

Arboricultural Consultancy for Royal & Sun Alliance

Note: This report is intended for use between the client, Environmental Services and any parties detailed within the report. It is based on the understanding at the time of visiting the property that Engineers are satisfied that damage is attributable to clay shrinkage subsidence exacerbated by vegetation.

1. Case Details

Insured	Mrs Susan Keymer	Address	1 Calbourne , Haywards Heath , RH16 4AQ		
Client	Subsidence Management Services	Contact	Richard Bryant	Claim No.	IFS-RSA-SUB-25-0116647
ES Ref	SA-255597	Consultant	Andrew Cayley	Contact No.	0330 380 1036
Report Date	22/04/2025				

Scope of Report: To survey the property and determine significant vegetation contributing to subsidence damage, make recommendation for remedial action and assess initial mitigation and recovery prospects. The survey does not make an assessment for decay or hazard evaluation.

2. Property and Damage Description

The insured structure is a 2 storey detached house. The property occupies a broadly level site with no adverse topographical features.

We understand that the current damage relates to the rear left-hand corner of the insured dwelling, where cracking indicates downwards movement.

3. Technical Reports

No technical investigations are available at the time of reporting, therefore assumptions outlined in Note above apply: recommendations may be subject to change following evaluation of any investigations that may be forthcoming.

4. Action Plan

Mitigation		Treeworks	
Insured involved?	Yes	Local Authority	Mid Sussex District Council
Local Authority involved?	Yes	TPO / Conservation Area / Planning Protection Searches	Awaiting Searches from LA
Other third party Mitigation involved?	Yes	Additional Comments	
Recovery		Awaiting Further Instructions.	
Is there a potential recovery action?	Yes	A potential recovery action has been identified.	
		Engineers should consider focusing investigations to strengthen factual evidence for disclosure to third party tree owners.	

5. Technical Synopsis

This report is based upon our understanding at the time of visiting the property that Subsidence Management Services have concluded, on a preliminary basis, that the current damage is due to differential foundation movement exacerbated by moisture abstraction from vegetation growing proximate to the property’s foundations.

The conditions necessary for clay shrinkage subsidence to manifest have been established by site investigations and roots have also been recovered below foundation depths (TP/BH1 & TP/BH2).

Samples of the roots recovered from underside of foundations have been identified (using anatomical analysis) as having emanated from the genera Euonymus, Quercus spp., Rosa spp., Taxus spp. and a conifer species too juvenile for positive identification.

Given the above, vegetation is deemed to retain the capacity to be causal to the current movement / damage.

We have therefore been instructed to assess the potential for vegetation to be influencing soil moisture levels beneath the foundations of the property and, if deemed appropriate provide management proposals which will return long-term stability and

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allow effective repairs to be undertaken.

The potential drying influence of the vegetation on site, has been considered based on an assessment of overall size, species profile and the proximity of vegetation relative to the advised area of damage.

Based on our observations on site, it is our opinion that the footings of the subject property are within the normally accepted influencing distance of vegetation on site, thereby indicating the potential for the advised damage to be the result of clay shrinkage subsidence exacerbated by the moisture abstracting influence of vegetation.

With due regards to species profile, size and proximity, T3 (Oak (English)) is considered the dominant feature proximate to the focal area(s) of movement, the source of the Quercus spp. roots identified and accordingly, where vegetation is confirmed as being causal, we have identified it as the primary cause of the current subsidence damage.

Given the presence of Taxus spp. roots, the heavily pruned Yew (T1) cannot be discounted as contributing to the overall level of soil drying proximate to the advised area of damage and is therefore also considered to be exerting a contributory influence, albeit in a limited / localised capacity when compared to T3.

The size and proximity of the above vegetation is consistent with the advised location(s) of damage and it is our opinion, on balance of probability, that further roots from the above vegetation will be in proximity to the footings of the insured property.

With regards to the additional (shrub species) roots identified, this is purely symptomatic of the plants proximity to the location of the TP/BHs and are not significant to the current movement / damage.

Note: additional minor vegetation has been noted on site and, depending on trial-pit location may be identified within future site investigations; however, unless specifically identified within this report, these plants are not deemed material to the current claim nor pose a significant future risk.

