

# TREE REPORT



**PRE-DEVELOPMENT  
BS5837 TREE SURVEY  
PART TWO**

**Site:** Elms Farm  
Elms Road  
Govilon

**For:** Moores Bramble Associates  
Aspect Court  
Birmingham

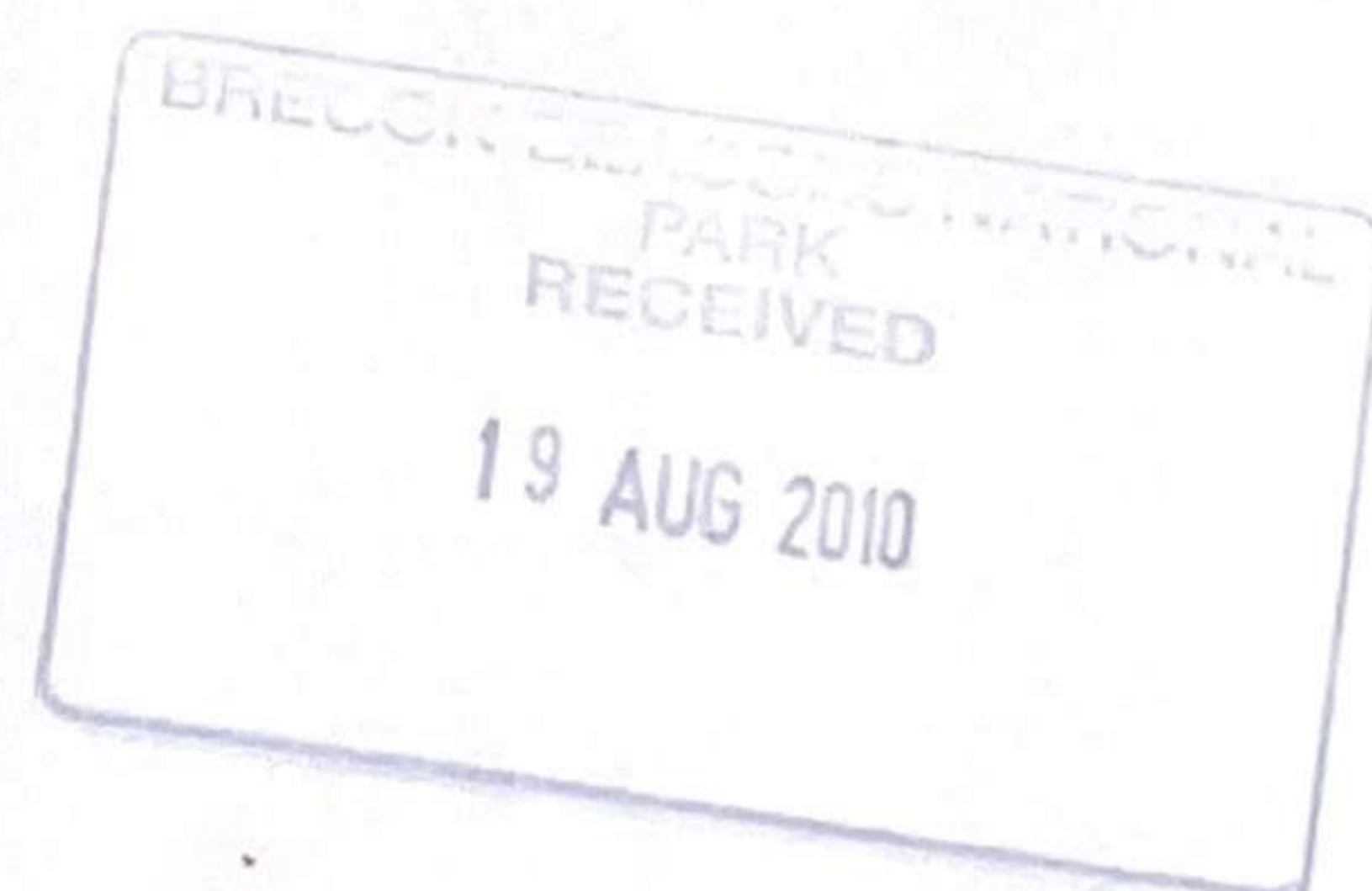
**Date:** May 2008

**BROADWAY TREE CONSULTANCY**  
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

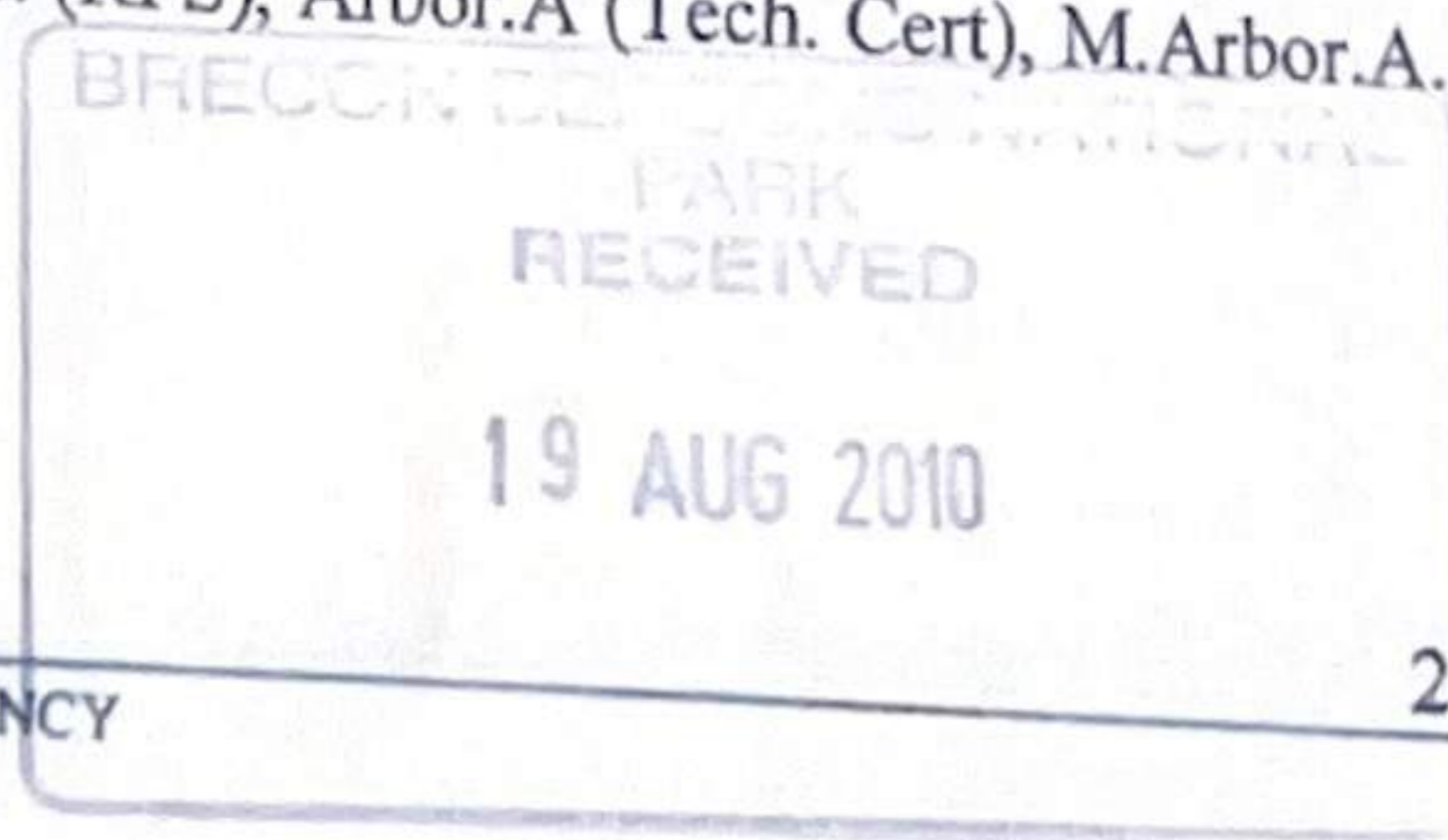
- 1.1 The following report was commissioned by Moores Bramble Associates, Aspect Court, Birmingham. It is intended to provide a British Standard 5837 tree health and safety report for trees located on land at Elms Farm, Elms Road, Govilon, Abergavenny.
- 1.2 The report is based upon data collected on site visits made by B. Broadway-Mann, who inspected the trees on the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> May 2008. Weather conditions were dry, breezy and sunny.
- 1.3 The tree assessment comprised a visual inspection carried out from ground level only. It was intended to identify distinct defects and other failure-prone characteristics of the trees, where these features might give rise to hazard within the coming twelve months. It must nevertheless be recognized that no tree is entirely safe, given the possibility that an exceptionally strong wind could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen.
- 1.4 Please note the inspector's Terms & Conditions for Arboricultural Consultancy Work, as supplied. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, no responsibility can be accepted for damage or injury sustained as a result of the failure of any tree due to faults not apparent upon a visual, ground level inspection carried out at this season, or to faults developing subsequent to the survey. Similarly, no liability can be accepted for the condition of trees that are obscured in part or in whole (e.g. by dense Ivy or other foliage), nor for any that proved inaccessible to the inspector. Certain features that might provide evidence of ongoing decay or decline (such as fungal fruiting bodies, damage to foliage, insect emergence holes etc.) may not have been in evidence: Only those features that *are* apparent at the time of inspection could be assessed.
- 1.5 The tabular format of the report records each tree individually with appropriate measurements. Distinct defects or other noteworthy characteristics where apparent have also been recorded, along with recommendations for retention, remedial works or removal of the tree.

