

**Pre-Development Tree Survey:
The Woodfields, Main Road, Wigginton, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B79 9DN**

Prepared for:
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1. General notes and introduction

- 1.1 I received instruction on 13 December 2021 from Mr and Mrs K Stevens to undertake a Pre-Development Tree Survey at The Woodfields, Main Road, Wigginton, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B79 9DN.
- 1.2 All the trees in this survey have been surveyed from the ground. The survey is based on a purely visual assessment of the trees. A climbing survey has not been undertaken. Where relevant, specific recommendations for remedial tree surgery works have been included. Such recommendations are valid for a period of 12 months from the date of this inspection, following which it may be necessary to reassess this advice in accordance with sound arboricultural advice.
- 1.3 The protective status of the trees contained within the survey is unknown and should be confirmed with the Local Planning Authority. Should any form of legislation or statutory protection apply it will be necessary to make the requisite application/prior notification of proposed works and receive written consent before any tree work is carried out.
- 1.4 Topographical Survey (Drawing number: RBS-21/2610) was prepared by Red Box Surveys in December 2021. As part of the measured land survey, accurate asymmetric radial crown spreads have been provided for all key trees and this has been validated on site as part of the arboricultural assessment.
- 1.5 The survey is to be read in conjunction with the associated third party Tree Constraints Plan.

2. Tree survey assessment notes

- 2.1 This tree survey has been structured to accord with the requirements of Sections 4.4 and 4.5 of British Standard 5837 of 2012: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations*. The columns in the tree survey assessment refer to the following items:

Tree/Group number: Tree reference number as shown on drawing.

Common name *Botanical name*: Identifies individual species by common name. For avoidance of doubt the botanical name is shown *in italics*.

Tree height: Estimated height of the tree in metres.

Stem diameter: Diameter of the trunk(s) measured in accordance with Annex C of the Standard and expressed in millimetres.

Branch spread: Measured radial spread of the crown broken down into the four main compass points and expressed in metres.

Height above ground level of: Estimated measurement (in metres) to inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading presented in two sub-categories:

- First significant branch (at point of attachment with parent stem) and direction of growth (eg 2.4 N).
- Canopy ie assessment of clearance above ground of lowest branch tips. Where irregular, and potentially significant towards development proposal, direction of assessed crown height has been added.

NB: For tree height, stem diameter and branch spread, the measurement conventions are as follows:

- Height and crown spread are recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread being rounded up) for dimensions up to 10m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.
- Stem diameter is recorded in millimetres (using a calibrated girth tape), rounded up to the nearest 10mm (0.01m).
- Estimated dimensions (eg for off-site or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered) are identified by being suffixed with a #.

Life stage: The estimated age: young, semi mature, early mature, mature or over mature, shown as Y, SM, EM, M or OM respectively.

Physiological condition: Physiological condition being good, fair, poor or dead, shown as A, B, C or D respectively.

Structural condition: Structural condition being good, fair, poor or dangerous (eg collapsing, the presence of decay and physical defects), shown as A, B, C or D respectively.

General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, including further investigations of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential for wildlife habitat.

Estimated remaining contribution in years (RC): <10, 10–20, 20–40 or >40.

Retention category (RC): Categorisation of survey trees in accordance with Section 4.5 and Table 1 of the Standard.

- **U (dark red):** Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

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 category U trees (eg where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).

Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline.

Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value that it might be desirable to preserve.

- **A (light green):** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Mainly arboricultural qualities: Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (eg the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue). Indicated by 1 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

Mainly landscape qualities: Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features. Indicated by 2 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

Mainly cultural values, including conservation: Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg veteran trees or wood-pasture). Indicated by 3 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

Trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

- **B (mid blue):** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Mainly arboricultural qualities: Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (eg presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation. Indicated by 1 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

Mainly landscape qualities: Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees occurring as collectives, but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality. Indicated by 2 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

Mainly cultural values, including conservation: Trees with material conservation or other cultural value. Indicated by 3 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

- **C (grey):** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Mainly arboricultural qualities: Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories. Indicated by 1 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

Mainly landscape qualities: Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits. Indicated by 2 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

Mainly cultural values, including conservation: Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value. Indicated by 3 in brackets after the appropriate category classification.

