



bawden **tree care**

Full Tree Condition Report
All Saints Church, Burbage.



Instructed by: Teresa Williams

Client Name: All Saints Church Burbage

Survey Address: All Saints
17 Eastcourt
Burbage
SN8 3AG

Prepared by: Luke Maylin

Date: 15/09/2025

Reference: 2025-4422

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Bawden Tree Care

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Appendix A: Survey Results

Appendix B: Site map with tree locations

Scope of Survey

1. The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.
2. No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party concerning the trees.
3. The trees were inspected based on the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Claus Mattheck in *The Body Language of Trees – Encyclopedia of Visual Tree Assessment*, 2015.
4. A full description of the trees is included in the tree survey data provided in Appendix A. This includes stem diameter measured from 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed trees, stem diameter measured above root flare for multi-stemmed trees, height, crown spread, age, class, and physiological and structural condition. Unless otherwise stated, measurements are approximate and recorded in metres and centimetres. Compass orientation, proportions and assessments of age are estimates.
5. Features have been plotted either as; Individual Trees, Tree Groups, Hedge Lines, or Woodland Areas. Trees within groups are discussed collectively where individual identification is deemed unnecessary, or specific work items apply to the group as a whole.
6. A map of the site with the location of the numbered trees, along with work priorities, has been provided in Appendix B.
7. Any recommended tree works will be required to be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work.
8. Before carrying out any tree works, recommended or otherwise, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) should be consulted, as the tree(s) may be protected under a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or located within a designated Conservation Area (CA). If this is the case, obtaining the necessary consent from the LPA (TPO), or providing them with sufficient notice (Conservation Area), will be required before starting any tree works.
9. Any observations made with regards to the condition of built structures are from the viewpoint of a lay person.

Report Limitations

1. The report is carried out for the assessment of risk and the health and condition of the trees only.
2. The tree survey was undertaken from ground level observation of the trees using only binoculars, rubber mallet and probing tool to aid tree assessment. No invasive or non-invasive decay detection devices have been used to assess tree health. No tree or soil samples have been taken.
3. The recommendations and conclusions in this report relate only to the conditions found on the site visit and inspection. Leaves will not be present on deciduous trees over winter, for example, and fruiting bodies that may indicate dysfunction may not be present at the time of the survey. Some comments or observations may be restricted.
4. The recommendations laid out in this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of the survey.
5. Any alterations made to the site that may affect the trees in question, i.e. changes to ground level, tree works, extreme weather, hydrological changes etc., may lead to the requirement for re-inspection of the trees.
6. Only trees with diameters greater than 75mm and woodland groups with stems of 150mm or greater are included in the survey, unless there is deemed a valid reason for their inclusion, such as recently planted trees, or an item has been requested for inclusion by the client.
7. Where parts of the tree are obscured by ivy, other vegetation, or access around the tree is restricted, some defects may not have been possible to observe during the survey. In these cases, work may be recommended to remove the obstruction, and for the surveyor to return to the location to inspect the trees. In this report, work recommendations are made based on visibility at the time of the survey.
8. Trees are living organisms and their structural condition is subject to rapid change in response to a wide range of biotic and abiotic factors. Trees have the potential to fail structurally without any prior indication from reasonable visual symptoms. It is not possible, therefore, to state that any tree is 'safe'. Any defects or areas of dysfunction may also change, further assessments of the tree may be necessary on an appropriate regular basis.
9. The effects of tree related nuisances, including leaves, fruit, any excretion or sap discharge, insect activity or allergic properties that may affect people or property have not been considered.

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10. No documents were provided in relation to historical root severance or disturbance, or for ground level changes such as elevation, drainage and soil levels or location of underground services.
11. It is beyond the scope of this report to comment in relation to indirect or direct structural damage existing or potential that might be linked to vegetation growth causing soil subsidence or heave.
12. Any recommendations set out in this report are purely advisory and preliminary in nature and relate to the trees within the current site use and setting.