B. Broadway-Mann.

B. Broadway-Mann  
Arboricultural Consultant

B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc. Dip. Arb. (RFS), Arbor.A (Tech. Cert), M.Arbor.A.

18 May 2008



## 2.0 SURVEY DETAILS

Client Name: Moores Bramble Associates, Aspect Court, 4 Temple Row, Birmingham. B2 5HG.

Site: Elms Farm  
Elms Road  
Govilon  
Abergavenny

Date of Inspection: 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> May 2008.

Surveyor: B. Broadway-Mann.

Purpose of survey: To carry out a pre-development BS 5837 health and safety survey (with appropriate measurements) of all trees in the area proposed for new development, and to make recommendations for remedial works where necessary.

Survey method: Visual inspection from ground level only, including measurements for height, stem diameter, crown clearance and crown spread, and physiological and structural condition, and:

- To look for visible defects of the tree
- To comment on the condition of the tree and make recommendations for removal or retention, and remedial works where necessary.

Weather: Dry, breezy and sunny, 17°C.

Site Plan: This report is accompanied by site survey plan ref:

BTC / EF2 / May 08 – 1	Tree Location, BS5837 Categories & Crown Spread
BTC / EF2 / May 08 – 2	Tree Constraints Plan – tree height, Root Protection Area, tree shadows and location of protective fencing



### 3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

The site consists of the garden area of Elms Farm. It is bordered on the North, South and East by fields, and neighbouring properties and their gardens to the West. The site is enclosed on all sides by post and wire stock fencing, and by a hedge along the back garden boundaries along the West.

Overall, the site is level and the trees are concentrated around the edges, with an understory of grass, nettles and brambles. It would appear that the land has been used for stock grazing in the past. The house, drive, and enclosed kitchen garden sit in the middle of the site.

There are some 11Kv electric wires which cross the site in a North-South direction and from the Northeast corner to the Southwest corner.

### 3.1 TREE ASSESSMENT

A total of 32 individual trees were assessed and measured for this report. They were all broad-leaved trees of a varying age range, with the majority being fruit trees (Apple or Pear).

Overall, their condition was GOOD to FAIR, with a small number being structurally weak / dead or dying. Four trees have been recorded as Category A trees and are specimens of excellent quality for the species.

T1822 Oak is a veteran tree and has been recorded as such.

The trees do not appear to have been maintained as part of any fruit production regime in recent years, although some pruning back away from the electric line has occurred recently. The tree cover is mainly confined to the edges of the site with those at the western end appearing to be a continuation of the orchard area.

The trees on this site are not very visible when driving along Elms Road, but are overlooked by a number of the neighbouring properties. Due to the high level of tree cover in the surrounding area, this group of trees blends into the background when viewed from further afield.


The trees are protected by Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (The Elms Farm, Govilon) Tree Preservation Order 2008, and listed as Group One (G1) and Group Two (G2) therein.

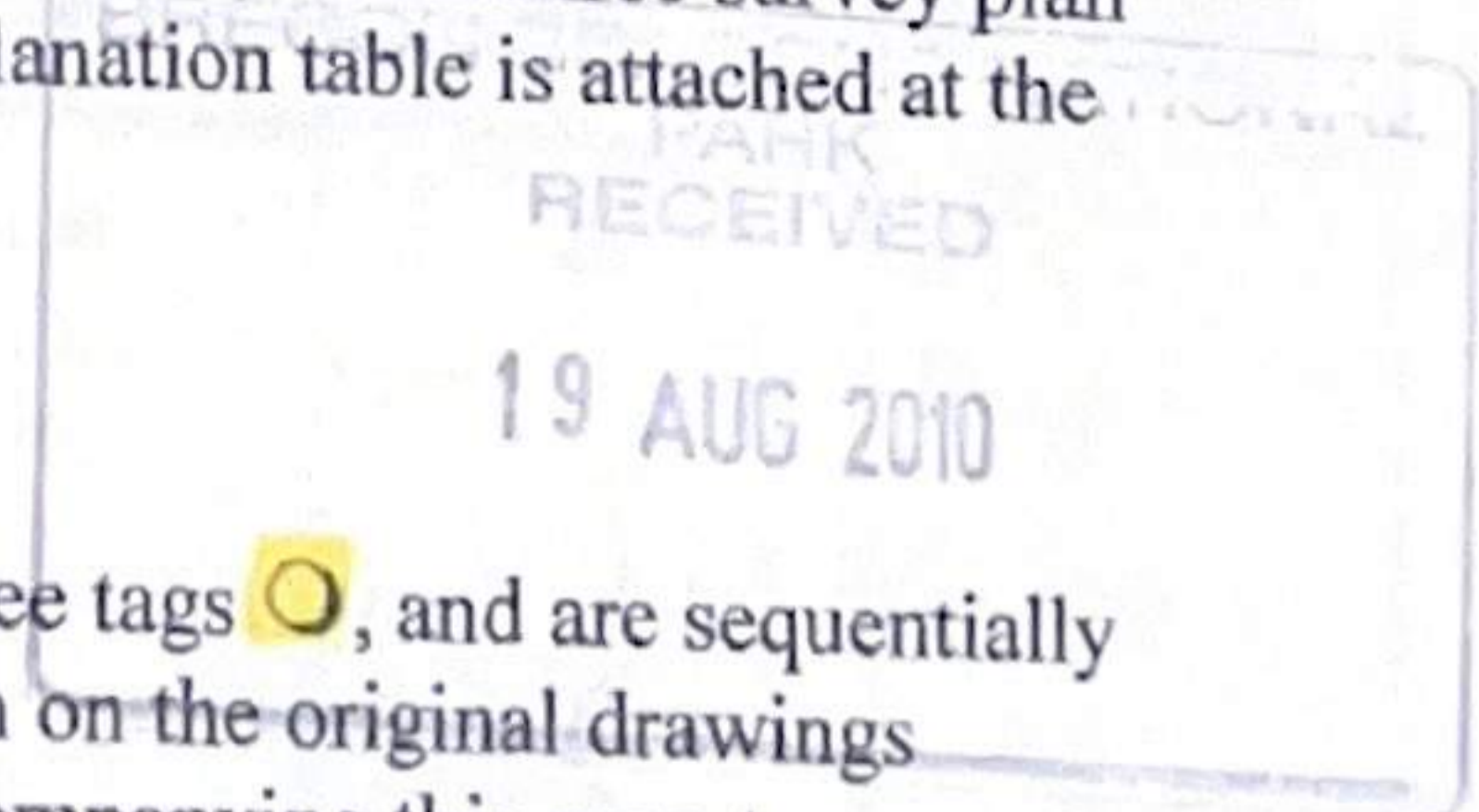


**4.0 TREE DETAILS -** Explanation of terms

- Tree number:* relates to tree tag number and number on attached plan
- Species:* Common name of tree
- Height:* measured using clinometer and taken to nearest half metre
- Diameter:* Measured at 1.5m above ground level or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees (mm)
- Branch spread:* Measured from the stem to the North, East, South and West (m)
- Crown clearance Height:* height of crown clearance above adjacent ground level (m)
- Age class:*
- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Young trees (Y)       | age less than one third life expectancy        |
| Middle age trees (Mi) | one third to two thirds life expectancy        |
| Mature trees (M)      | over two thirds life expectancy                |
| Over Mature (OM)      | over two thirds life expectancy and in decline |
| Veteran               |  |
- Physiological Condition:* Categorized to Good, Fair, Poor or Dead
- Structural Condition:* Description of the tree's condition and whether any decay or physical defects are present
- Preliminary Management Recommendations:* Remedial tree works required (if any) and potential for wildlife habitat
- Estimated remaining Contribution in years:* categorized to less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, more than 40
- Category:* R, or A to C category grading, also recorded on the tree survey plan (a copy of the BS5837 category explanation table is attached at the end of this report).