3. Root protection area constraints

- 3.1 The root protection area table below shows the root protection area for each tree surveyed, together with the radius of the nominal circle, which have been calculated using the formulae set out in BS5837:2012.

Tree/Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m)	Total RPA (m ²)
1	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	720	8.6	235
2	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	140#	1.7	9
3	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	480	5.8	104
4	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	160	1.9	12
5	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	90	1.1	4
6	Norway maple <i>Acer platanooides</i>	120	1.4	7
7	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	290# 380#	5.7	103

Tree/Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m)	Total RPA (m ²)
8	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	1,070	12.8	518
G9	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Privet <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Up to 150	2.5m from centre line	False
10	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	170# 160# 140#	3.3	34
G11	Leyland cypress <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Up to 230	2.8	False
12	English yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	110	1.3	5
13	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	680	8.2	209
14	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	810	9.7	297
15	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	320 540 300# 320	9.2	265
16	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	740	8.9	248
17	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	750 over light ivy	9.0	254
18	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	360# 370# 280#	7.0	156
19	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	680#	8.2	209
20	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	620 over light ivy	7.4	174

Tree/Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m)	Total RPA (m ²)
21	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i> <i>ssp</i>	90 110 100	2.1	14
22	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	230	2.8	24
23	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	160	1.9	12
G24	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i> Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra var</i> <i>maritima</i>	Up to 740	Up to 8.9	False
G25	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Up to 130	1.6	False
26	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	310	3.7	43
27	Sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	410	4.9	76
28	Sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	300 over ivy 290 over ivy	5.0	79
29	Weeping willow <i>Salix x chrysocoma</i>	630 over ivy	7.6	180
G30	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	60–270#	1.5m into garden	False

Tree/Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m)	Total RPA (m ²)
G31	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Leyland cypress <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Norway maple <i>Acer platanooides</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Up to 330 170 (average)	Up to 3.5m from trunk lines; 3m standoff from standard beech trees to edge of lawn	False
32	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	750# equivalent	9.0	254
33	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	540#	6.5	132
34	English yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	210 110	2.8	25
35	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	490	5.9	109
36	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	740	8.9	248
37	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	580#	7.0	152
38	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	660	7.9	197
39	Norway maple <i>Acer platanooides</i>	160	1.9	12
40	Japanese cherry <i>Prunus serrulata ssp</i>	220 190 260	4.7	69

Mr and Mrs K Stevens
The Woodfields, Main Road, Wigginton

BB Trees Ltd
Tree and Woodland Consultancy

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ben Bennett', written in a cursive style.

**Ben Bennett, BSc (Hons) For, Cert Arb (RFS), MArborA
Director, BB Trees Ltd**

Trees were inspected by Ben Bennett from ground level only on Wednesday 19 January 2022. Weather conditions were dry and bright resulting in good visibility from ground level.