Site Detail

The site comprises the grounds of All Saints Church, situated within the village of Burbage. It features a variety of trees, ranging from young specimens to mature examples, located both within the church grounds and along the site boundaries. The site also includes a stone church building, public footpaths, recreational benches, and gravestones. Vehicular access is available via Eastcourt Road, while pedestrian access is provided through multiple entrance points, including dedicated pedestrian gates.

The Topography of the site is fairly flat, with an average elevation of approximately 165 metres. This data was found using the Interactive England Topographic Map.

The soil is classified as Soilscape 6, described as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils. This was found using the Landis Soilsapes Viewer.

The image below is supplied courtesy of Google and shows an overview of the site. The red line shows the approximate site boundary.



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Site Protection Designations

The site is within the Eastcourt Conservation Area, and there are no Tree Preservation Orders's present. This has been confirmed by Wiltshire Council's online Planning Explorer.

Inspection Detail

The site was inspected on Friday 12th September 2025.

The weather was intermittent cloud and sun, with no adverse impact on the survey.

Subject Trees

The survey encompasses a total of 58 subject trees and 1 tree group plotted as individual features. 32 of these features have work recommendations, with 36 made in total. A full list of recommendations for the maintenance of the tree stock are given within Appendix A.

Some of the ash trees on site exhibited symptoms of the early stages of ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), a fungal disease that significantly reduces their life expectancy. Ash dieback affects ash trees across the UK and Europe, causing leaf loss, crown dieback, sparse bud cover, dead branch tips in the outer crown, and wilting epicormic growth near the base. This can lead to eventual tree death.

Positive management of ash trees affected by ash dieback focuses on retaining them for as long as possible to preserve their contributions to the landscape and environment. Some trees may exhibit resistance to the disease, making their retention crucial for maintaining the ash tree population. For trees deemed viable to retain, annual monitoring during the summer months, when the trees are in leaf, is recommended, with the first re-inspection to take place in the next summer season (Summer 2026). This allows for the assessment of canopy cover and provides insight into the rate of decline. Based on these observations, predictions about the trees' remaining lifespan can be made, and appropriate management recommendations can be determined.

T08 – Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Located in the north-west corner of the church grounds, near the entrance to The Old Vicarage. This tree was observed to have a slender stem diameter in relation to its height. While this is not unusual for the species, especially given its location among other trees, it is a point worth noting. Should the surrounding area be opened up, increasing the tree's exposure to the elements, it may become more vulnerable to windthrow. The tree also exhibits stem wounds resulting from historical limb failure, which may lead to structural weaknesses and provide potential entry points for pests and diseases. Given its proximity to the access road for The Old Vicarage, it is recommended that dead wood be removed.



Photograph of T08.

T17 – Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). Located in the northern area of the church grounds. This tree is in good condition; however, exposed surface roots were noted on the western side of the stem, likely due to a reduction in soil levels. This exposure may lead to desiccation of the roots and a potential decrease in structural stability. To mitigate this, it is recommended that a thin layer of topsoil be applied around the exposed roots.



Photographs of T17. The left photograph is of the tree (centre). The right photograph is of the exposed roots.

T25 – Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). Located at the eastern pedestrian entrance to the church grounds, this tree is in good health; however, a large cavity was observed below the point of stem trifurcation. This cavity presents a potential structural weakness in the stem and may increase the risk of failure. Currently, there is good occlusion around the wound with minimal significant decay, but it is recommended that the cavity be re-inspected during the next scheduled inspection to monitor for any further deterioration.



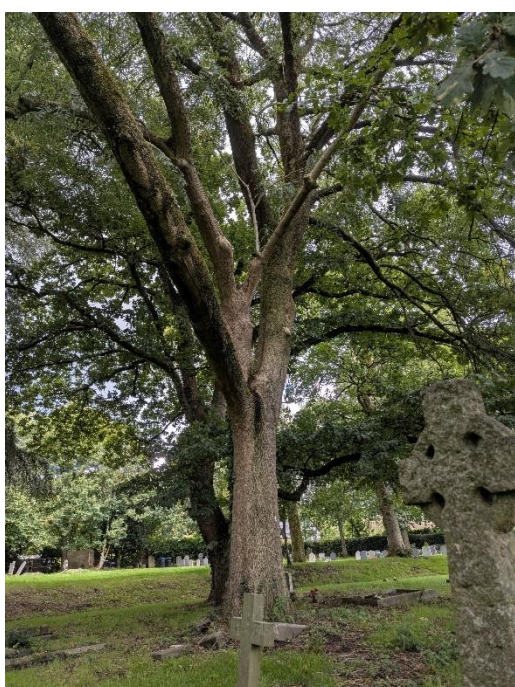
Photographs of T17. The left photograph is of the tree (centre). The right photograph is of the cavity below the stem union point.

