

CHURCH STILE FARM
CRADLEY
HEREFORDSHIRE

TREE REPORT

(Tree Survey and
Constraint Advice)

ACD

Ecology

Archaeology

Arboriculture

Landscape Architecture

Prepared by
ACD Arboriculture

for



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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. This report provides survey information about the trees on the site at Church Stile Farm, Cradley, Herefordshire, in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. This is to identify the quality and value of existing trees on site, allowing decisions to be made as to the retention or removal of trees in the case of any development.
- 1.2. The subject trees have been categorised as follows:

BS Category	Number of individual trees	Tree Groups
U	5	0
A	4	0
B	28	2
C	5	0

- 1.3. A total of forty seven individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition eleven groups were surveyed and recorded.
- 1.4. Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a C and U category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. U category trees are often in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 1.5. There is scope for development of the site whilst retaining the important trees on the boundaries.
- 1.6. It is recommended that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. ACD were instructed by Terra Strategic, in September 2015, to survey and categorize the trees at Church Stile Farm, Cradley, Herefordshire, WR13 5LG in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. The survey includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm stem diameter at a height of 1.5m that are on site or close enough to pose a potential constraint to development.
- 2.2. The survey was carried out to assess the trees on site for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree, or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories, where:
 - Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design.
 - C category trees will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development, but should be retained where there is no reason for their removal.
 - U category trees are in such a condition that they are unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 2.3. This report provides the data and advice outlined in BS5837:2012 only. It must not be substituted for a tree risk assessment. Detailed tree inspection including decay mapping, aerial inspection, soil analysis, etc. was not undertaken. If further detailed inspection is deemed necessary then it will be made clear within this report.
- 2.4. According to a search of the Herefordshire Council online mapping service on 15.09.2015 there are no TPOs on the site, and the site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 2.5. The Tree Reference Plan was based on the supplied topographical ground survey from Survey Solutions, dated 17/08/15, Drawing Nos 16298cv-01 to 03.
- 2.6. The controlling authority is Herefordshire Council, Blueschool House, Blueschool Street, HR1 2ZB who can be contacted at: 01432 261563.
- 2.7. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Arboriculture, Courtyard House, Mill Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1EY, 01483 425 714/07796 832 490, quoting the site address and report reference number.

3. Scope and Method of Survey

- 3.1. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories can be found at appendix 1.
- 3.2. No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.
- 3.3. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Reference Plan, which is based on the supplied survey drawing and appended to this report. The prefix G has been used to indicate a group of trees, and H for hedges. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 3.4. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- 3.5. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- 3.6. Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 3.7. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer, or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer. If individual tree heights are of particular concern, for example in shading calculations, then they are measured using a clinometer.
- 3.8. Trunk diameters were measured or, where inaccessible, estimated. Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m from ground level. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average or a maximum.
- 3.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 3.10. No soil assessment was carried out at the time of survey. According to the National Soil Resources Institute online mapping service at <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> the soil on site is expected to be: Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.
- 3.11. Where trees were not plotted on the topographical survey their positions have been estimated.

4. Discussion

- 4.1. For individual details of the subject trees see the survey at appendix 2
- 4.2. The site is comprises land at Church Stile Farm, situated to the east of Cradley. Access to the site is via an existing track at the north end of the site.



Overview of site survey

- 4.3. A total of forty seven individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition eleven groups were surveyed and recorded.
- 4.4. Four of the trees included in the survey are A category. These are all mature oak trees with high individual quality and landscape value.
- 4.5. Twenty eight individual trees and two groups of trees on the site are B category. The B category trees on the site are those trees with moderate individual quality, or trees present in numbers, growing as groups with landscape value, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. B category trees are those that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).
- 4.6. There are ten individual trees and nine groups of trees on the site which are C category. These are C category either due to their low inherent value due to low overall physiological vigour, or structural faults, or their diameter is less than 150mm at 1.5m above ground level. Most of the individual C category trees are either self seeded trees, or are remnants of old hedge rows.
- 4.7. In terms of the C category trees and groups of trees, the boundary vegetation and internal hedges have landscape value as group features. The individual trees making up

the hedges are in most cases less than 150mm in diameter. They are therefore C category in accordance with BS5837:2012. However where these are located on the boundaries the group value of the hedges should be recognised in terms of their wider landscape significance and it is recommended that these are retained where they have landscape value as screening.