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations		RC (years)	Category	
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
1	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	720	As per plan	2 E	1.5 E	EM	B/C	B/C	History of bleeding bark canker damage, resulting in some necrotic bark formations including upon branches in higher crown. However, pathogen appears in remission. Main bark seam on base of trunk beneath fork on drive side with blunt nosed rib indicating possible internal crack. Hazard beam split in secondary branch extending over shrubbery to south western side. Minor deadwood only noted. Monitor.	20–40	B (2+3)
2	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	140#	N 1 E 3 S 1 W 0	N/A	1.5	EM	B/C	C	Growing from shrubbery. Listing over Main Road. Becoming festooned in ivy. Sever ivy. Reduce to around 1.5m above ground level and allow to rejuvenate.	20–40	C (3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
3	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	8	480	Up to 3.5 in all directions	N/A	0	M	C	B	Dense basal suckers attaining up to 150mm in diameter growing around full circumference, limiting view for assessment and measurement. Upper crown recently reduced, most likely due to recession. No works required at present.	>40	B (3)
4	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	7	160	N 3.5 E 1 S 2.5 W 3	2.6 N	3	SM	C	C	Self-seeded. Growing with a distinct list due west. Extensive growth potential. Remove and replace with appropriate species.	10–20	C (2)
5	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6.5	90	N 1.5 E 0.5 S 1 W 2	2.5	1.5	Y	C	B/C	Self-seeded within crown of adjacent Turkey oak. List to the west. Heavily suppressed leading crown. Remove.	<10	U
6	Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	5	120	As per plan Up to 3	1.7 S	2	SM	B	B/C	Perhaps red leafed variety – to be confirmed when in leaf. Surface rooting damage by mowing operations plus some strimmer damage around base. Dried up old bark exudation point on southern side of lower trunk. Co-dominant leaders in upper crown. Generally, of mediocre form but free from significant defect. Monitor.	10–20	C (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations		RC (years)	Category	
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
7	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	10-11	290# 380#	N 5# E 4.5# S 2.5 W 4	N/A	0	M	B	B#	Surrounded by dense basal suckering including examples having formed close to the lawn, which have attained up to 120mm in diameter. Base of trunk obscured from access for measurement and assessment. Southernmost stem has died back to a high stump of around 2.5m, supporting epicormic growth. Principal stem features squirrel drey. The upper leading branches have been reduced where they have died back following suppression by adjacent Turkey oak. Cut back basal suckers to aid future monitoring.	>40	B (3+2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
8	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	19–20	1,070	As per plan	4.5 SE	4–5	M	C	B/C#	<p>Light ivy establishing but not obscuring lower trunk at present. Perennial fungal fruiting body, likely <i>Ganoderma adspersum</i>, with around four incremental growth margins present upon main trunk at 0.4m above ground level on northern side. Early stage decay suspected.</p> <p>Trunk bifurcates at around 2m above ground level with the eastern stem overhanging Main Road.</p> <p>The western stem has recently had upper branches reduced, presumably where dying back. Minimal deadwood noted.</p> <p>At 1.7m on northern side of main union, there is a patch of necrotic exposed tissue and a self-seeded elder growing within the apex of the fork.</p> <p>Clear ivy.</p> <p>Test base of trunk plus horizon around main fork with resistograph to provide an informed view as to the likely extent of decay.</p> <p>Monitor.</p>	10–20	C (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
G9	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Privet <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Up to 6	Up to 150	Up to 2.5 1.5 (average)	N/A	0	M	B/C	B/C	Outgrown old agricultural style hedge along Main Road frontage. No longer maintained at a low height and becoming a little straggly. However, previously reduced back from overhead electricity cable. Laurel is a recent encroaching element. No works required at present.	>40	(C) (3)
10	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	6.5	170# 160# 140#	As per plan	0.8	1	SM	C	B/C	Multi-stemmed coppice regeneration. Strong growth bias over Comberford Lane towards war memorial. Becoming densely clad in ivy. Sever ivy from main stems. Monitor.	10–20	C (2+3)
G11	Leyland cypress <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Up to 9	Up to 230	Up to 1.5	N/A	0.4	SM	B/C	B/C	Planted to aid screening, no doubt. Limited room for future crown development. No works required at present.	10–20	(C) (2)
12	English yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	3.5	110	As per plan	N/A	0.3	SM	B	B	Light ivy establishing upon main trunk. In long term, tree will offer preferable screening to previous cypress grouping. Sever ivy.	>40	C (2+3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
13	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	680	As per plan	1.6 W	2	EM	B	B/C	Suppressed by following Turkey oak with upper crown having a growth bias due east. Becoming lightly clad in ivy. A number of part occluded old crown lifting wounds. Sever ivy and allow to die back.	>40	B (3+2)
14	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	19–20	810	As per plan	3.8 S	6 N	M	B	B#	Dense laurel growth around trunk, limiting access, albeit it was possible to measure the trunk diameter. Becoming clad in ivy extending to 7m above ground level. General growth bias due south. A number of near horizontal habit branches extending over Comberford Lane in this direction. Some deadwood within northern side of the crown but only overhanging shrubby area. Clear laurel from around base without compromising screening. Sever ivy and allow to die back. RC provisional only.	>40	B (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
15	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	18	320 540 300# 320	As per plan	3 S	3-4	EM	B	B/C	Low dividing form indicating tree was likely reduced during early years. Old bark wound on easternmost stem. Becoming clad in ivy, mainly extending up central largest stem. Heavily reliant upon companion shelter provided by opposite oak. Slightly attenuated branches extending over Comberford Lane. Clear laurel from around base and sever ivy. Retain only alongside opposite oak.	>40	B (3+2)
16	Turkey oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	21	740	As per plan	6 N	6-7 N	M	B	B	Tree grows with a pronounced bias to the north with the trunk deviating around 10-15° off the vertical and overhanging a child's play area. The lowest two branches on the northern side of the crown have been selectively reduced. Only small diameter deadwood noted. Less than optimum crown density in upper reaches going by current bud set. Monitor physiological condition.	>40	B (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
17	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	750 over light ivy	As per plan	3	3 N	M	B	C#	<p>Surrounded by dense laurel, limiting access for inspection. Lightly clad in ivy.</p> <p>Upward facing old pruning wounds at around 3m suspected to yield some localised decay.</p> <p>Bark seams indicate previous bleeding bark canker infestation. However, no signs of active progression.</p> <p>Flattened, asymmetric crown. Heavily reliant upon companion shelter.</p> <p>Clear laurel growth from around base. Sever and strip ivy.</p> <p>Inspect old pruning wounds where potentially impacting upon remaining branches extending on Comberford Lane side.</p> <p>RC provisional only.</p>	20–40	B (3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