T31 and T32 – European larch (*Larix decidua*). Located near the pedestrian footpath on the eastern side of the church grounds. These two trees have undergone significant decline, exhibiting extensive dieback of the leaf canopy and minimal visible foliage. Both trees have deteriorated to a point where recovery is unlikely and are no longer considered viable for retention within their current setting. Presenting a risk from the dead wood falling onto the pathway. It is therefore recommended that both trees be removed. *Pinus spp* would be a good replacement species to plant in their place once they are removed if so desired.



Photograph of T31 and T32.

T40 – Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Located to the south of the main church building. This tree is exhibiting early signs of ash dieback, with some areas of dead wood present within the canopy. It is recommended that this dead wood be removed. Additionally, one limb displays visible splitting near its union with the main stem, making it susceptible to failure; removal of this limb is also advised. A significant cavity is present just above the stem union, which may represent a structural weakness. It is recommended that an aerial inspection be carried out to assess the condition and extent of the cavity.



Photographs of T40. The left photograph is of the tree, with the limb with cracks highlighted. The right photograph is of the northern side of the stem, with the cavity shown at the top of the photograph.

T44 – Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). Located near the south-eastern corner of the church grounds. This tree displays multiple fruiting bodies of *Ganoderma australe* on the stem at the base, along with significant decay on the eastern side of the stem. Several sections of the canopy contain dead wood, indicating reduced vitality. Given the extent of decay at the base, which compromises structural integrity and increases the risk of stem failure, the tree is not considered suitable for long-term retention. It is recommended that the tree be felled and the area replanted with a replacement *Prunus* species.



Photographs of T44. The left photograph is of the tree. The right photograph is of the decay and fruiting bodies at the base of the tree.

Survey Summary

Category	Total number of trees	Timescale of works				
		Critical / 1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year/part of cyclical maintenance programme	No works required
Tree	58	8	11	7	5	27
Tree group	1	0	0	0	1	0
Woodland area	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hedge lines	0	0	0	0	0	0

Recommendations for maintenance are given within Appendix A of this survey (see separate Tree Report PDF). The recommended works should be carried out, as a minimum, to the standards set out in BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work and only undertaken by contractors capable of working to the British Standard. The contractor's staff should have appropriate Certificates of Competency.

In the exercise of your duty of care in terms of tree safety, it is recommended that trees in areas of frequent use should be re-inspected every 12 months or after a period of extreme weather or a change in site circumstances.

In recent years there have been a number of high-profile court cases involving death and injury from trees, reinforcing the need for those responsible for trees on their property to act to prevent injury or death, or damage to property. It is recommended that Acts of Parliament section of this report, be considered.

The Birmingham Case. Birmingham City Council (BCC) was operating a reactive tree management system. A tree fell and killed three people. The Health and Safety Executive brought and won a court case against BCC under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Expert witnesses confirmed that the tree had obvious defects that would have been noted and acted upon had the tree been inspected by a suitably experienced Arboriculturist. BCC had not ensured that their property was safe for staff, contractors or the public because they did not have a proactive system of inspecting and maintaining their trees.

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Chapman v Barking and Dagenham LBC. A Council owned tree failed and caused harm. The summary included the following:

"I am satisfied that, despite all encouragement and advice both from external sources and to some extent from their own officers, the defendant Council did not at any relevant time to appreciate the distinction between making lists of trees and routine maintenance, as opposed to systematic expert inspection as often as would reasonably be required. I find that no such inspections were ever made, that it was a clear duty on the defendants to make them and that they have failed in that duty."

