

Forester and Arborist Services Ltd

2 Lloyd Road, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, WV6 9AU

Inspection of trees on Benefice Land

Record of Remedial Work Proposed and Completed



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Inspection date 11.07.2022

for

Lichfield DBF

Inspection of trees

1.0 Remit:

- Inspect trees within falling distance of the roads, buildings and neighbouring property identified on the location plan
- Compile record of remedial work proposed and completed (in diary format)

2.0 Report limitations:

The conclusion and recommendations in this report are valid for a period of one year, or a lesser period where indicated in the report. All trees are susceptible to exceptional weather events or deterioration resulting from other environmental changes in close proximity to the tree. The evaluation is based upon Visual Tree Assessment (Mattheck & Breloer 2001). Observations have been made from ground level with the aid of binoculars.

2.1 Statutory Obligations:

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; EPS amendment Aug 2007, Oct 2010. Under the latest regulations, damaging or destroying a breeding site or resting place of a European Protected Species is an absolute offence, regardless of whether the act of doing so may be regarded as reckless, deliberate or accidental.

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)

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Year:	Record of Remedial Work Proposed and Completed		Surveyor:
2022	Property: No.2	Location: Lloyd Road, Stockwell End, Tetterhall	T F Merchant (TFM) Z Adlington (ZA)

Remit: Inspect trees within falling distance of the roads, buildings and neighbouring property identified on the location plan
Limitations: The 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 number (Within Tetterhall Green Conservation Area)

Tree No.	Species	Growth stage	Condition	Date inspected	Action required	Priority level	Date completed
T1	English yew X 2 stems	N/A	Root: covered with grass clippings. Stem: ivy has been severed on smaller diameter stem, larger diameter stem is obscured by ivy. Crown: No recent breakouts or dieback. Risk Assessment: Thorough visual inspection of the stem and rooting area could not be made due to grass clippings and ivy.	ZA 11.07.2022	Sever ivy and remove grass clippings from around the base of the stems. Re-inspect within 5 years or following storms. Refer to photo detail.	3	
T2	Hazel	Early mature	Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: multiple stems, not in contact with the boundary fence. Crown: No recent breakouts or dieback. Risk Assessment: leaf density and colour is indicative of the tree maintaining vitality in current growing conditions.	ZA 11.07.2022	Re-inspect within 5 years or following storms. Refer to photo detail.	4	
T3	Hawthorn	Early mature	Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: multiple stems in included bark unions. No signs of movement at time of survey. Crown: No recent breakouts or dieback. Risk Assessment: crown is not long and spreading so loading on weakened union isn't excessive.	ZA 11.07.2022	Re-inspect within 5 years or following storms. Refer to photo detail.	4	

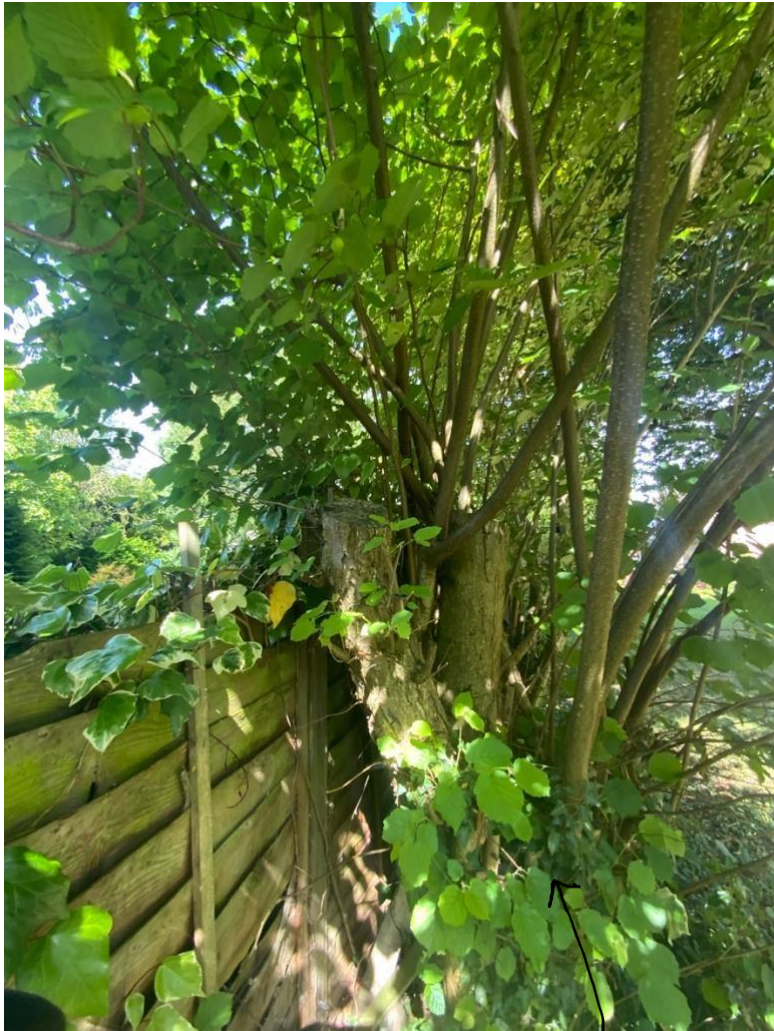
Photo detail: 2022



G1- Remove stems in contact with wall



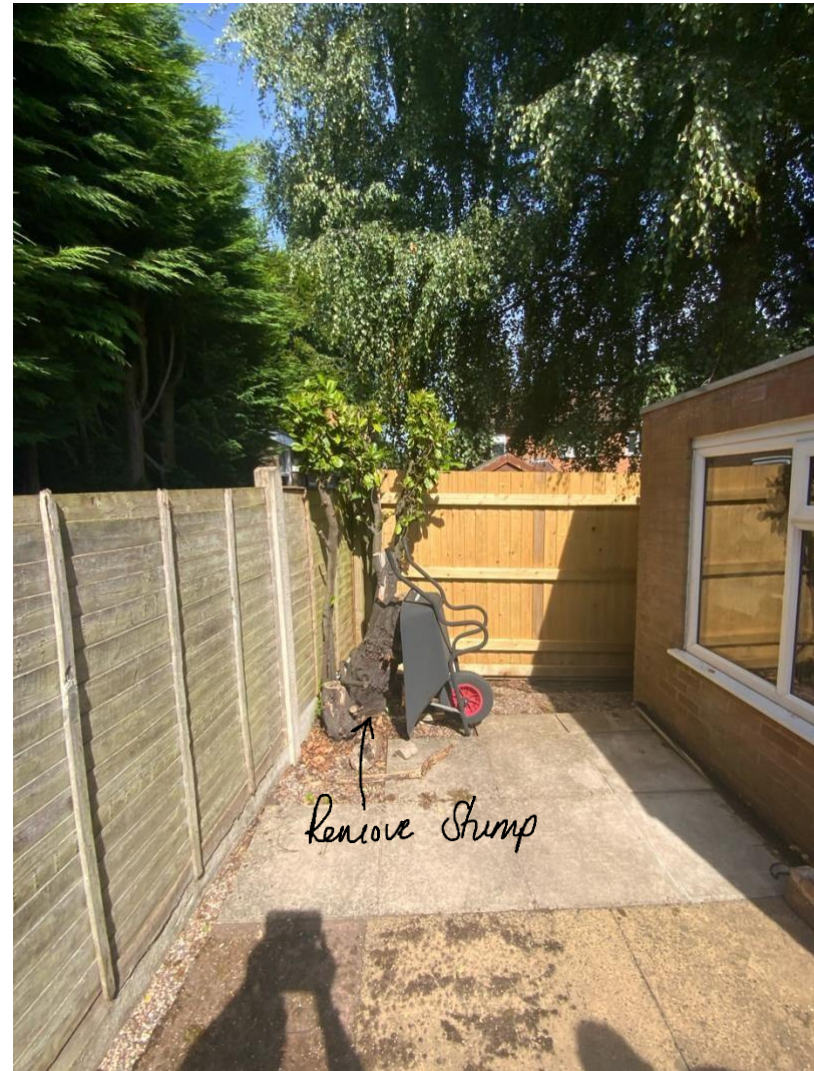




T6 - Coppice Hazel



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Tree location plan



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General References:

Opik H & Rolfe S (2005) *The Physiology of Flowering Plants* Cambridge

Lonsdale D, (1999) *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management* HMSO

Mattheck & Breloer (1994) *The body language of trees* DTR TSO

Strouts & Winter, (1994) *Diagnosis of ill-health in trees D.o.E* HMSO

Weber & Mattheck (2001) *Manual of Wood Decays in Trees* Arboricultural Association

Zoe Adlington-Munro MSc, MArborA 11.07.2022