18	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	18	360# 370# 280#	As per plan	3 W	4-5 N	M	B	B/C	<p>Only a preliminary inspection undertaken as trunk inaccessible from ground level. Dividing into three stems at a little above 1m above ground level, with two being densely clad in ivy.</p> <p>Congested crown structure due to the near vertical alignment of stems.</p> <p>Some localised bark necrosis suspected on southernmost stem over Comberford Lane, which has triggered some epicormic sucker response.</p> <p>Clear vegetation from around base. Sever and strip ivy and reinspect. Confirm structural configuration. RC provisional only.</p>	10-20	C (3+2)
19	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	21	680#	As per plan	N/A	0	M	B	B#	<p>Surrounded by dense basal suckers. Inaccessible for trunk measurement.</p> <p>Suppressed by adjacent beech. Dying back stems in upper crown previously reduced, resulting in numerous upward facing pruning wounds that were not visible from ground level.</p> <p>Limited radial spread to crown.</p> <p>Cut back basal suckers and remove epicormic growth to give clean trunk height of around 2m to aid future monitoring.</p>	>40	B (3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
20	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	620 over light ivy	As per plan	4 W	3 N	EM	B/C	B#	Clad in ivy held close to main trunk and extending to around 6–7m above ground level. Previously crown lifted with further selective branch reduction, presumably to aid daylight reaching greenhouse below. Trunk bifurcates at around 7m, producing co-dominant stems with the dominant of the two being to the northern side. However, the main union is obscured from visual inspection. Minor deadwood within upper reaches. Sever ivy and allow to die back.	>40	B (3+2)
21	Apple <i>Malus domestica</i> <i>ssp</i>	2.5	90 110 100	N 3 E 3 S 2 W 2.5	1 SE	0.7	SM	B	B	Growing within lawn. Some historic trimmer/mower damage. Previously reduced. Occasional retained mummified fruit and leaves. Small amount of canker evident. Continue to periodically reduce crown in accordance with good horticultural practice.	20–40	C (3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
22	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	230	As per plan	2.4 S	2.5 (average)	SM	A	B	Established yet still young tree. Trunk bifurcates into co-dominant stems at a little above 4m, with the union being slightly acute but acceptable at present. The close alignment of these two vertical stems and the growth borne from them has resulted in a congested crown with a number of crossing and chafing branches. Some will likely fuse, helping to alleviate the lateral movement on the fork beneath. Sever establishing ivy. Crown lift to give clean trunk height of around 3m and greater illumination to the garden border beneath. Make good old pruning stubs.	>40	B (2+3)
23	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	3	160	As per plan	1.5	1.4	SM	B/C	B/C	Growing within a border with various shrubs and plants beneath. Somewhat crudely previously reduced with occasional dying back stubs. Tree of minimal arboricultural merit.	20–40	C (3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
G24	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i> Corsican pine <i>Pinus nigra var maritima</i>	17–21	Up to 740	As per plan	N/A	2–4	M	B (average)	B# (average)	<p>A grouping of contemporary trees planted around the boundary to the garden curtilage where adjacent to Comberford Lane.</p> <p>The limes typically have dense basal suckers which, along with various understorey/shrubbery, has obscured access to a number of the trees for both assessment and measurement. However, wherever possible, accurate trunk diameter measurements have been recorded for all component trees in order to accurately depict the associated arboricultural constraints as shown on the associated drawings.</p> <p>The upper crowns of the limes, in particular, have retrenched and there is dense sucker growth within the lower crowns which helps to add to screening in the summer months. One of the central lime trees is becoming clad in ivy, as is the northernmost pine, which is the largest in the group.</p> <p>Pines show occasional examples of fungal needle blight. However, no appreciable branch peripheral dieback.</p> <p>Consider partially clearing basal suckers from limes from tight around the trunks in order to aid future monitoring. Sever ivy and allow to die back.</p>	>40	(A) (2+3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
G25	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Up to 4.5	Up to 130	Up to 2.5	N/A	0–1	SM	C/D	C/D	Offsite self-set trees. One entirely dead due to the onset of Dutch elm disease; the other in declining condition. Subject to third party ownership. Remove.	<10	(U)
26	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	10	310	N 5 E 3 S 4 W 5	1.8 E	2	EM	B	B/C	Growing on verge beyond fence line. Lightly clad in ivy. Minor dead branches but not on road side. No works required at present.	20–40	C (3+2)
27	Sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	11–12	410	As per plan	2	2	SM	A	B	Growing on verge beyond fence line. Lightly clad in ivy. Old minor bark wound to southern side of trunk. Of promising long term form. No works required at present.	>40	B (2+3)
28	Sweet chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	9	300 over ivy 290 over ivy	As per plan	1.8	2–3	SM	B/C	B/C	Twin stemmed with broad fork, albeit lightly clad in ivy. Historic branch loss and of mediocre form at best. Subject to third party ownership. If retained, ivy should be severed to aid future monitoring.	20–40	C (3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
29	Weeping willow <i>Salix x chrysocoma</i>	16	630 over ivy	As per plan	3 SW	5 (average)	M	B	B#	Offsite tree. Dense holly growth around base. Densely clad in ivy. Crown slightly suppressed on the western side. Outer side branches pruned back where overhanging the report property garden, resulting in a crown clearance at this point of up to 7m. Subject to third party ownership/ management. It is recommended that scrub be cleared from around base and ivy severed and allowed to die back to aid monitoring.	20–40	B (2+3)
G30	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Norway maple <i>Acer platanooides</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	4–7	60–270#	Up to 3.5 Overhang into garden: 0.5	N/A	0–1	SM	B/C	B/C	Offsite group consisting of a Lawson cypress screen set back around 0.6m from a low wooden fence line, and located beyond this point, typically with an offset of up to 3m, are various deciduous trees. Both the conifer screen plus the individual trees have been pruned back so that there is minimal overhang beyond the original fence line. Some of the trees set back around 3– 4m have significant long term growth potential. Continue to clip back to reduce overhang where appropriate.	>40	(C) (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations		RC (years)	Category	
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
G31	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Leyland cypress <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Up to 12	Up to 330 170 (average)	As per plan	N/A	0	SM/ EM	B (average)	B (average)	A continuation of an offsite coniferous screen extending due east of group G30 along the boundary with neighbouring property The Old Vicarage. Where level with the drive to the front of the double garage at the assessment property, there are a Norway maple and a sycamore set back a few metres from the boundary and a low beech hedge established on the property side of the fence. Further towards Main Road, there are four standard beech trees planted around 0.5m to the garden side of the fence line demarcating the boundary. All of which are becoming clad in light ivy and have recently had low level branches pruned back, often retaining internodal stubs. These trees have not been reduced in height in recent times and are outgrowing the adjacent cypress hedge. Occasional clumps of laurel, which represent the most significant overhang to the lawn of the assessment property on the southern side of the group. Cut back/manage laurel as required. Carefully remove ivy from around base of young beech trees.	>40	(B) (2+3)