**4.1 Tree labeling**

All measured trees have been tagged on site with yellow tree tags , and are sequentially numbered from 1804 to 1835. A few trees were not shown on the original drawings provided, and these have now been added to the plans accompanying this report.



MAY 2008

Table 1 - Tree survey details

Tree Tag No.	Species	Height m	Stem diameter mm	Height crown clearance / m	Age Class	Branch spread (m)			Physiological Condition	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Est remain years	Category grading	RPA m <sup>2</sup>	
						N	S	E							W
1804	Pear sp.	6	300	1.5	M	3	3.5	3.5	3	GOOD	• No visible external defects	Retain	30	A	41
1805	Apple sp.	6	300	2	M	5	2	4	4	GOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some minor dieback occurring at very edge of crown</li> <li>• Slight lean to North</li> <li>• Slight suppression of South side of crown by T1806</li> <li>• No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	25	B	41
1806	Apple sp.	6	390	1.5	M	4	2.5	4.5	4	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 old pruning wounds at branch / trunk union - occluding well</li> <li>• 11Kv electric line to South of crown</li> <li>• No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20	B	69
1807	Pear sp.	3	160	1.5	Mi	0.5	2	2.5	0.5	POOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe dieback throughout crown</li> <li>• No obvious cause for decline</li> </ul>	FELL	0	R	12
1808	Pear sp.	4	200	1.5	Mi	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	POOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dieback present throughout crown</li> <li>• Leaning to North at 45° angle</li> <li>• Excessive growth around graft union point at base of trunk</li> </ul>	FELL	0	R	18
1809	Apple sp.	6	340	1.5	M	3.5	5	4	4	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneath 11Kv electric wires</li> <li>• Has been 'topped' in past</li> <li>• Good strong regrowth</li> <li>• Minor pruning wounds on lower branches</li> </ul>	Retain	20	B	52

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Tree Tag No.	Species	Height m	Stem diameter mm	Height crown clearance / m	Age Class	Branch spread (m)				Physiological Condition	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Est remain years	Category grading	RPA m <sup>2</sup>
						N	S	E	W						
1810	Pear sp.	4	180	1	Mi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	POOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe dieback in upper crown</li> <li>Extensive area of dead bark on trunk</li> <li>No obvious cause for decline</li> </ul>	FELL	0	R	15
1811	Pear sp.	4	170	1.5	Mi	1	2	2	0.5	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slightly suppressed to North by T1795</li> <li>11Kv electric wires to East of tree</li> <li>No visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20	B	13
1812	Apple sp.	4	250	1.5	Mi	2.5	3	4	3	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11Kv electric wires to West of tree</li> <li>No visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	30	B	28
1813	Pear sp.	6	250	1.5	M	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Situated directly underneath 11Kv electric wires</li> <li>Has been 'topped' in the past but recovered well with good regrowth</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20	C	28
1814	Pear sp.	5	650	0	M	2	3.5	3	3	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twin stemmed</li> <li>Situated next to 11Kv electric wires</li> <li>Has been 'topped' in the past but recovered well with good regrowth</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20	B	133
1815	Damson	4	140	1.5	Mi	2	1.5	1.5	2	POOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe dieback in crown</li> <li>Old large vertical wound on trunk with decay present</li> <li>Growing at base of wall</li> </ul>	FELL	0	R	9
1816	Apple sp.	4	310	1	M	4	4	4	4	GOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 old pruning wounds at top of trunk - occluding well</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	30	B	43

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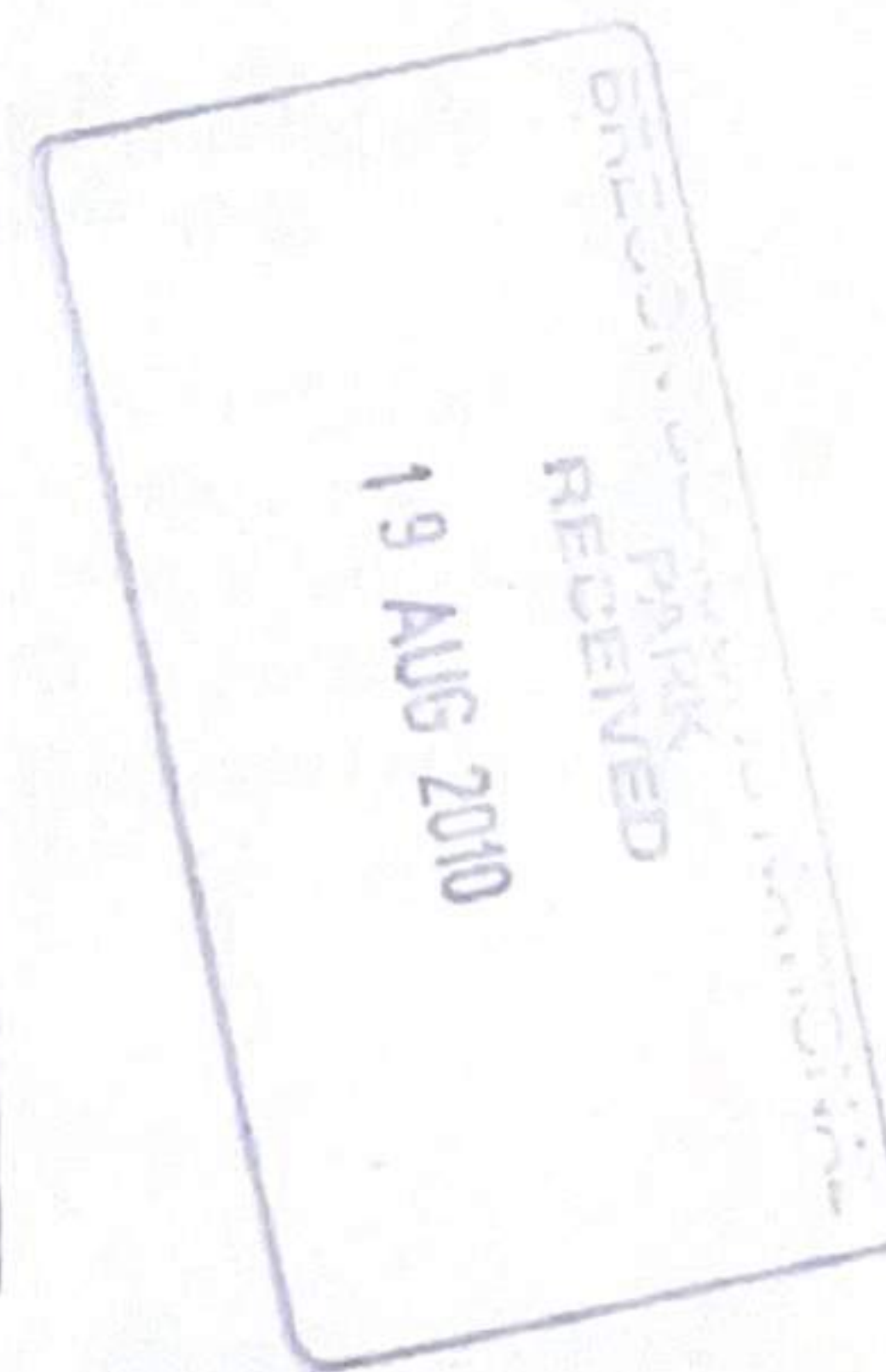