- 4.8. There are five individual U category trees on the site which are in poor condition, and could be removed as good arboricultural practice irrespective of any development.



TreesT4 - 1 (L-R), T48 (Centre) T39 (Right)



Trees on southern boundary



Detail of trees on western boundary T44 - 42 (L - R)



View of site entrance



Trees on eastern section of northern boundary

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 5.1. Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a C category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. U category trees are in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 5.2. There is scope for development of the site whilst retaining the important trees on the boundaries.
- 5.3. It is recommended that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 5.4. Trees can be a development constraint both below and above the ground. In terms of below ground constraints, BS5837:2012 RPAs indicate an area that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure survival of the tree. In terms of the proximity of structures to trees, the default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. This area of ground should be taken into account with the site layout, such that it can be left undisturbed during demolition and construction by prohibiting activity from the area using protective fencing or ground protection.
- 5.5. In terms of the above ground factors, tree constraints presented by the canopy and the psychological effects of tree proximity to dwellings (such as shading, perceived threat of tree failure, etc.) must also be considered during scheme design. This will involve optimising site layout and building room use to avoid the end-user becoming resentful of the trees, and seeking excessive pruning or even tree removal. This is especially a consideration with trees located on southern boundaries.
- 5.6. Preferably, conflicts between proposed structures and RPAs and tree canopies should be 'designed out' through the careful positioning of any built form. It is therefore advisable that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 5.7. When a final layout is agreed, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be completed to discuss arboricultural issues within the scheme, and demonstrate to the Planning Authority the viability of the layout.
- 5.8. Surgery may be required in order to allow trees to be retained close to structures, to allow access for construction or future site traffic, or in the interests of the future health and safety of the trees and users of the site. Detailed recommendations for surgery can be provided once a final site layout is agreed and it is determined which trees are to be retained. All surgery should comply with BS3998:2010 Tree Work or more recently accepted arboricultural good practice.
- 5.9. Before any works start on site, including demolition, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) should be submitted, approved and implemented.

There must be no changes in levels, service routing, machine activity, storage of materials or site hut positioning within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and the protective fencing must remain in position for the duration of the construction process.

5.10. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984). A land owner has a duty of care to ensure that reasonable steps are taken to ensure the safety of others entering their land. There is a special responsibility to ensure the safety of children, who may be unaware of danger. Reasonably frequent inspections of trees with potential to cause harm, by a competent person, together with implementation of any recommendations, should ensure compliance with the legislation regarding tree safety.

5.11. Notice must also be taken that it is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act to disturb a nesting bird or roosting/breeding bat. Further advice, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, may be obtained from ACD's Ecologist, if required.

Tom Grayshaw BA (Hons) Tech ArborA
Associate Director
18 September 2015

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Appendix 1: Summary of Categories BS5837:2012

BS5837:2012 Table 1 - Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U 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 (e.g. 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. 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	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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24 (4)	1170 (1)	10	10	10	10	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value.	A2
T2	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12 (2)	370 (1)	2	4	4	4	SM	20+	Subordinate to adjacent trees.	C2
T3	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	20 (3)	720 (1)	2	7.5	7.5	7.5	EM	40+	One sided crown shape and low crown volume otherwise fair tree.	B2
T4	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20 (4)	800 (1)	5	7	8.5	7	M	40+	Stem diameter estimated due to ivy and hedge. Ivy clad crown. Relatively sparse crown.	B2
T5	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10 (2)	200,200,150,150 (4)	5	5	5	5	EM	20+	Stem diameters estimated. Multi stem from ground level consistent with having grown up from old hedge. Low individual quality but landscape value as screening. Shared canopy with adjacent tree. Decay in main stem base.	C2
T6	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10 (2)	200,200,150,150 (4)	5	5	5	5	EM	20+	Stem diameters estimated. Multi stem from ground level consistent with having grown up from old hedge. Low individual quality but landscape value as screening. Shared canopy with adjacent tree. Decay in main stem base.	C2
T7	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10 (2)	150,150,150,150 (4)	3	3	3	3	EM	20+	Stem diameters estimated. Multi stem from ground level consistent with having grown up from old hedge. Low individual quality but landscape value as screening. Decay in main stem base.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Church Stile Farm, Cradley, Herefordshire
 CLIENT: Terra Strategic
 DATE: 09.09.2015

