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Pre-Development Tree Survey:
Farber Road, Coventry, West Midlands, CV2 2BE

Produced for:
Barry Chinn Associates Ltd
Harbury Road
Deppers Bridge
Southam
Warwickshire
CV47 2SZ

1.0 General notes and introduction

1.1 This survey has been undertaken for Barry Chinn Associates Ltd, Harbury Road, Deppers Bridge, Southam, Warwickshire, CV47 2SZ. The site surveyed is located at Farber Road, Coventry, West Midlands, CV2 2BE.

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 This document is to be read in conjunction with the associated Barry Chinn Associates Ltd survey site drawing.

2.0 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: 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):**

  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.

3.0 Overview

3.1 As an overview of the proposals to establish a new hospital entrance opposite Brade Drive, this will involve the removal of ash tree 9. This tree evidently has structural decay issues as one *Inonotus hispidus* fungal bracket was found at the base of the tree and believed to have emanated from its substructure. This is the principal tree within the area of proposed development.

3.2 Consideration must also be given to the visibility splay when leaving the new junction.

3.3 The trees either side of tree 9 (tree groups G8 and G10) are principally thorn set back from the road, with a number of branches extending towards the kerb line. Considerable visibility splay could be provided if these side branches are removed back to the trunks. This would not affect tree health as hawthorn and blackthorn are particularly hardy and able to rejuvenate.

3.4 Should the understorey trees of G8 and G10 be required for removal, it would be a considerable loss of amenity screening, of which only part would be replaced by the retention of G16. However, G16 is itself compromised, being in direct conflict with the hospital security fence and requiring a number of stems to be removed, reducing its screening ability.

3.5 Overall, it is the central grouping of understorey hawthorn, field maple and blackthorn that provide the majority of the screening, with all trees behind of limited form and value for screening purposes. Side branches can be cut back from this central group to provide a visibility splay. However, no indication has been made about possible road widening for visibility splay.

Dated: 26 April 2013

Signed:

Tom Morrison BSc (Hons) For, MArborA
Midland Tree Surgeons Ltd

Tree numbers 1 to tree group G16 were inspected by Tom Morrison of Midland Tree Surgeons Ltd on Thursday 25 April 2013 from ground level only. Weather conditions were overcast and dry resulting in good visibility from ground level.