Tree Tag No.	Species	Height m	Stem diameter mm	Height crown clearance / m	Age Class	Branch spread (m)				Physiological Condition	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Est remain years	Category grading	RPA m <sup>2</sup>	
						N	S	E	W							
1817	Apple sp.	5	320	1.5	M	4	2.5	3	2.5	2	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaning to North East</li> <li>Old wound at branch / trunk union</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20	B	46
1818	Apple sp.	4	210	1	M	2	3	2.5	2	2	POOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old large vertical wound on trunk with decay present</li> </ul>	<b>FELL</b>	0	C	20
1819	Apple sp.	5	280	1	M	2.5	3.5	4	2	2	GOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	40	A	35
1820	Apple sp.	5	400	1	M	4.5	5	4	5	5	GOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old pruning wounds at top of trunk occluding well</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	40	A	72
1821	Ash	3	90	1.5	Y	1	1	1	1	1	POOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twin stemmed</li> <li>Bark damage from grazing</li> <li>Growing around wire stock fence at point of fork</li> </ul>	<b>FELL</b>	0	R	3
1822	Oak	12	1360	2	V	11	8	3	11	11	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>VETERAN TREE</b></li> <li>Old pollarded Oak</li> <li>Growing just NW of 11Kv electric wires</li> <li>SE crown has been severely cut back away from electric wires</li> <li>Trunk is hollow</li> <li>NW crown has very long end weighted limbs</li> <li>Vertical split in trunk on N side due to weight of crown to NW</li> </ul>	RETAIN  Crown reduce NW crown by maximum ONE THIRD only to remove end weight of limbs	40	B	837

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Tree Tag No.	Species	Height m	Stem diameter mm	Height crown clearance / m	Age Class	Branch spread (m)				Physiological Condition	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Est remain years	Category grading	RPA m <sup>2</sup>
						N	S	E	W						
1823	Apple sp.	4	310	1	M	3	3.5	5	0.5	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suppressed by T1826</li> <li>Some dead wood and pruning stubs in lower crown</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain Remove dead wood and tidy up branch stubs	20		43
1824	Apple sp.	5	320	1.5	M	3	6	3	4.5	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old pruning wounds at top of trunk occluding well</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20		46
1825	Pear sp.	5	230	2.5	M	0.5	2.5	4.5	1	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suppressed by T1826</li> <li>Minor dead wood in crown</li> <li>Epicormic growth at base</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	10		24
1826	Walnut	10	590	1	M	7	4	6	6	GOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	40	A	157
1827	Apple sp.	3	210	1.5	M	1.5	2.5	1.5	3	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20	B	20
1828	Apple sp.	3	240	1.5	M	2	2	3	2	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twin stemmed</li> <li>No visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20	C	18
1829	Apple sp.	3	330	1.5	M	3	2	3	4	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible external defects</li> <li>Branch / trunk union point at 0.5m above ground level</li> </ul>	Retain	20	C	49
1830	Crab Apple	3	140	1.5	M	1.5	0.5	1.5	2	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suppressed by T1826</li> <li>No visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	10		9

Tree Tag No.	Species	Height m	Stem diameter mm	Height crown clearance / m	Age Class	Branch spread (m)				Physiological Condition	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Est remain years	Category grading	RPA m <sup>2</sup>
						N	S	E	W						
1831	Hawthorn	4	260	1	M	2	2	2	2	GOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dark pink flowered species</li> <li>Has been 'topped' in the past but successfully regrown</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	20	B	31
1832	Flowering Cherry	5	350	1.5	OM	3	2	3	1.5	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 large dead limbs in lower crown</li> <li>Epicormic growth from pruning cuts on trunk</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain Remove dead wood	10	C	55
1833	Crab Apple	2	230	1	M	2	2	1.5	1.5	POOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of leaves appear limp or frost burnt - no obvious cause</li> <li>No other visible external defects</li> </ul>	Retain	10	C	24
1834	Pear sp.	5	250	1	M	3	2	1.5	2	FAIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twin stemmed</li> <li>Growing at base of wall sandwiched between the wood shed, oil tank and garage</li> <li>No room to develop</li> </ul>	FELL	0	R	20
1835	Ash	4	120	1	Y	1	1	1	1	POOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old stump at base of wall behind garage that has re-sprouted</li> <li>No room to develop</li> </ul>	FELL	0	R	7



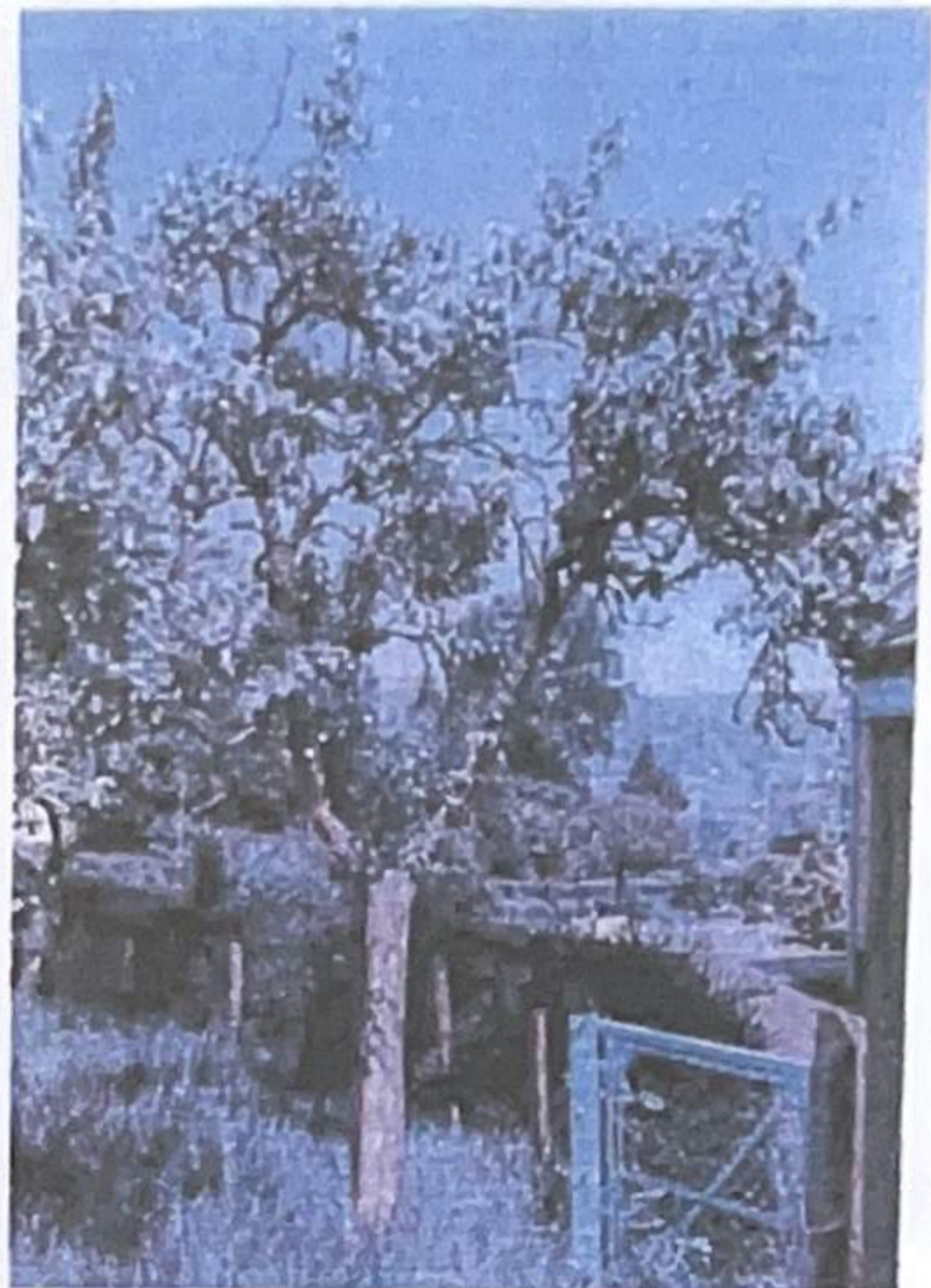
## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 32 trees were inspected individually within the proposed development area. Three trees have been recorded as requiring remedial tree works, namely the removal of dead wood and / or damaged branches / stubs. There were 7 category **R** trees recommended for felling, 4 category **A** trees, 13 category **B** trees and 8 category **C** trees.
- 5.2 The majority of trees on this site are too short to have any significant shading effects leading to possible future conflict between dwelling/s and trees. The area most affected by shading from trees will be the northeastern corner of the site, but most of the shadowing will fall into the adjacent field.
- 5.3 Tree 1822 is a veteran Oak tree and should be retained. Because of its age (estimated at 350 to 400 years old) it has great historic, wildlife and aesthetic value. It does require some remedial pruning works in the short term to reduce the end weight of limbs and prevent part of the crown and trunk splitting out.
- Oak trees are inherently strong, and can reach a great age despite becoming hollow or retaining a smaller crown. Design of the site should allow for minimum intervention around or beneath the tree, thereby ensuring its survival for many decades to come.
- 5.4 It may be possible to mitigate the impact of development on the trees by the use of pile and beam foundations rather than the more traditional strip foundations.
- 5.5 Where the construction of hard surface access cannot be avoided within the Root Protection Area, a no-dig design should be used to avoid root loss due to excavation. In addition, the structure of the hard surface should be designed to avoid localized compaction. Such designs might include the use of a 3D cellular confinement system as an integral component of the sub base to act as a load suspension layer. Where this type of access is proposed, site specific and specialist advice should be sought from an engineer in order to ensure that it is fit for purpose.
- 5.6 Any works arising from the recommendations in this report should be undertaken by a contractor working in accordance with 'B. S. 3998 British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work 1989'.
- 5.7 I suggest that a method statement, risk assessment and confirmation of public liability insurance are obtained from the contractor prior to the commencement of works.
- 5.8 All trees that are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and / or ground protection. Vertical barriers should be erected and ground protection installed **before** any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Areas of new or retained planting should be similarly protected. Once erected, all barriers and ground protection **must not** be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an arboriculturalist and approval of the local planning authority. (See diagram in section 9.0 for protective fencing detail).