These cases indicate that landowners have a duty to employ a qualified Arboriculturist to systematically inspect their trees on a regular basis.

Next Inspection

The next full inspection should take place in September 2026, which is 12 months.

Where features require a reassessment of their condition within an earlier timeframe, appropriate timescales have been recommended in Appendix A. Some features may suggest a re-inspection "By Next Inspection" if they have a specific item which is of interest to be checked again during the next inspection.

Other kinds of inspection, such as internal decay detection or aerial inspections may also be recommended if further data is required which was not possible to obtain from a ground level visual observation.

Wildlife

Consideration should be given to wildlife, birds and bats. Care needs to be taken to protect the valuable habitat and to balance these interests before carrying out work to trees. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) protects the roosts and nesting sites of birds and bats and requires consultation with the statutory bodies, i.e. Natural England, before carrying out harmful operations. For instance, unlimited fines and up to six-month prison sentence can be implemented. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 also makes it an offence to damage or destroy bats and other species. Stronger legislation is now in place with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, listing many of the species under threat. It may be prudent to carry out a bat survey prior to any work carried out to mature trees with significant cavities and bark crevices and to check carefully for nesting birds. Trees heavily covered in ivy are potential roosting sites and should be checked by tree surgeons prior to carrying out work and perhaps delaying works until nesting is finished. If in doubt, always seek advice from the statutory body.

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References

Glossary of Terms

Trees are a major concern for estate owners and managers who must often juggle the preeminent demand of ensuring public safety with the emotional response that felling seemingly healthy trees invariably generates amongst the public they are seeking to protect.

Bawden Tree Care provides a comprehensive tree survey and reporting service for the management of health and safety risks, planning applications, tree and woodland management programmes and other general arboricultural purposes. Our surveyors use the latest software from Pear Technology and hand-held GPS devices to produce a range of digital drawings and maps to suit your individual requirements.

Undertaking a regular survey of your tree stock helps identify the warning signs of tree stress and prevent unexpected and potentially dangerous incidences of limb drop. Proactive rather than reactive tree management is safer and makes financial sense.

Arboricultural Works

The following survey may identify work that is required to ensure your trees are maintained in a healthy and safe condition. Bawden Tree Care's highly qualified tree surgeons operate to the British Standard 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work and carry full Public Liability insurance cover to £10m.

Comprehensive site-specific risk assessments are carried out prior to commencement of any works and where trees are adjacent to the public highway or, through storm damage for example, obstruct pedestrian or vehicular access, Bawden teams have members qualified under Part 1 of the Traffic Signs Manual Chapter 8: Roadworks and temporary situations (2009). All team members are trained and qualified in aerial rescue techniques in the unlikely event of an emergency.

Our tree teams are fully qualified to undertake the following works:

- Section felling and dismantling
- Crown lifting, shaping and reduction
- Storm damage (make safe)
- Bracing
- Hedge cutting
- Site clearance
- Stump removal

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Terminology for the specification on report

Tree pruning may be necessary to maintain a tree in a safe condition, to remove dead branches, to promote growth, to regulate size and shape or to improve the quality of flowers, fruit or timber. Improper pruning can lead to trees becoming unsightly, diseased and/or potentially dangerous.

It is important that clients understand the basic terms commonly used to describe tree work operations so that they can ask for what they want or understand what the Arboriculturist is recommending. Did you know, for example, that a 'crown thin' will not reduce the height of the tree? Nor will a 'crown lift to 4m'.

The three main pruning options are shown below, and after that a glossary of other terms that you may find helpful. These are very general summaries and the Arboricultural Association can provide more detailed guidance by leaflets and other publications.

The British Standards most relevant to Arboricultural work are:

BS3998: 2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

A word of caution: many trees are legally protected. Felling or even just pruning a protected tree without permission from your Local Planning Authority may be a criminal offence. Always check for Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Area restrictions with your local council's Tree Officer and/or Planning Department before carrying out any works.