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T8	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8 (1)	150 (1)	3	3	3	3	SM	20+	Low individual quality but landscape value as part of field boundary.	C2
T9	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14 (2)	330 (1)	3	3	3	3	SM	40+	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. 11m from field gate.	B2
T10	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14 (2)	380,400 (2)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	SM	40+	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Twin stem from ground level. 11m from field gate. 1.5m from BW fence.	B2
T11	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6 (0)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	Y	20+	Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey.	C2
T12	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18 (2)	460 (1)	5	5	5	5	EM	20+	Consistent with having self seeded but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	B2
T13	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	10 (2)	880 (MS)	2	5	7	5	M	10+	Decay in main stem base. Multi stem from 1m. Historically pruned hard away from utility lines.	C2
T14	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18 (2)	870 (1)	11	9.5	7	9	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value. Scattered dead wood in crown.	A2
T15	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16 (5)	320,300 (2)	3	3	3	3	EM	20+	Damage to stems at base otherwise fair tree with landscape value as part of boundary screening.	B2
T16	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	4 (0.5)	400 (MS)	2	2	2	2	M	<10	Stem diameter estimated. Low vigor for age and species. Limited life expectancy due to health.	U
T17	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	6 (2)	300 (MS)	2	2	2	2	EM	<10	Decay throughout main stem base. Limited life expectancy.	U
T18	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20 (2)	510 (1)	8	8	8	8	EM	40+	Swollen stem base.	B2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T19	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18 (2)	370,310,410,300,200,150 (6)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Multi stem from ground level consistent with having grown up along historical hedge line.	B2
T20	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18 (2)	830 (1)	10	10	10	10	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value.	A2
T21	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12 (2)	300 (1)	0	5	5	0	M	<10	Broken leaning tree not indicated on topographical survey. Unsuitable for retention recommend removal.	U
T22	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10 (2)	300 (1)	8	5	0	0	M	<10	Broken leaning tree not indicated on topographical survey. Unsuitable for retention recommend removal.	U
T23	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10 (2)	350 (MS)	3	3	3	3	EM	20+	Stem diameter estimated. Shared base of stem with adjacent tree.	C2
T24	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12 (2)	300,400 (2)	5	5	5	5	M	20+	Twin stem from ground level. Two swollen stem bases.	B2
T25	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10 (2)	200,200,200,200 (4)	5	5	5	5	M	40+	Multi stem from ground level stem diameter estimated. Landscape value as boundary screening.	B2
T26	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	12 (2)	200,350,200 (3)	5	5	5	5	M	40+	Multi stem from ground level stem diameter estimated. Landscape value as boundary screening.	B2
T27	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18 (1)	1000 (1)	8	8	8	8	OM	20+	Off site tree dimensions estimated. Showing signs of decline. Dieback and dead wood throughout upper crown.	B2
T28	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	18 (2)	960 (1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Current low vigour and crown volume for age and species.	B2
T29	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18 (5)	600,500,300 (3)	6	6	6	6	M	40+	Triple stem from ground level. Off site tree dimensions estimated. Ivy clad crown.	B2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T30	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16 (5)	200,300,250 (3)	6	2	5.5	5.5	EM	20+	Triple stem from ground level. Off site tree dimensions estimated. Ivy clad. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey.	B2
T31	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16 (2)	450,450 (2)	7	7	7	7	M	20+	Off site trees dimensions estimated. Ivy clad crown. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey.	B2
T32	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	16 (2)	400 (1)	7	4	6.5	6.5	EM	40+	Stem diameter estimated as off site. Ivy clad crown.	B2
T33	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20 (2)	1000 (1)	10	9.5	9.5	9.5	M	40+	Off site tree dimensions estimated. Sparse crown and low crown volume for age and species.	B2
T34	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14 (2)	500 (1)	5	5	5	5	EM	20+	Ivy infested crown. Crown volume low as a result of ivy. Diameter estimated as off site. Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
T35	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10 (2)	500 (1)	8	3	7.5	5	EM	20+	Ivy infested crown. Crown volume low as a result of ivy. Diameter estimated as off site. Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening. Pruned hard in the past away from utility lines.	C2
T36	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	24 (2)	770,720,660 (3)	3	9	10.5	7.5	M	40+	High individual quality and landscape value. Triple stem from 1m. Scattered dead wood consistent with age and species.	A2
T37	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18 (2)	500,500 (2)	7	5	9	5	M	40+	Diameter estimated due to ivy and hedge. Twin stem from 1m. Landscape value as part of boundary screening.	B2
T38	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18 (2)	550 (1)	7	2	9	5	M	40+	Diameter estimated due to ivy and hedge. Landscape value as part of boundary screening. One sided crown shape due to competition with adjacent trees.	B2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T39	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18 (2)	600 (1)	7	7	9.5	7	M	40+	Diameter estimated due to ivy and hedge. Landscape value as part of boundary screening.	B2
T40	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12 (5)	500 (1)	5	5	5	5	M	20+	Heavily ivy infested crown. Low crown volume as a result of ivy. Diameter estimated due to ivy and hedge. Landscape value on corner of road.	B2
T41	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10 (2)	530 (1)	5	5	6.5	6.5	M	20+	One sided crown shape due to competition with adjacent trees.	B2
T42	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20 (2)	600,350,150,100 (4)	10	9.5	9.5	9.5	M	20+	Multi stem from ground level with stem base consistent with being layered in the past.	B2
T43	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18 (5)	700 (1)	7	7	7	7	M	20+	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Stem diameter estimated due to dense Hawthorn at base.	B2
T44	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14 (2)	450 (1)	3	3	3	3	M	<10	Large decayed stem base with one single live stem remaining. Life expectancy limited.	U
T45	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15 (3)	500 (1)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	40+	Stem diameter estimated due to hedge.	B2
T46	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16 (3)	500 (1)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	40+	Stem diameter estimated due to hedge.	B2
T47	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16 (3)	500 (1)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	40+	Stem diameter estimated due to hedge.	B2
T48	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10 (2)	200	3	3	3	3	SM	40+	Self seeded tree consistent with growing up from within hedge. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey.	C2
G1	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2 (0)	150 (1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	M	20+	Well maintained field boundary hedge. Low category due to stem size.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Church Stile Farm, Cradley, Herefordshire
 CLIENT: Terra Strategic
 DATE: 09.09.2015