6.0 Photographs



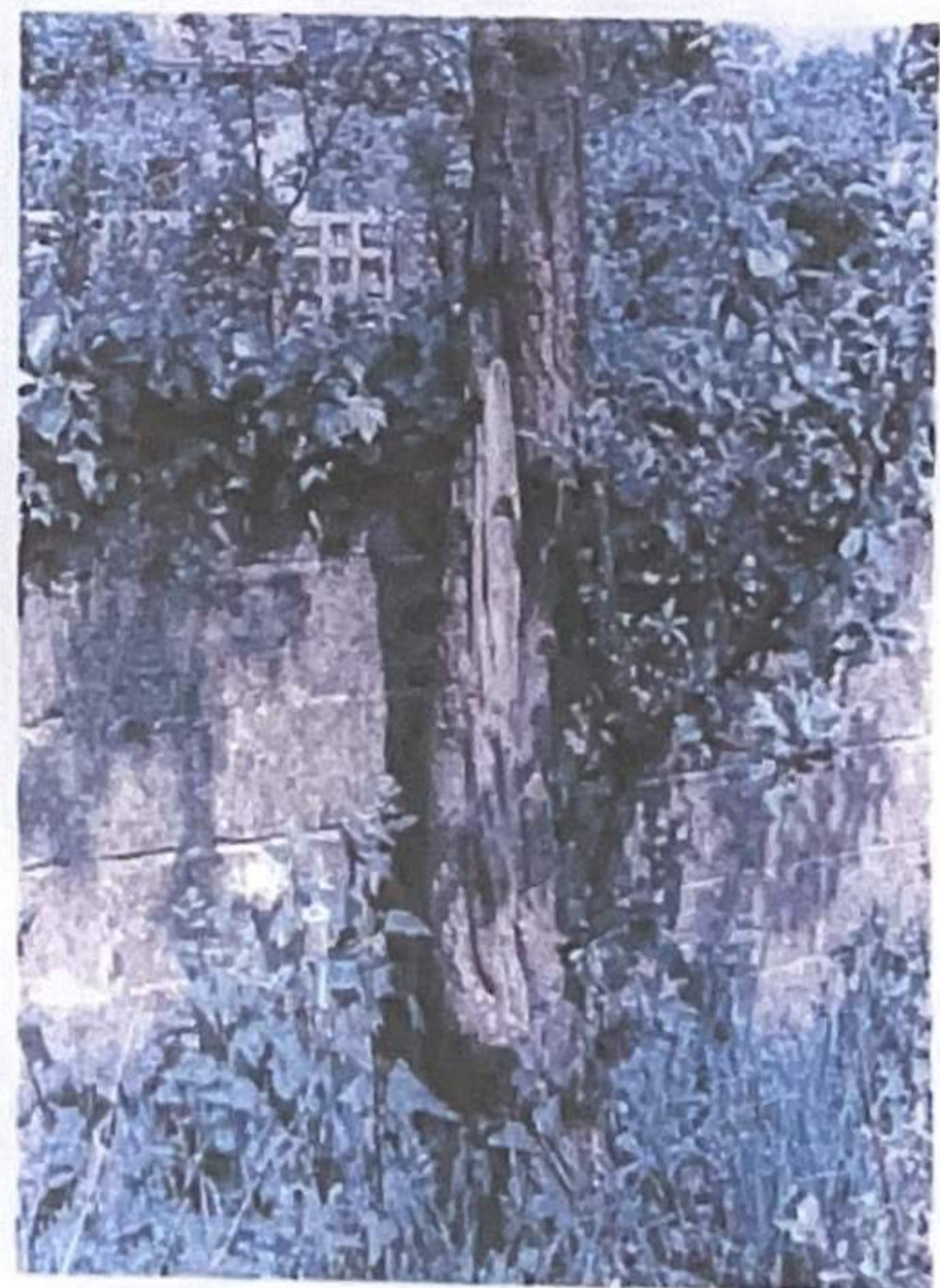
T1807 – die back in crown



T1808 – die back in crown



T1810 – severe die back in upper crown



T1815 – vertical wound with decay present

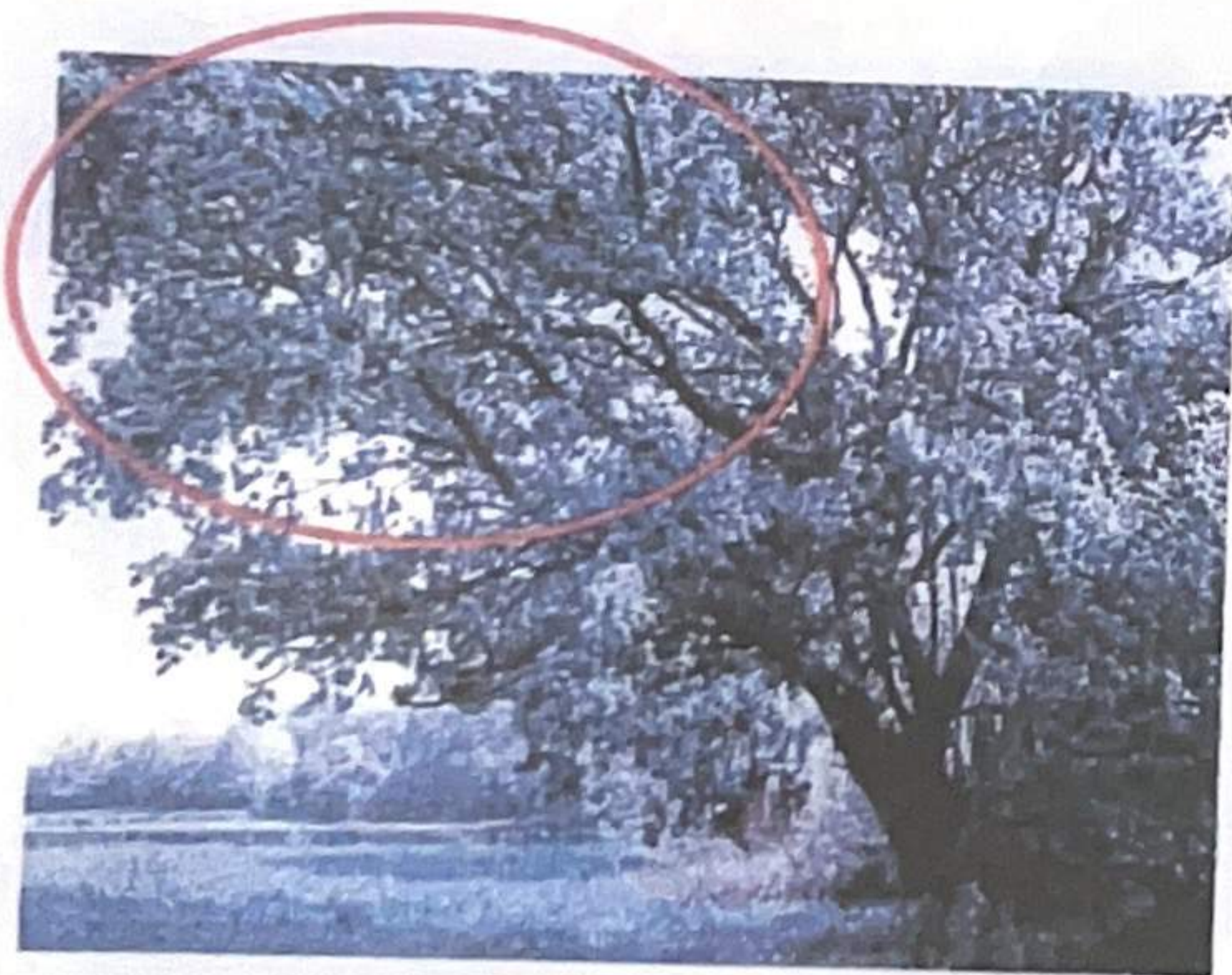
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T1818 - vertical wound on trunk with decay present



