Forester & Arborist Services Ltd, Company No.7037426
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Tree Inspection
For

Lewis Arborcare Ltd

At Church Farm, Ditton Priors WV16 6SQ

Record of Remedial Work Proposed and Completed

From 8.12.2021

Terry Merchant Chartered Forester M.Arbor.A

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Year:	Record of Remedial Work Proposed and Completed		Surveyor:
From 2021	**Property:** Church Farm	**Location:** Derrington Road, Ditton Priors WV16 6SQ	T F Merchant (TFM)
Remit: Inspect 2 White Willow within the garden of Church Farm as directed **Limitations:** The tree condition, risk assessment and recommendations are valid for a period of one year. No detection or wood boring equipment has been used other than a sounding hammer and metal probe. All trees are at risk of failure through exceptional weather conditions. **Priority: Level 1 =** Immediate, work to be completed within 7 days where possible. **Level 2 =** Work to be completed within 3 months where possible. **Level 3 =** Pre-emptive works where required completed within 12 months. **Level 4** = Refer to inspection date **Key:** T1 = Tree 1. (For tree location refer to image on page 4). The trees fall with the Conservation Area		

Bats and the Law (Woodland Management for Bats 2005)

'The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 makes it an offence to disturb, damage or destroy bats or their roosts. The Act applies in both England & Wales and requires consultation with the appropriate SNCO before carrying out activities which might harm or disturb bats or their roosts.
The Act is amended by the CROW Act 2000. This adds *recklessness* to the offence of damaging or destroying a place a bat uses for shelter or disturbing a bat while using a roost. The Conservation (Natural Habitats Regulations 1994) implements the European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992, amended August 2007 & Oct 2010. Under the regulations, damaging or destroying a breeding site or resting place is an absolute offence, regardless of whether the act of doing so may be regarded as reckless, deliberate or incidental.

Wild Birds (Mynors 2002) The Primary legislation affecting wild birds in England, Scotland and Wales is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In January 2001 the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) included amendments, which strengthened the law in England and Wales. The basic principle of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is that all wild birds, their nests and eggs, are protected by law and some rare species are afforded special protection. There are certain exemptions to this notably in respect of wildfowl, game birds and various species that may cause damage. (Cowan 2002)

Felling licence: Subject to tree size, location, condition and other Statutory protection, or prior planning approval, not more than $5m^3$ of timber can be felled in any Calendar quarter without first obtaining a Forestry Commission (FC) felling licence. Failure to obtain a licence where required is a prosecutable offence. Detailed information including exemptions can be found on the FC web site

Conservation Area and Tree Protection Orders: The Local Authority protects trees within the district by the use of and administration of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Trees can also be protected if they are within a Conservation Area. TPOs are used to protect trees (including areas of woodland) where their removal would have a significant impact on the local environment and its enjoyment by the public. TPOs prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, wilful damage or destruction of trees. Any works to a tree(s) protected by a TPO or falling within a Conservation Area first requires the consent of the Local Authority.
It is a prosecutable offence to carry out work to a tree protected by a TPO, or remove it, without the prior consent of the Local Authority. Detailed information including exemptions can be found on the Local Authority Web Site

Tree No.	Species	Growth stage	Condition	Date inspected	Action required	Priority level	Date completed
T1	White Willow *Salix alba L.*	Mature	**Root:** No evidence of soil movement or perennial fungi. **Stem:** multiple large branches have been removed from the lower stem resulting in a loss of connectivity between root and shoot on the west side and stem decay for c.30% of circumference. **Crown:** Branch unions obscured by ivy growth. Extensive dieback/deadwood on north side of crown **Evaluation:** There is evidence of active stem diameter increment response on the remainder of the live stem wood. **Risk Assessment:** Potential for deadwood to fall onto the highway	TFM 8.12.21	Sever ivy growth. Remove all deadwood. Professional re-inspection within 3 years Refer to photo detail.	2	
T2	White Willow *Salix alba L.*	Mature	**Root:** No evidence of soil movement. Remnant of fungi fruiting body, possibly *Inonotus dryadeus* **Stem:** a large 1st order limb has been removed on the north side from the lower stem resulting in a loss of connectivity between root and shoot on the north side and stem decay for c.30% of circumference. **Crown:** Branch unions obscured by ivy growth. Localised dieback on west side of lower crown. No evidence of recent breakouts of live wood. **Evaluation:** There is evidence of active stem diameter increment response on the remainder of the live stem wood. **Risk Assessment:** Potential for deadwood to fall onto the highway. Wind loading stress will increase with the advance of stem decay. In the event of structural failure there is the potential for collapse on to the adjacent highway and/or power cables	TFM 8.12.21	Sever ivy growth. Remove all deadwood. Reduce crown to the previous topping points and manage regrowth on a 5 to 8 year cutting cycle to avoid excessive wind loading Professional re-inspection within 3 years Refer to photo detail.	2	