Given the above and considering the suspected mechanism of movement, in order to mitigate the current damage thereby allowing soils beneath the property to recover to a position such that an effective engineering repair solution can be implemented, we recommend a program of vegetation management as detailed by this report.

Please refer to Section 6 for management prescriptions.

Preliminary recommendations contained within this report are prescribed on the basis that site investigations confirm vegetation to be causal; management advice is designed to offer the most reliable arboricultural solution likely to restore long-term stability and also facilitate liaison with third-party owners and/or Local Authorities where necessary.

The primary causal vegetation has been noted to be under the ownership / control of the Local Authority, who should be notified of the current building damage and requested to effectively mitigate soil drying (from T3) below the subject property.

Given the above, we accept that it is for third parties (who have the expertise) to determine how they should prevent ongoing damage and nuisance; management options could include complete removal followed by replacement planting, crown reduction in accordance with BRE IP7/06 followed by re-pruning on a maximum three yearly cycle (but frequently biennially) or pollarding (where appropriate).

With regards to T1 (Yew) we have advocated its complete removal as this will offer the most certain / reliable long-term solution.

We recommend the role of vegetation and the efficacy of the management option(s) chosen be qualified by means of monitoring.

Whilst replacement planting is considered appropriate, due consideration must be given to the ultimate size of the replacement and future management requirements. Species selection should be appropriate for the chosen site and consideration must be given to the ultimate size of the replacement species and any future management requirements.

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Is vegetation likely to be a contributory factor in the current damage?	Yes
Is vegetation management likely to contribute to the future stability of the property?	Yes
Is replacement planting considered appropriate?	Yes
Would DNA profiling be of assistance in this case?	No

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 Current Claim Requirements

These recommendations may be subject to review following additional site investigations.

Tree No.	Species	Age Cat	Approx. Height (m)	Distance to Building (m) *	Ownership	Action	Requirement
T1	Yew (Common)	1	3.8	7.4	C - Insured	Remove	Remove close to ground level; do not treat stump due to translocation risk. Where such a risk exists, we advise that any emergent regrowth is removed annually.
T3	Oak (English)	3	14.5	11.5	B - Local Authority	Maintain as detailed	See section 5.
Age Cat: 1 = Younger than property; 2 = Similar age to the property; 3 = Significantly older than property							