T1821 - trunk growing around wire fence and vertical wound on stem

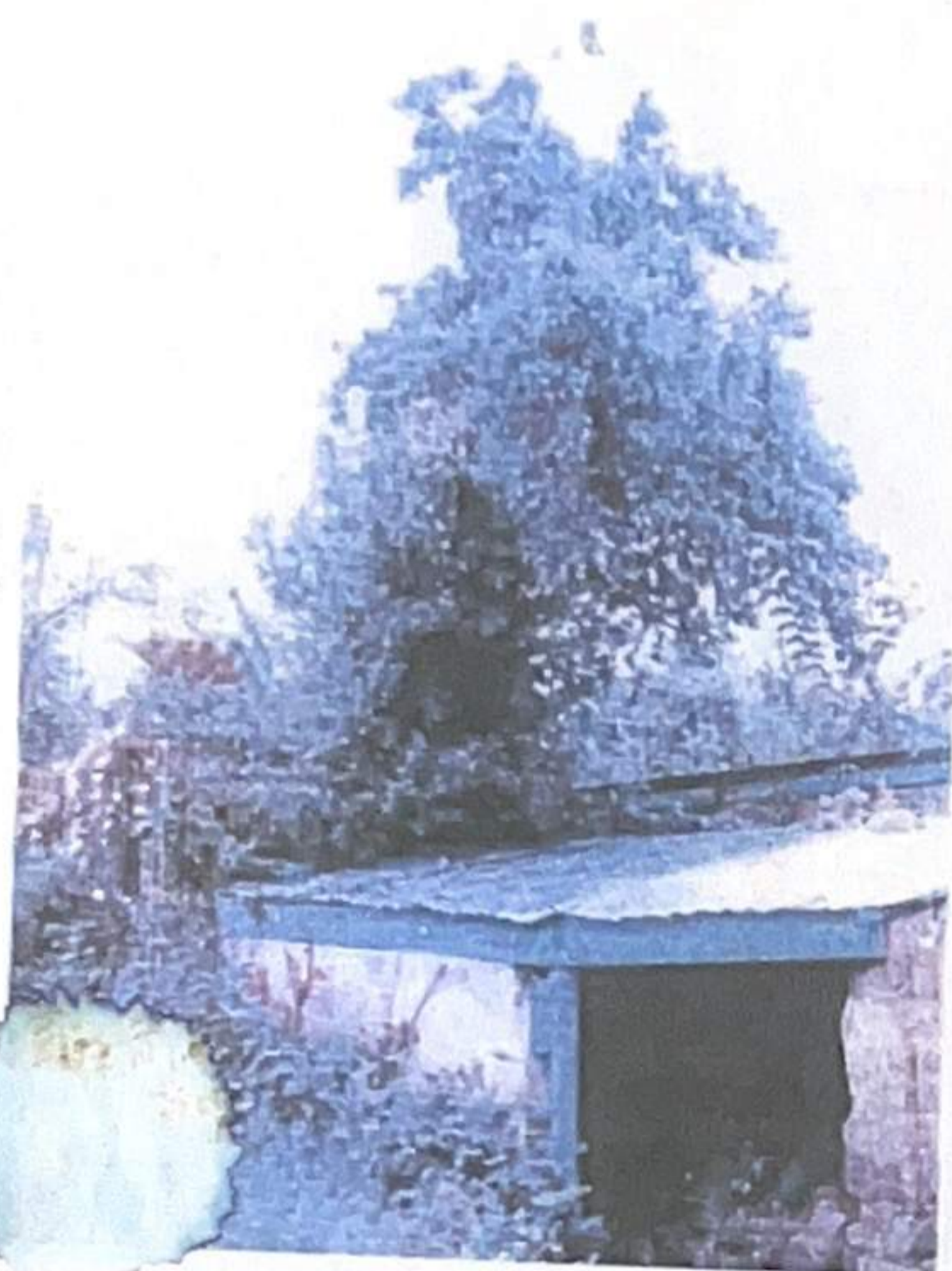


T1822 - Oak to be crown reduced by removal of maximum of one third length of long lateral, end weighted limbs (red circle)



T1832 - dead branches in Cherry (red arrow)

