered collectively over an extensive area.

**Urban heat island effect-** A phenomenon where air temperatures in urban areas are 2-10°F hotter than surrounding rural areas due to the high concentrations of buildings and pavement in urban areas.

**Stem Diameter-** The diameter of a tree at around 1.5 metres above ground level.

Alternative formats are available on request: audio, large print and braille

## South Kesteven District Council

 01476406080

 Out of hours: 01476 59004

 [customerservices@southkesteven.gov.uk](mailto:customerservices@southkesteven.gov.uk)

 [www.southkesteven.gov.uk](http://www.southkesteven.gov.uk)



SOUTH  
KESTEVEN  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL