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. <u>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.</u>

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)

Year:	Record	Surveyor:	
2022	Property: No.2	Location: Lloyd Road, Stockwell End, Tettenhall	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 Tettenhall 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 vitlaity in current growing conditions.	ZA 11.07.2022	Re-inspect within 5 years or following storms. Refer to photo detail.	4	
Т3	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	

Tree No.	Species	Growth stage	Condition	Date inspected	Action required	Priority level	Date completed
G1	Laurel and beech	Early mature	Growing on neighbouring property Root: not visible from property boundary. Stem: multiple stems. No. Of stems in contact with the boundary wall, which has caused significant displacement and damage to the brickwork Crown: No recent breakouts or dieback. Risk Assessment: number of stems are growing into the boundary wall and are causing damage to the brickwork, which will result in failure of the wall n the near future.	ZA 11.07.2022	Contact the neighbouring property to oraganise the removal of the stems causing damage to the wall. Make good to wall to avoid further damage Inspect within 5years or following named storms Refer to photo detail.	3	

Tree No.	Species	Growth stage	Condition	Date inspected	Action required	Priority level	Date completed
Τ4	Laburnum	Early mature	 Root: No evidence of soil movement, but clippings within rooting area Stem: Acute angle over garden, but no bark splitting or congestion. Crown: No recent breakouts or dieback. Risk Assessment: leaf density and colour is indicative of the species maintaining vitality in current growing conditions. 	ZA 11.07.2022	Inspect within 5 years Refer to photo detail.	4	
G2	Holly and laurel	Early Mature	Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: multiple stems, Crown: limbs in contact with the boundary wall. No displacement of brickwork at this stage, but will eventually cause damage. Risk Assessment: limbs will eventually displace top of wall with annual increment.	ZA 11.07.2022	Cut back limbs in contact with the top of wall. Inspect within 5years or following named storms Refer to photo detail.	3	
T5	Elder	Mature	 Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: multiple stems, one dead stem, small diameter. Would fail over flower bed. Crown:. No recent breakouts or dieback, other than one dead stem. Risk Assessment: if small diameter, dead stem fails, it would fail over the flower bed not the garden. 	ZA 11.07.2022	Inspect within 5 years Refer to photo detail.	4	

Tree No.	Species	Growth stage	Condition	Date inspected	Action required	Priority level	Date completed
Т6	Hazel	Mature	Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: number of stems are displacing the boundary fence, Crown: No recent breakouts or dieback. Risk Assessment: as the hazel continues to grow, it will cause further displacement of the boundary fence.	ZA 11.07.2022	Coppice hazel back to stool Inspect within 5years or following named storms Refer to photo detail	3	

Tree No.	Species	Growth stage	Condition	Date inspected	Action required	Priority level	Date completed
T7	Cotoneaster	Young	Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: wounds occluded Crown: no recent breakouts or significant dieback. Risk Assessment: leaf density and colour is indicative of the tree maintaining vitality in current growing conditions.	ZA 11.07.2022	Inspect within 5 years Refer to photo detail.	4	
T8	Hornbeam	Mature	 Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: 1 wound site with localised decay. Crown: No recent breakouts or dieback. Crown has been reduced on a 5 year cutting cycle to allow more light to the garden. Risk Assessment: trim regrowth to allow more light into the vicarages garden. 	ZA 11.07.2022	End reduction of foliage. Remove new growth and cut back to previous pruning positions. Pruning to BS3998(2010). Inspect within 5years or following named storms Refer to photo detail.	3	
T9	Cotoneaster	Early mature	Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: slightly phototropic towards the vicarage. Crown: No recent breakouts or dieback Risk Assessment: foliage density and colour is indicative of the tree maintaining vitlaity in current growing conditions.	ZA 11.07.2022	Inspect within 5 years Refer to photo detail.	4	

Tree No.	Species	Growth stage	Condition	Date inspected	Action required	Priority level	Date completed
T11	Cherry leaf plum	Mature	 Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: Multiple stems, one of which has died back. Crown: die back in the crown, which is overhanging the driveway of the neighbouring property. Risk Assessment: if the stem fails, this could fail into the neighbouring driveway. 	ZA 11.07.202 2	Fell tree to ground level. Refer to photo detail.	3	
T10	Holly	Early Mature	Root: No evidence of soil movement. Stem: wounds occluded. Crown: no recent breakouts or dieback Risk Assessment: Leaf density and colour is indicative of the tree maintaining vitlaity in current growing conditions.	ZA 11.07.2022	Re-inspect within 5 years or following storms. Refer to photo detail.	4	

Photo detail: 2022



GI-Remove Stevis in Contact With Wall











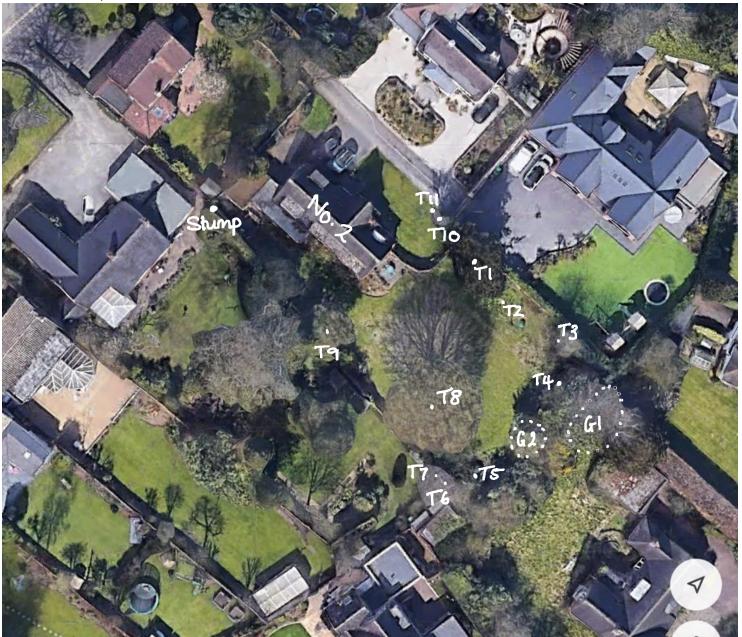
T6-Gppice Hazel





Forester and Arborist Services Ltd

Tree location plan



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**