Main Pruning Definitions

Crown Thinning

Crown thinning is the removal of a portion of smaller/tertiary branches, usually at the outer crown, to produce a uniform density of foliage around an evenly spaced branch structure. It is usually confined to broad-leaved species. Crown thinning does not alter the overall size or shape of the tree. Material should be removed systematically throughout the tree, should not exceed the stated percentage and not more than 30% overall. Common reasons for crown thinning are to allow more light to pass through the tree, reduce wind resistance, reduce weight (but this does not necessarily reduce leverage on the structure) and is rarely a once only operation particularly on species that are known to produce large amounts of epicormic growth.

Crown Lifting or Crown Raising

Crown lifting is the removal of the lowest branches and/or preparing of lower branches for future removal. Good practice dictates crown lifting should not normally include the removal of large branches growing directly from the trunk as this can cause large wounds which can become extensively decayed leading to further long-term problems or more short term biomechanical instability. Crown lifting on older, mature trees should be avoided or restricted to secondary branches or shortening of primary branches rather than the whole removal

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wherever possible. Crown lifting is an effective method of increasing light transmission to areas closer to the tree or to enable access under the crown but should be restricted to less than 15% of the live crown height and leave the crown at least two thirds of the total height of the tree. Crown lifting should be specified with reference to a fixed point, e.g. 'crown lift to give 5.5m clearance above ground level'.

Crown Reduction

The reduction in height and/or spread of the crown (the foliage bearing portions) of a tree. Crown reduction may be used to reduce mechanical stress on individual branches or the whole tree, make the tree more suited to its immediate environment or to reduce the effects of shading and light loss, etc. The final result should retain the main framework of the crown, and so a significant proportion of the leaf bearing structure, and leave a similar, although smaller outline, and not necessarily achieve symmetry for its own sake. Crown reduction cuts should be as small as possible and in general not exceed 100mm diameter unless there is an overriding need to do so. Reductions should be specified by actual measurements, where possible, and reflect the finished result, but may also refer to lengths of parts to be removed to aid clarity, e.g. 'crown reduce in height by 2.0m and lateral spread by 1.0m, all round, to finished crown dimensions of 18m in height by 11m in spread (all measurements approximate.)'. Not all species are suitable for this treatment and crown reduction should not be confused with 'topping', an indiscriminate and harmful treatment.

The importance of correct pruning cuts

Every pruning cut inflicts a wound on the tree. The ability of a tree to withstand a wound and maintain healthy growth is greatly affected by the pruning cut – its size, angle and position relative to the retained parts of the tree. As a general rule branches should be removed at the point of attachment or shortened to a lateral which is at least 1/3 of the diameter of the removed portion of the branch, and all cuts should be kept as small as possible.

Other useful terms associated with tree work

Adaptive growth

An increase in wood production in localised areas in response to a decrease in wood strength or external loading to maintain an even distribution of forces across the structure.

Adventitious/epicormic growth

New growth arising from dormant or new buds directly from main branches/stems or trunks.

Bracing

Bracing is a term used to describe the installation of cables, ropes and/or belts to reduce the probability of failure of one or more parts of the tree structure due to weakened elements under excessive movement.

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Branch bark ridge and collar

Natural features of a fork or union that may or may not be visually obvious. Neither the branch bark ridge nor collar should be cut.

Callus

Undifferentiated tissue initiated as a result of wounding and which become specialised tissues of the repair over time.

Cavity

A void within the solid structure of the tree, normally associated with decay or deterioration of the woody tissues. May be dry or hold water, if the latter it should not be drained. Only soft decomposing tissue should be removed if necessary, to assess the extent. No attempt should be made to cut or expose living tissue.

Co-dominant stems

Two or more, generally upright, stems of roughly equal size and vigour competing with each other for dominance. Where these arise from a common union the structural integrity of that union should be assessed.

Coppicing

The cutting down of a tree within 300mm (12in) of the ground at regular intervals, traditionally applied to certain species such as Hazel and Sweet Chestnut to provide stakes etc.

Crown

The foliage bearing section of the tree formed by its branches and not including any clear stem/trunk.

Deadwood

Non-living branches or stems due to natural ageing or external influences. Deadwood provides essential habitats and its management should aim to leave as much as possible, shortening or removing only those that pose a risk. Durability and retention of deadwood will vary by tree species.