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	Structural condition		RC (years)	Category
1	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	300	N 7 E 8.5 S 3 W 0	2 E	4	EM	B	C	A heavily contorted and suppressed specimen producing a single sweeping stem that contorts at 90^0, reducing to 45^0 leaning east. Canopy is unbalanced and a continuation of the lean, which will further contort with age. Tree has insufficient space to mature. **Tree requires removal.**	0–10	U
2	Common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	4	180	Up to 2 in all directions	N/A	2	EM	B	B	A significantly ivy clad specimen producing a congestion of ivy and hawthorn branches, with the majority of foliage being ivy. Suppressed as an understorey tree, requiring the ivy to be removed. **Cut and remove ivy from the base of the tree.**	10–20	C (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Height above ground level (m) of: Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Structural condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations	RC (years)	Category
3	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	260	N 7 E 4.5 S 2 W 3	4 N	2	EM	A	B	Modest specimen producing a leaning single stem of 3m due north and supporting a canopy with a minor weight bias to the north extending over the road. Low branches extending to kerb line causing conflict with passing traffic. **Crown raise to provide 5m clearance over the road. Cut and remove ivy from the base of the tree.**	10–20	C (2)
4	Common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	4	160	Up to 2 in all directions	2	1	EM	B	B	A suppressed understorey specimen heavily festooned in ivy and producing a canopy with limited hawthorn foliage. Tree is part of the congested understorey, providing a good lower level screen. However, prevalence of ivy should be removed. **Cut and remove ivy from the base of the tree.**	10–10	C (2)
G5	2no English elm *Ulmus procera*	5	120	N 3 E 2.5 S 2 W 2	0	0	SM	A	A/B	Two stems growing 20cm apart, having naturally regenerated within roadside bank. Canopies show no signs of decline due to Dutch elm disease. However, prevalence of the disease is widespread and, therefore, trees have a limited life expectancy. **Tree should not be considered for long term retention.**	10–20	(C) (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Height above ground level (m) of: Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Structural condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations	RC (years)	Category
6	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	360 280	N 6 E 6 S 5.5# W 6	4 N	5	EM	A	B	A principal tree of the group, being twin stemmed from ground level. Both stems are co-dominant and support prolific ivy to 8m. Significant burden of deadwood on road side. Tight principal union descends for 40cm and is a point of weakness. However, currently acceptable within location, but particular attention must be paid to union in future surveys. **Remove significant deadwood from canopy on road side. Cut and remove ivy from lower stem.**	20–40	B (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Height above ground level (m) of: Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Structural condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations	RC (years)	Category
7	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	290 260	N 5 E 3.5 S 4.5# W 5	4 NW	2	EM	B	C	Twin stemmed from close to ground level, with both stems being heavily ivy clad to 7m suppressing ash foliage. Canopy also suppressed beneath tree 6, resulting in an unbalanced canopy. Low branches extending north conflict with passing traffic. Overall, tree is compromised and will further contort with age. However, tree could be retained as part of beneficial boundary group if ivy cut and the canopy significantly reduced to form a lower boundary screen. **Cut and remove ivy from the base of the tree. Reduce height by 4m and reduce side growth extending towards the road by 4m.**	10–20	C (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Height above ground level (m) of: Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Structural condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations	RC (years)	Category
G8	6no common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	Up to 6	180 (average)	Up to 3	0	0	EM	A/B	B	Congested understorey of hawthorn growing at close spacing and forming interlocking canopies. The majority of the foliage is dense ivy, which has competed with and outgrown hawthorn foliage. A number of significant limbs have failed to the north and are lying on the ground, also heavily festooned in ivy. Some live growth remaining has historically been in conflict with the road and has since been pruned to clear. Although the group provides a low dense screen, the abundance of ivy is greatly limiting hawthorn growth. **Fallen branches to the north (road side) to be removed. Ivy to be cut and removed from base of all trees. Any extending live branches to the north to be pruned back to provide 3m clearance.**	10–20	(C) (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Height above ground level (m) of: Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Structural condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations	RC (years)	Category
9	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	540	N 7 E 6.5 S 7# W 6.5	3 S	3	EM	A/B	B	A principal tree within boundary, heavily festooned in ivy to 8m. Canopy expansive and containing significant deadwood. Evidence of *Fistulina hepatica* fruiting bodies at the base of the tree, evidently been detached from tree's substructure. However, dense ivy has limited further inspection, although it is apparent the tree has structural decay issues. **Cut ivy from base of tree. Remove deadwood from the canopy.**	10–20	C (2)
G10	3no common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* 2no blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*	6	Up to 180	Up to 3 in all directions	N/A	0	EM	A	B	Possibly remnants of an old hedgerow, now growing with little signs of management, being congested multiple stems with interlocking canopies. A number of side branches have become laid and are regenerating towards the road. They are now within 50cm of the kerb line. **No work required at present.**	10–20	(C) (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Height above ground level (m) of: Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Structural condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations	RC (years)	Category
11	Field maple *Acer campestre*	8	550#	N 6.5 E 5.5 S 6.5# W 5	2 N	1	M	A	C	Mature dominant specimen, being twin stemmed from 3m and heavily ivy clad to 6m. Principal union consists of included bark that has historically fractured and opened by 20cm and descends down the trunk for 1m. This large open fissure is a point of considerable structural weakness that is relatively historic. However, both stems are now susceptible to failure. Tree is a signature of the location. If retained, it requires canopy reduction. **To counteract open fissure on main stem, reduce canopy all round by 3m.**	10–20	C (2)
12	Field maple *Acer campestre*	10	410	N 6 E 4 S 5# W 3	3 W	2	M	A	A/B	A principal tree within roadside group, being dominant within the location. However, ivy clad to 7m. Minor canopy suppression from east, with lower branches extending to conflict with passing traffic. Much of substructure obscured from view by ivy. **Crown raise to provide 5m clearance over road. Cut and remove ivy from the base of the tree.**	20–40	B (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Height above ground level (m) of: Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Structural condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations	RC (years)	Category
13	Common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	7	90 X 6	N 5 E 2.5 S 4.5 W 2	1	2.5	EM	A/B	B	Remnants of continuing old hedge line, which has now gown to compete with neighbouring tree 11. Suppression to the west and east producing a drawn up canopy with an ivy clad substructure. Lower branches extend to be in conflict with highway at 2.5m. **Crown raise over road to 5m. Cut and remove ivy from the base of the tree.**	10–20	C (2)
14	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	6	120 100	N 2.5 E 2 S 0 W 3	2	3	SM	B	C	Naturally regenerated specimen, being multi stemmed from ground level within 1.5m of kerb line. Canopy unbalanced and spreading towards road. Evident impact wounds within side branches. Tree is in conflict with passing traffic and will further conflict with age. **Tree requires removal.**	0–10	U

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	Structural condition		RC (years)	Category
G15	1no common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* 2no field maple *Acer campestre*	9	260 (largest stem)	N 5 E 3.5 S 5 W 2.5	2	2	EM	A	B	Three trees growing at close spacing, producing contained and interlocking canopies of modest to good vigour. Ivy established in all trees to 6m, limiting inspection of substructure. Lower branches of group extend beyond kerb line and are in conflict with passing traffic. Overall, trees are set back from roadside, with only lower branches limiting visibility splay. **Cut and remove ivy from the base of all stems. Crown raise to provide 5m clearance over the road.**	20–40	(B) (2)

Tree/ Group number	Common name *Botanical name*	Tree Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of: First branch	Height above ground level (m) of: Canopy	Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Physiological condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations: Structural condition	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations	RC (years)	Category
G16	Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* Field maple *Acer campestre*	6	110 (average)	Up to 2.5	0	1	SM	A	B/C	An overgrown group within close distance to hospital security fence, having grown with little historical management. All edge row trees coming into direct conflict with fence. Within the group, many individual stems have partially failed and are lying on the ground. Prolific ivy established throughout the group. Overall, group consists of poor individual specimens that create an unacceptable conflict with fence structure. However, as a group, they provide an additional boundary screen due to the prolific ivy, which is unacceptable. In the short term, further stems will fail causing greater conflict with fence. **Remove stems that are in direct conflict with boundary fence. Cut and remove ivy from the base of the trees.**	10–20	(C) (2)