* Estimated

6.2 Future Risk Recommendations

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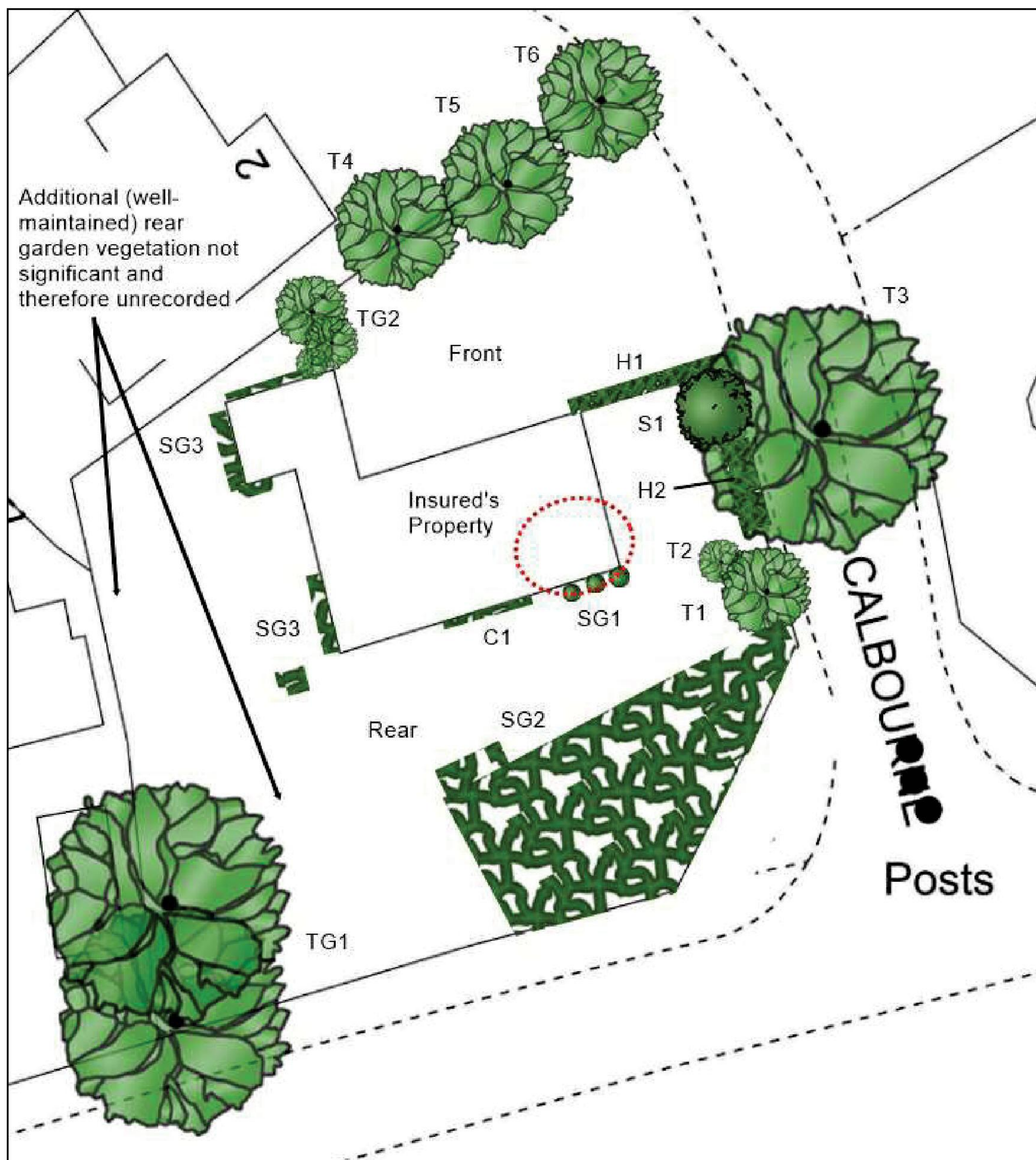
These recommendations may be subject to review following additional site investigations.

Tree No.	Species	Age Cat	Approx. Height (m)	Distance to Building (m) *	Ownership	Action	Requirement
C1	Wisteria	1	2.3	0	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Subject to regular management; maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
H1	Yew (Common)	1	2	0.6	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Subject to regular management; maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
H2	Yew (Common)	1	2.2	5.7	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Subject to regular management; maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
S1	Rhododendron	1	3	5.7	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
SG1	Mixed species shrubs: Euonymus, Lavender and Rose.	1	2.5	0.2	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Subject to regular management; maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
SG2	Mixed species shrubs: includes Yew. Rhododendron, Laurel (Cherry and Portuguese), Cypress, Holly, Pittosporum and Acer.	1	4.6	5.8	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Subject to regular management; maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
SG3	Mixed species shrubs: includes Jasmine, Lonicera, Euonymus, Lavender, Rose & Pyracantha.	1	2	0.1	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Subject to regular management; maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
T2	Yew (Common)	1	2.2	5.5	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Subject to regular management; maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
T4	Cypress	1	10.2	7.8	A - Third Party	Action to avoid future risk	Do not allow to exceed current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
T5	Beech (Copper/Purple)	1	7	11.6	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Recently reduced: maintain at reduced dimensions by way of routine re-pruning to restrict regrowth below pre-pruning dimensions.
T6	Cypress	1	13	15	E - Boundary Veg (ownership to be confirmed)	Action to avoid future risk	Maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
TG1	Beech	2	11.2	14.7	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Recently reduced: maintain at reduced dimensions by way of routine re-pruning to restrict regrowth below pre-pruning dimensions.
TG2	Mixed coniferous group: Cypress and Yew group	1	3.8	0.1	C - Insured	Action to avoid future risk	Subject to regular management; maintain at broadly current dimensions by way of regular pruning.
Age Cat: 1 = Younger than property; 2 = Similar age to the property; 3 = Significantly older than property							