Decline

When a tree exhibits signs of a lack of vitality such as reduced leaf size, colour or density.

Desire lines

An informal route or path (such as one worn into a grassed area by repeated foot traffic) that is used by pedestrians in preference to or in the absence of a designated alternative (such as a paved pathway).

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Dieback

Tips of branches exhibit no signs of life due to age or external influences. Decline may progress, stabilise or reverse as the tree adapts to its new situation.

Dormant

The inactive condition of a tree, usually during the coldest months of the year when there is little, or no growth and leaves of deciduous trees have been shed.

Drop Crotching

Shortening branches by pruning off the end back to a lateral branch which is at least 1/3 of the diameter of the removed branch.

Dysfunction

The loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood. Can be resultant of various factors including pests, diseases, human activity and various abiotic factors including weather. Symptoms of dysfunction can include desiccation of the leaves and areas of bark, die back of the crown and reduced growth.

Fell to a safe height

To significantly reduce a tree, usually to a monolith (back to the main stem with no or little branch structure) so it can be retained for its habitat and/or architectural values. The tree is left to a size at which the tree is no longer within reaching/falling distance of any targets.

Fertilising

The application of a substance, usually to the tree's rooting area (and occasionally to the tree), to promote tree growth or reverse or reduce decline. This will only be effective if nutrient deficiency is confirmed. If decline is the result of other factors such as compaction, physical damage, toxins etc., the application of fertiliser will not make any difference.

Formative pruning

Minor pruning during the early years of a tree's growth to establish the desired form and/or to correct defects or weaknesses that may affect structure in later life.

Fungi/Fruiting bodies

A member of the plant kingdom that may colonise living or dead tissues of a tree or form beneficial relationships with the roots. The fruiting body is the spore bearing, reproductive structure of that fungus. Removal of the fruiting body will not prevent further colonisation and will make diagnosis and prognosis harder to determine. Each colonisation must be considered in detail by a competent person to determine the long-term implications of tree health and structure when considered alongside the tree species, site usage etc.

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Ivy Banding

The severing and removing of a band of Ivy round the entire circumference of a stem. The Ivy is to be cut in two places, at ground level and at a height of one metre (minimum). The severed section is to be removed from the stem thus revealing a cleared band of the stem. When cutting and removing the Ivy, great care should be taken not to damage the tree bark.

Lopping and Topping

Generally regarded as outdated terminology but still included as part of planning legislation. Lopping refers to the removal of large side branches (the making of vertical cuts) and topping refers to the removal of large portions of the crown of the tree (the making of horizontal cuts, generally through the main stems). Often used to describe crude, heavy-handed or inappropriate pruning.

Monolith

To significantly reduce a tree, back to the main stem with no or little branch structure so it can be retained for its habitat and/or architectural values.

Painting or Sealing

Covering pruning cuts or other wounds with a paint, often bitumen based. Research has demonstrated that this is not beneficial and may in fact be harmful. On no account should timber treatments be used as these are harmful to living cells.

Pollard

The initial removal of the top of a young tree at a prescribed height to encourage multistem branching from that point, traditionally for fodder, firewood or poles. Once started, it should be repeated on a cyclical basis always retaining the initial pollard point, or bolling as it becomes known.

Retrenchment pruning

A form of reduction intended to encourage development of lower shoots and emulate the natural process of tree aging.

Root pruning

The pruning back of roots (similar to the pruning back of branches). This has the ability to affect tree stability, so it is advisable to seek professional advice prior to attempting root pruning.

Target area

The area around a tree where should a limb or tree itself fail, could cause damage or injury.

Topping

See Lopping and Topping.

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Topics:

Adaptive growth, bracing, callus, cavity, coppicing, crown, crown lifting, crown raising, crown reduction, crown thinning, deadwood, definitions, dieback, glossary, lopping, terminology, topping.

Vitality

The degree of physiological and biochemical processes (life functions) within an individual, group or population of trees.