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
G2	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2 (0)	150 (1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	M	20+	Well maintained field boundary hedge. Low category due to stem size.	C2
G3	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2 (0)	150 (1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	M	20+	Well maintained field boundary hedge. Low category due to stem size.	C2
G4	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	12 (1.5)	400 (MS)	4	4	4	4	EM	20+	Average estimated dimensions given for group. Multi stem from ground level. Animal damage to stems. Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
G5	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14 (5)	200 (1)	3	3	3	3	SM	20+	Stem positions estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Self seeded trees of low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
G6	Hawthorn, Hazel (Crataegus monogyna, Corylus avellana)	5 (1)	100 (1)	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	Y	10+	Stem positions estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Low individual quality remnants of hedge row planting.	C2
G7	Field Maple, Hawthorn (Acer campestre, Crataegus monogyna)	11 (1)	650 (MS)	4	4	4	4	M	20+	Average estimated dimensions given for group. Maximum stem diameter measured for tree at east of group. Some stem positions estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Some animal damage to stems but collective value as boundary screening.	B2
G8	Field Maple, Hawthorn, Hazel (Acer campestre, Crataegus monogyna, Corylus avellana)	6 (0)	150 (1)	3	3	3	3	Y	20+	Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Church Stile Farm, Cradley, Herefordshire
CLIENT: Terra Strategic
DATE: 09.09.2015

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
G9	Field Maple, Hazel, Sycamore, Wild Cherry (Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Acer pseudoplatanus, Prunus avium)	10 (0)	300 (1)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	M	20+	Maximum estimated dimensions given for group. Collective landscape value as boundary screening.	B2
G10	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3.5 (0)	100 (1)	1	1	1	1	SM	20+	Formally maintained hedge. Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey.	C2
G11	Hawthorn, Cherry Plum, Holly, Field Maple (Crataegus monogyna, Prunus cerasifera, Ilex aquifolium, Acer campestre)	5 (0)	150 (1)	3	3	3	3	EM	20+	Field boundary group consistent with being unmaintained hedgerow planting. Average estimated dimensions given for group. Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey. Low individual quality trees making up group but landscape value as boundary screening.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.). | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

Appendix 3: Tree Reference Plan
(TER20135-01)



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