







Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms

69

Glossary of Terms

Term	Explanation
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	Evaluation of direct and indirect effects of a proposed design and/or construction.
Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is in the root protection area or has the potential to result in the loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Branch structure	Qualitative description of formation of main framework of limbs and branches.
Canopy face	Orientation of canopy relative to cardinal points of the compass
Canopy radius	A measurement taken from the centre of a tree to the furthest radial extension of tree canopy relative to the cardinal points of the compass.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached.
Conservation Area	Local Planning Authority special designation generally prohibiting tree works without 6 weeks prior written notification.
Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)	Area based upon the calculated root protection area prohibiting access.
Cavity	Open and exposed aperture where wood tissue has internally degraded.
Constraints check	Formal search of local authority records to determine legal and statutory constraints on tree works.
Crown lifting	Removal of lower branches to achieve a stated vertical clearance above ground level or other surface.
Crown reduction	Pruning of a trees canopy in both height and width.
Decay	Deterioration and breakdown of tree wood fibres resulting in structural and/or physiological dysfunction of a tree.
Dieback	Continual decline and death of wood tissue including twigs and branches.
Epicormic growth	Growth that emerges from dormant buds along the trunk and branches of a tree.
Failure	Description of structural failure or wood fibres including fracture of branches, limbs and main stems.
Fork	Area or point of union between one or more limbs or branches.
Hazard Risk Assessment	Qualitative and quantitative appraisal of the potential for tree failure and the possible risk of harm or damage to persons or property.
Local Planning Authority	Body responsible for the administration of Statutory duties relating to Development Management.
Multi-stem	A single tree formed from 2 or more codominant main stems
Occlusion	Wood development enclosing an extant wound or pruning cut.
Pruning	The targeted removal of branches or limbs using saws or other tools.

Glossary of Terms

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Physiological Condition	Observation relating to a trees physiology for example vigour, leaf area, growth rate, the presence of pests or disease.
Root Protection Area	Root Protection Area (RPA). Indicative area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient rooting volume to maintain the viability of a tree.
Shelter belt	A wind break normally made up of one or more trees planted in such a way to provide cover from the wind.
Structural Condition	Observation relating to a trees structural integrity and the presence of any physical defects.
Suppressed	Where a trees development has been influenced or effected by the presence of competing vegetation.
Tree Constraints Plan	A scaled plan indicating above and below ground constraints relating to the protection of trees
Tree Preservation Order	A legal order made by the local planning authority protecting specific trees in the interests of amenity.
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)	A method of assessment based upon the research developed to recognise dynamic responses of a tree to its surroundings.
'V' Shaped Branch Union	The union point between two branches that have grown at a tight angle, forming the 'V' shape. This structure is inherently weaker than the 'U' shaped union.
'U' Shaped Branch Union	The union point between two branches that have grown at a wider angle, forming the 'U' shape. This structure is considered to be the strongest and most optimised shape that a union can form.

Appendix 5: Photographs

View looking north along Nairn Street towards trees T1, T2 and T3 (left to right).



Photograph 2

View looking north towards wild cherry trees T5 and T6 (right to left).



Photograph 3

View looking south towards London plane T7 (right) and wild cherry T9 (left).



View looking west towards the piping around the stem of Norway maple T15.



Photograph 5

View looking east towards London plane trees T16 (right) and T17 (left).



Photograph 6

View looking east along Abbott Road towards Norway maple group G1 (right), Norway maples T31 and T32 (left) and London plane trees T33 and T35 (centre).



View east towards trees T62 - T67 (right).



Photograph 8

View looking north towards hornbeams T54 – T57 and London plane T52 (background).



Photograph 9

View looking north towards London plane trees T137 and T138.



75

View looking east towards London plane T139.



Photograph 11

View looking north towards Norway maple T168.



Photograph 12

View looking east towards common whitebeam group G8.



76



Monitoring and Maintaining the Natural Environments

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