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					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
G31 continued												<p>Crown lift on site beech trees to give clean trunk heights of around 2m, reducing current stubs back to natural branch collars.</p> <p>The conifer screen element is considered to be of low arboricultural merit. However, could be reduced in height to help consolidate.</p> <p>Continue to clip back beech hedge where adjacent to paved drive closest to garage.</p>

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
32	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	15-16	750# equivalent	N 5 E 6 S 3 W 4.5	N/A	0	M/ OM	B#	B#	<p>Growing closest to drive entrance to The Old Vicarage. Entirely surrounded by particularly dense basal suckers with no access to base.</p> <p>Trunk clearly divides near to ground level with three principal stems emerging above.</p> <p>That to the north is becoming festooned in ivy, obscuring most of it from inspection. The southernmost stem has had upper branches removed in the past, presumably where dying back.</p> <p>Previous pruning/ garden detritus stockpiled around base, further restricting access.</p> <p>Tree has heightened biodiversity value with many bird nests evident within.</p> <p>Clear old pruning detritus and carefully cut back basal suckers on the south western side and clear from around the base of the trunks as best as practicable.</p> <p>Ivy should be severed on northernmost stem and allowed to die back.</p> <p>Tree should be monitored.</p>	>40	B (3+2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
33	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	13	540#	As per plan	N/A	0	M	B	B	Stockpiled garden detritus/old prunings around base. Basal suckers around full trunk circumference including individual stems that have now attained up to 140mm in diameter. Suspected squirrel drey in upper crown. Upper leading stems have been reduced, presumably following dieback. Clear old pruning detritus. Carefully remove basal suckers, revealing full extent of trunk circumference for future inspections.	>40	B (3+2)
34	English yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	6	210 110	As per plan	1.5	1	SM	B	B	Growth list over the lawn due west. Considerable longevity. Outcompeting Portuguese laurel due north. Small Irish yew (too small to survey) located on edge of crown to south as part of garden border. No works required at present.	>40	C (2+3)
35	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	7	490	As per plan	2.2 E	1	EM	B	B/C	Of interesting characterful form with low crown (likely previously reduced to overhead electricity service) but with a significant growth bias due east over Main Road. Heavily reliant upon companion shelter provided by following beech. Monitor. Retain only alongside wider group.	20–40	C (2+3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
36	Common beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	740	As per plan	5 W	3-4	M	C	B#	Historically crown lifted with numerous part occluded wounds resulting. Upper crown has been dying back for a number of years and larger sections of deadwood have been removed. Numerous near horizontal habit branches with some showing indications of previous squirrel damage. Within the remaining crown, there is reasonable bud set and oddly the buds were starting to expand in January. No works required at present. Monitor physiological condition.	20-40	C (3)