List of Botanical Tree Names

Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Liquidambar	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Amelanchier	<i>Amelanchier lamarkii</i>	Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'
Apple	<i>Malus</i> sp	Maple	<i>Acer</i> sp
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Maritime pine	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
Atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus libani atlantica</i>	Mimosa	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>
Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Monkey puzzle	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Mountain redwood	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Black poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Mulberry	<i>Morus</i> sp
Blue atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus libani atlantica</i> Glauca Group	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> sp	Pear	<i>Pyrus</i> sp
Coast redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum</i> sp
Colorado blue spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'glauca'	Plane	<i>Platanus</i> sp
Corsican pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>calabrica</i>	Plum	<i>Prunus</i> sp
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp	Poplar	<i>Populus</i> sp
Crab	<i>Malus</i> sp	Portuguese laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Purple plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'/'Pissardii'
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> sp	Red horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus carnea</i>
Dawn redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus</i> sp	Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Amelanchier	<i>Amelanchier lamarkii</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> sp	Strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Swedish whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp	Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> sp	Thorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Thuja	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Tulip	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Turkey oak	<i>Q. cerris</i>
Holm oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Irish yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	Weeping willow	<i>Salix x chrysocoma</i>
Judas tree	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Wellingtonia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum</i> sp	White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
Larch	<i>Larix</i> sp	White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsonia</i>	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Leyland cypress	<i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>		

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Acts of Parliament

Health and Safety at Work etc Act (1974)

Chapter 37: Section 2

'It shall be the duty of every employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all his employees.

'..... the matters to which that duty extends include in particular

..... so far as is reasonably practicable as regards any place of work under the employer's control, the maintenance of it in a condition that is safe and without risks to health and the provision and maintenance of means of access to and egress from it that are safe and without such risks.'

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999)

Regulation 3: Risk Assessment

'Every employer shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of

- a) the risks to the health and safety of his employees to which they are exposed whilst they are at work,' and the risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking.*

Occupiers' Liability Act (1957)

Chapter 31: Section 2: Extent of Occupier's Ordinary Duty

'An occupier of premises owes the same duty, the common duty of care, to all his visitors

*The common **duty of care** is a duty to take such care as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable to see that the visitor will be reasonably safe in using the premises for the purposes for which he is invited or permitted by the occupier to be there. '*

Occupiers' Liability Act (1984)

Chapter 3: Section 1

'An occupier of premises owes a duty to another (not being his visitor) in respect of any such risk if

- a) He is aware of the danger or has reasonable grounds to believe that it exists;*

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- b) *he knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the other is in the vicinity danger concerned or that he may come into the vicinity of the danger (in either whether the other has lawful authority for being in that vicinity or not); and the risk is one against which, in all the circumstances of the case, he may reasonably be expected to offer the other some protection.'*

Highways Act (1980)**Part V: Improvement of Highways****Section 96(6)**

'No tree, shrub allowed to remain in such a situation as to hinder the reasonable use of the highway

by any person entitled to use it, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to owner or occupier of premises adjacent to the highway. ,

Part IX: Lawful and Unlawful Interference with Highways and Streets**Section 154(1)**

'Where a hedge, tree or shrub overhangs a highway or any other road or footpath to the public has access so as to endanger or obstruct the passage of vehicles or pedestrians or obstructs or interferes with the view of drivers or vehicles or the light from a public building, a competent authority may, by notice either to the owner of the hedge, tree or shrub or to the occupier of the land on which it is growing, require him within 14 days from the date of service of the notice so to lop or cut it as to remove the cause of the danger, obstruct, interference.

For the purposes of this section the following are competent authorities in relation to a road or footpath that is not a highway, the local authority whose area the road or footpath is situated. '

Section 154(2)

'Where it appears to a competent authority for any highway, or for any other road or footpath to which the public has access-

- a) *That any hedge, tree or shrub is dead, diseased, damaged or insecurely rooted and*
- b) *That by reason of its condition it, or part of it, is likely to cause danger by fall to the highway, road or footpath, the authority may, by notice either to the owner of the hedge, tree or shrub or to the occupier of the land on which it is situated, require him within 14 days from the date of service of the notice so to cut or fell it as to remove the likelihood of danger*

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