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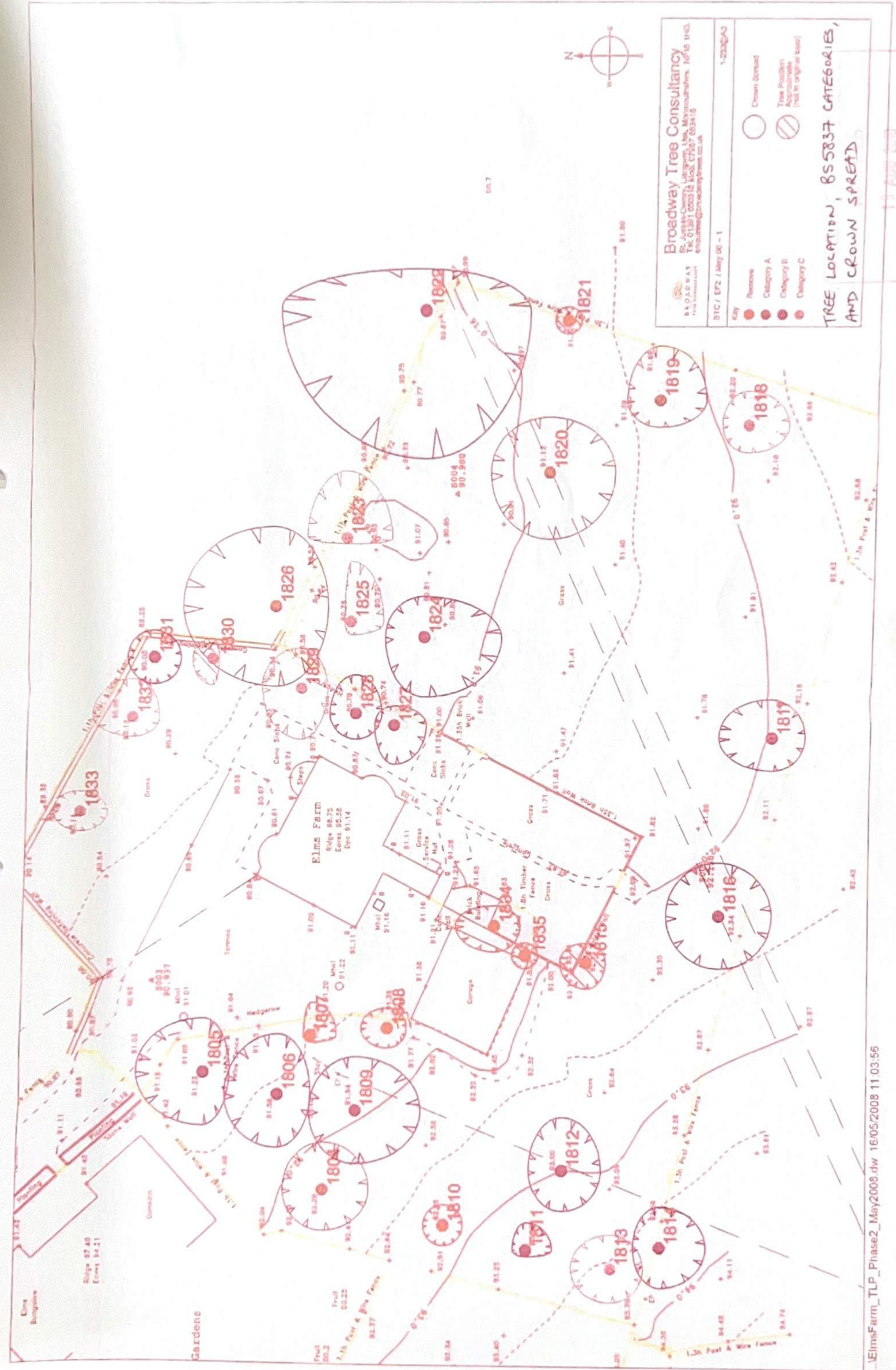


T1834 – Pear sandwiched between garage, oil tank and wood shed



T1835 – Growth from old Ash stump at base of wall

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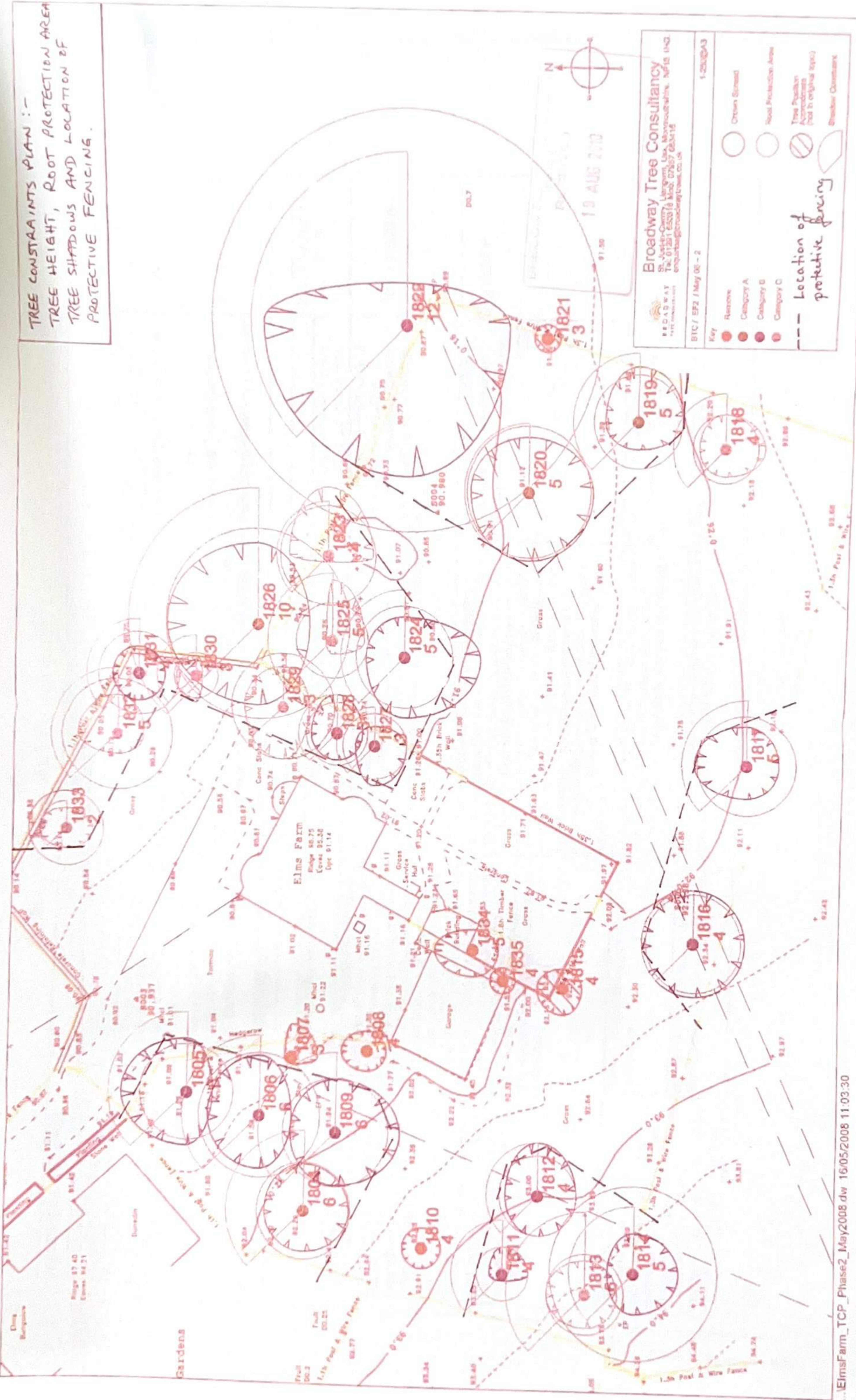
**Key**

- Crown Spread
- Remove
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Tree Position Approximate (not to original size)

**TREE LOCATION, 855837 CATEGORIES, AND CROWN SPREAD**



TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN :-  
 TREE HEIGHT, ROOT PROTECTION AREA  
 TREE SHADOWS AND LOCATION OF  
 PROTECTIVE FENCING.



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**Key**

- Remove
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Crown Spread
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Position (not in original app)
- Location of protective fencing