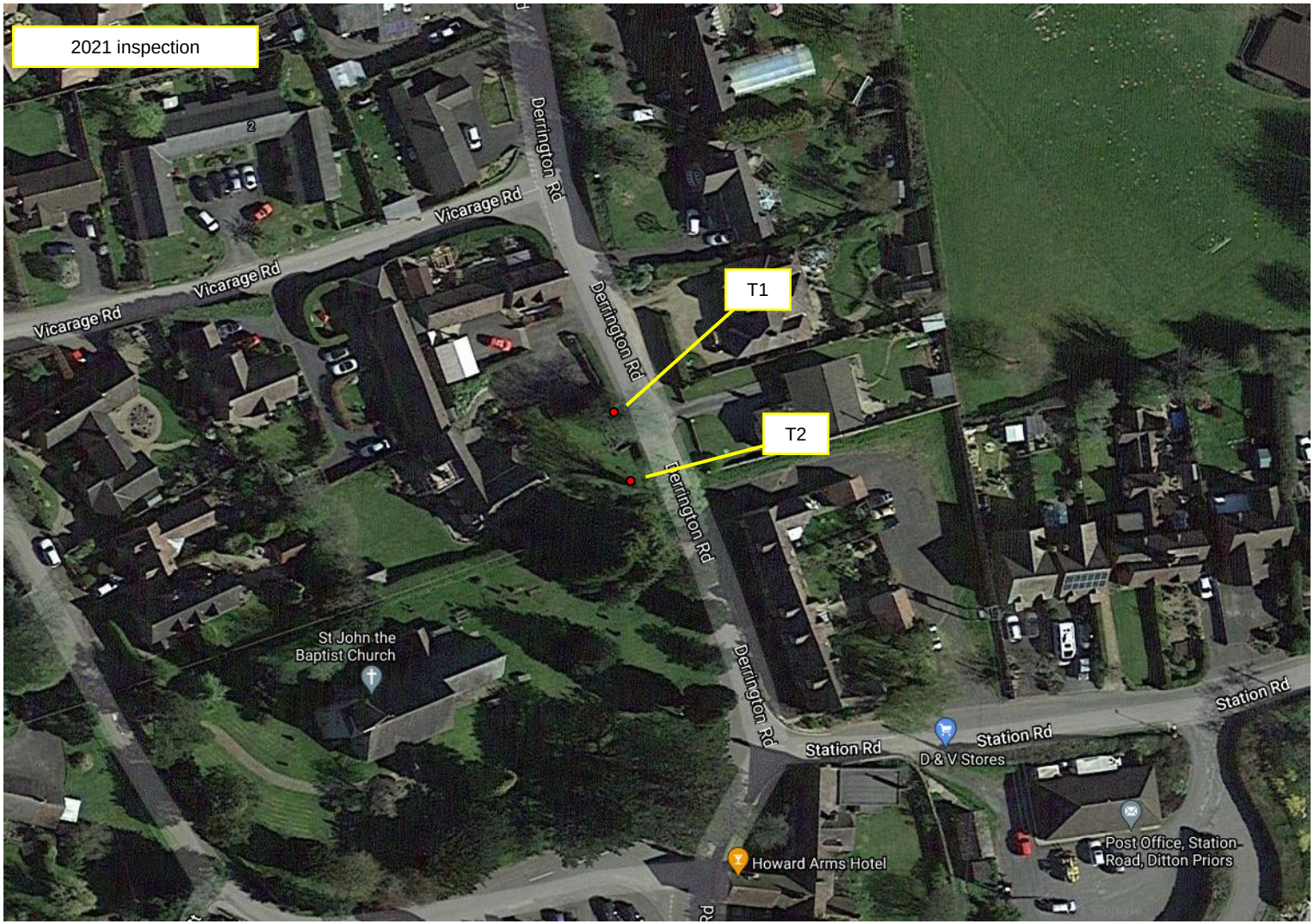
2021 inspection
T1
T2
Vicarage Rd
Vicarage Rd
Vicarage Rd
Derrington Rd
Derrington Rd
Derrington Rd
Derrington Rd
St John the Baptist Church
Station Rd
Station Rd
Station Rd
D & V Stores
Howard Arms Hotel
Post Office, Station Road, Ditton Priors

Photo detail 2021

T1: There is evidence of active stem diameter increment response on the remainder of the live stem wood.

T1: multiple large branches have been removed from the lower stem resulting in a loss of connectivity between root and shoot on the north side and stem decay for c.30% of circumference.

T1: Remove deadwood and sever ivy growth

T2: Remove deadwood and sever ivy growth

T2: multiple large branches have been removed from the lower stem resulting in a loss of connectivity between root and shoot on the north side and stem decay for c.30% of circumference.

T2: Sever ivy growth. Remove all deadwood.
Reduce crown to the previous topping points and manage regrowth on a 5 to 8 year cutting cycle to avoid excessive wind loading

T2: There is evidence of active stem diameter increment response on the remainder of the live stem wood.

References and main literature sources.

A D Hirons & P Thomas (2018) *Applied Tree Biology* Wiley Blackwell
Londsdale, D (2000). *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management* (Research for Amenity Trees **7**) HMSO, London
Mattheck, C & Breloer, H (1995). *The body language of trees: A handbook for failure analysis* (Research for Amenity Trees **4)** HMSO, London
Schwarze, Engels & Mattheck (2000) *Fungal strategies of wood decay in trees* Springer
Shigo, A (1991) *Modern Arboriculture* Durham, USA, Shigo and Trees Associates
Slater D (2016) *Assessment of tree forks: Course notes (1st ed.).* Cheltenham: Arbor Association.
Strouts, R.G & Winter T.G. (1994) *Diagnosis of ill-health in trees* (Research for Amenity Trees **2**) HMSO, London

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Report date: 8.12.2021

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