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
37	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	15	580#	As per plan	N/A	0	M	B	C/D#	<p>Particularly dense basal suckers. Light ivy establishing.</p> <p>Extensive fungal fruiting bodies (both imperfect and perfect stage) of the principal decay fungus <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> evident on south eastern side of the stem.</p> <p>Crown is well sheltered. However, given the abundance of the fruiting bodies, it is likely that there is extensive decay.</p> <p>Basal suckers should be cut back and the base of the trunk tested with a resistograph. It may be an option to reduce stem further to a high habitat stump of around 6m, retaining much of its biodiversity value.</p> <p>Assessment required due to roadside location.</p> <p>RC provisional only.</p>	<10	U

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					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
38	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	18	660	As per plan	2.1 N	3 (average)	EM	B	B	<p>Independent root sucker on Main Road side. However, inevitably fused to the main root system.</p> <p>Forms one of a pair to either side of the drive alongside tree 1 of the survey.</p> <p>Dominant crown within group. No obvious necrotic bark seams associated with advanced bleeding bark canker damage.</p> <p>Secondary growth interfering with overhead electricity cable. Minor deadwood only present in upper crown.</p> <p>Crown lift as required over drive.</p> <p>Remove dead and defective branches.</p>	>40	A (2+3)
39	Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	160	As per plan	1.9 N	2	SM	B	B	<p>Growing to perimeter of crown of adjacent cherry with slight growth bias to the north east.</p> <p>Minor chafing branch. Of reasonable overall form. Possibly red leafed variety – to be confirmed in summer months.</p> <p>No work required at present.</p>	>40	C (2)

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					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
40	Japanese cherry <i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>ssp</i>	10	220 190 260	As per plan	2.6	2.5	M	B	B/C	Near-to-surface roots at a distance of 3.5m in lawn due north (inevitably damaged by mowing operations). Of basal graft origin. Roadside stem recently crown lifted with some near flush pruning wounds resulting. Overall congested crown with many crossing and chafing branches. At best of mediocre form and with limited longevity. No works required at present.	10–20	C (2)