**Table 1 — Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

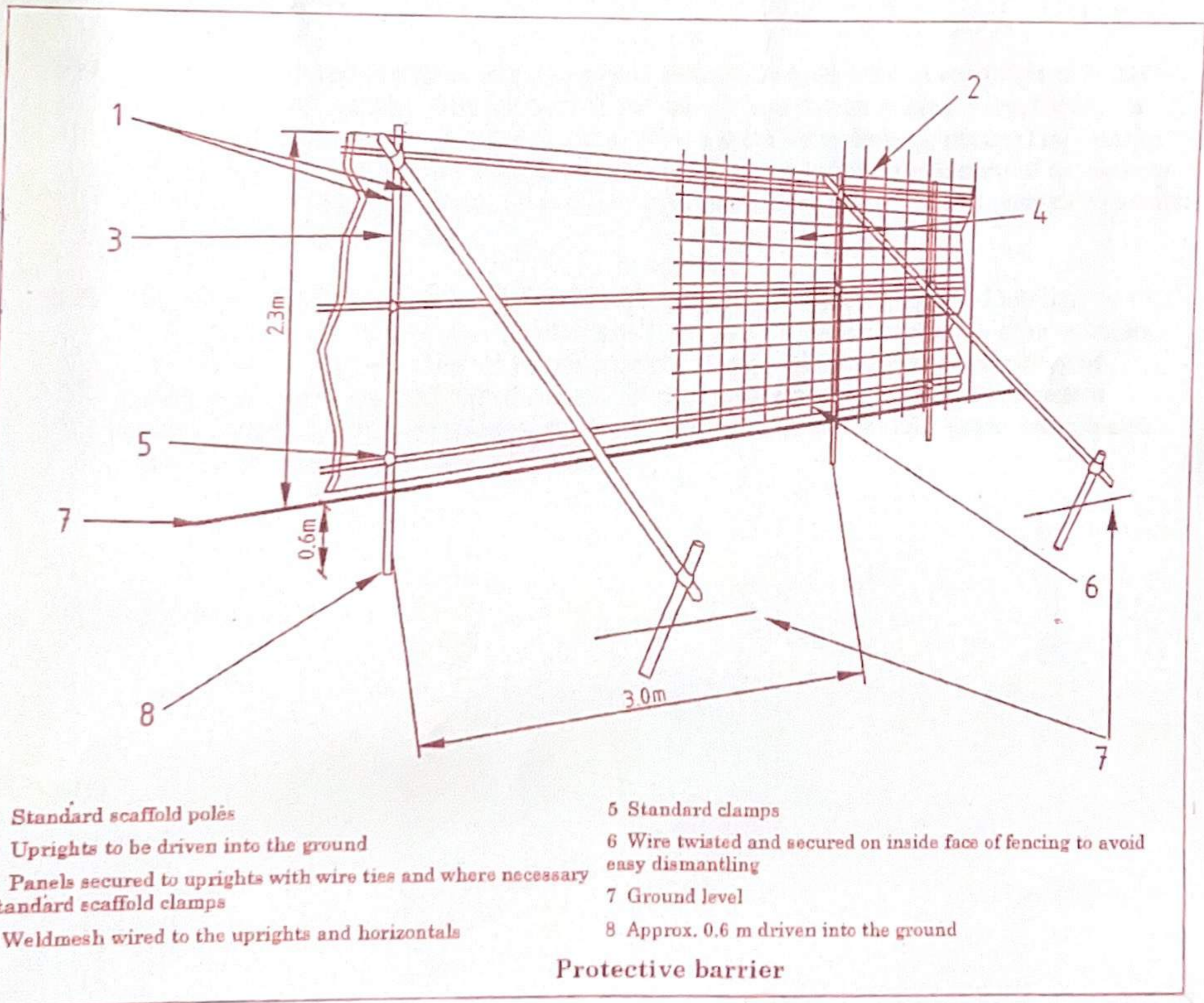
TREES FOR REMOVAL		Criteria		Identification on plan
Category and definition				
<p><b>Category R</b> Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).</p>			DARK RED
<b>TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION</b>				
Category and definition		Criteria — Subcategories		Identification on plan
		1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
<p><b>Category A</b> Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)</p>	<p>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 (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)</p>			LIGHT GREEN
<p><b>Category B</b> Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)</p>	<p>Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)</p>			MID BLUE
<p><b>Category C</b> Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm</p>	<p>Trees not qualifying in higher categories</p> <p>NOTE: Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation.</p>			GREY

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9.0 Construction Exclusion Zone Barriers

Protective Fencing around Trees to be Retained

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Uprights to be driven into the ground
3. Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps
4. Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5. Standard clamps
6. Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7. Ground level
8. Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground



## 10.0 LEGAL CONSTRAINTS

- 10.1 **TPO'S** – Prior to any works commencing the client should check with the Local Planning Authority that the trees are not covered by a Tree Preservation Order, within a Conservation Area, or covered by a Planning Condition.
- 10.2 **FELLING LICENCE** – Even when no specific legal protection exists, it may be necessary to obtain a felling licence. These apply if the volume of timber created from felling works exceeds five cubic metres in any one quarter. Therefore site clearance of trees, even of small areas could exceed this quota. The Forestry Commission administers felling licences.
- 10.3 **BIRDS** - Works to trees should commence outside the bird-nesting season, generally taken to be between March and July, as disturbing nesting birds is a Criminal offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, unless such works are necessary to preserve public health and safety. In practice, the tree surgeon must check for the presence of nests prior to commencing works.
- 10.4 **BATS** - The contractor must also thoroughly inspect the trees prior to carrying out works for evidence of bat activity. Bats are a protected species and it is an offence to recklessly, or intentionally, kill, injure or capture bats, to disturb them, or to destroy, obstruct or damage any bat roosts found (Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). If evidence of bat activity is found, all works must cease and advice sought immediately from The Countryside Council for Wales before continuing.
- 10.5 **DUTY OF CARE** - Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Occupiers Liability Acts, which place a duty of care upon landowners / occupiers to ensure the safety of neighbours and others entering their land. There is a special responsibility to ensure the safety of children, who may be unaware of danger. Annual inspections of trees by a competent person, together with implementation of any recommendations, should ensure compliance with the legislation regarding tree safety.

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## 11.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>Bark</b>	all tissue on the outside of the trunk, roots, stems, branches and twigs.
<b>Canopy</b>	the part of the tree composed of leaves and twigs.
<b>Cavity</b>	an open wound characterized by the presence of decay and causing a hollow
<b>Crown</b>	the main foliage carrying part of the tree.
<b>Crown Lifting</b>	the removal of the lower branches up to a specified height to provide clearance under the crown.
<b>Crown / limb Reduction</b>	a shortening of lateral and vertical branches that makes the entire crown or specified part smaller.
<b>Crown Thin</b>	the balanced removal of secondary, minor, live branch growth to reduce the leaf density evenly throughout the canopy or specified part without altering the tree's overall size and shape.
<b>Decay</b>	Rot. The process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition.
<b>Failure</b>	a partial or total fracture of woody tissues or loss of cohesion between soil and roots.
<b>Hazard</b>	any thing with the potential to cause harm.
<b>Included Bark</b>	bark of neighbouring parts of the tree that are in face to face contact causing a weakness due to the lack of wood union.
<b>Mature</b>	a plant that will respond to flower inducing conditions.
<b>Pruning</b>	the removal or cutting of twigs, branches or roots, often used to describe all kinds of work involving cutting.
<b>Risk</b>	the likelihood of a potential harm from a hazard becoming actual harm.
<b>Root</b>	part of the tree that contains woody and non-woody tissues to absorb water and minerals from the soil, gases from the atmosphere, and support the trunk and crown.
<b>Significant</b>	relates to health and safety – describing a condition, state, hazard or risk that is deemed to exceed accepted standards, thereby requiring remedial or preventative action.
<b>Stem</b>	the principle portion of the woody structure (the trunk) or one of a number of such portions with similar size and status.
<b>Suppressed</b>	trees that have been over shadowed and whose crown development is restricted by neighbouring trees.
<b>Tree</b>	a woody plant that typically has a single self-supporting woody stem, attaining a height in excess of 4 metres in maturity with a stem diameter of at least 75mm.
<b>Trunk</b>	a single main self-supporting stem of a tree.
<b>Wound</b>	an injury that induces the tree to compartmentalize internally.

## 11.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment* – D. Longsdale

*Collins Tree Guide 2004* – O. Johnson & D. More

*Manual of Wood Decays in Tree. 2003s.* K. Weber, C. Mattheck. Arboricultural Association.

*British Standard 5837: 2005 A Guide to Trees in Relation to Construction* – British Standards Institute.

## 12.0 BIOGRAPHY

### 12.1 Qualifications

Royal Forestry Society Professional Diploma in Arboriculture September 2003

Arboricultural Association Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture September 2001

MSc Landscape Ecology, Design and Management September 1997

BSc (Hons) Applied Biology, Forestry and Ecology July 1995

### 12.2 Experience

I have worked in the arboricultural industry since 1998 and had a variety of roles in the public sector, before setting up Broadway Tree Consultancy full time in September 2006.

My role at Caerphilly County Borough Council was that of Assistant Tree Officer and responsible for the countywide tree survey of all council owned trees.

I have taught as an arboricultural lecturer at Merrist Wood College, Guildford, and focused mainly on tree law, trees on development sites and tree pests, diseases and disorders.

With Cardiff County Council I was a Tree Preservation Officer and dealt exclusively with Tree Preservation Order applications and planning applications (trees on development sites).

At Newport City Council I was an Arboricultural Officer and oversaw all aspects of surveying and caring for the Council's tree stock.

### 12.3 Membership

Professional member of the Arboricultural Association<sup>®</sup> March 2005 – to date

Member of the Royal Forestry Society January 2002 – to date