* Estimated

Third party property addresses should be treated as indicative only, should precise detail be required then Environmental Services can undertake Land Registry Searches

7. Site Plan



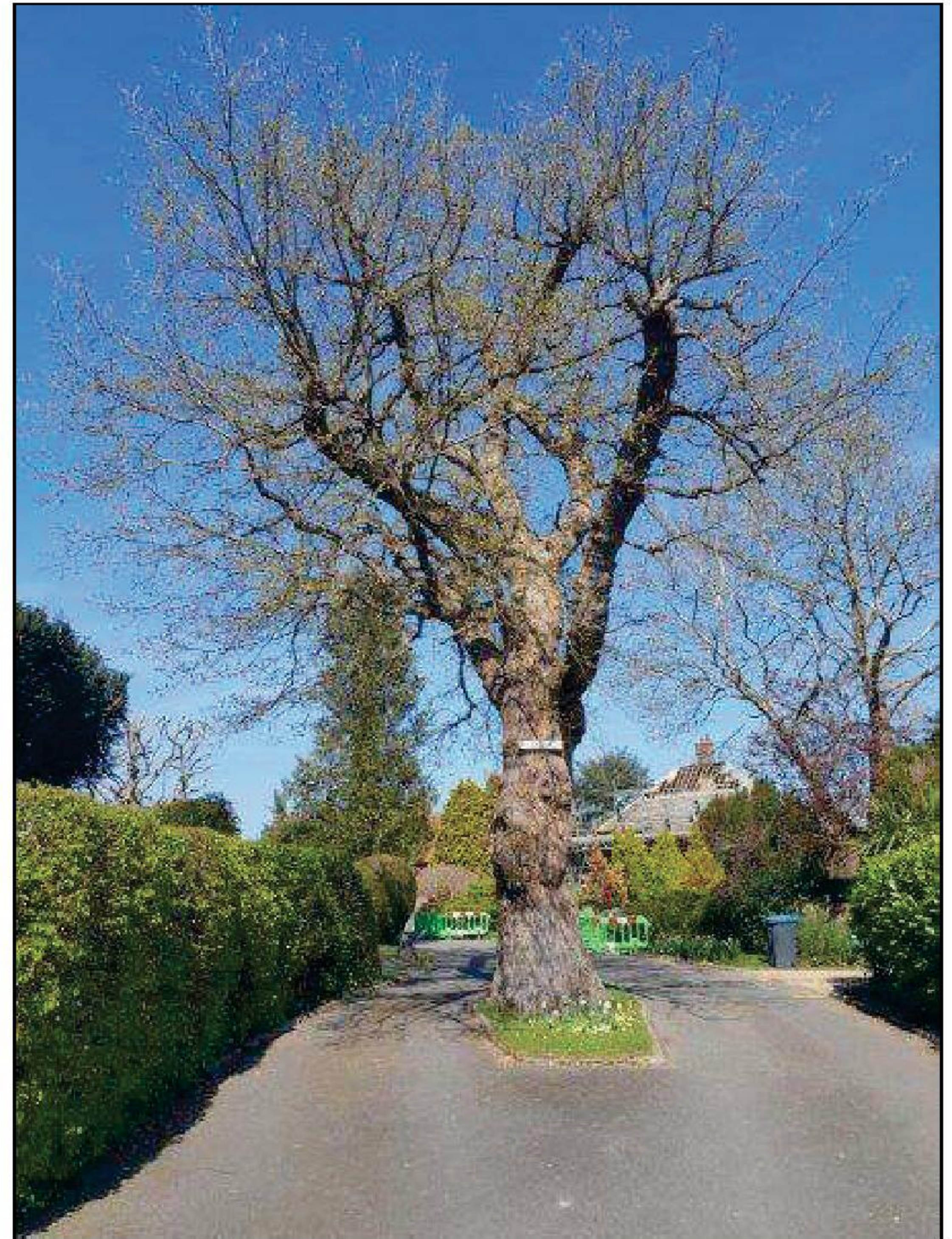
Please note that this plan is not to scale. OS Licence No. 100043218

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8. Photographs



H1 - Yew



T3 - Oak



SG2 - Mixed Species Group



C1 - Wisteria

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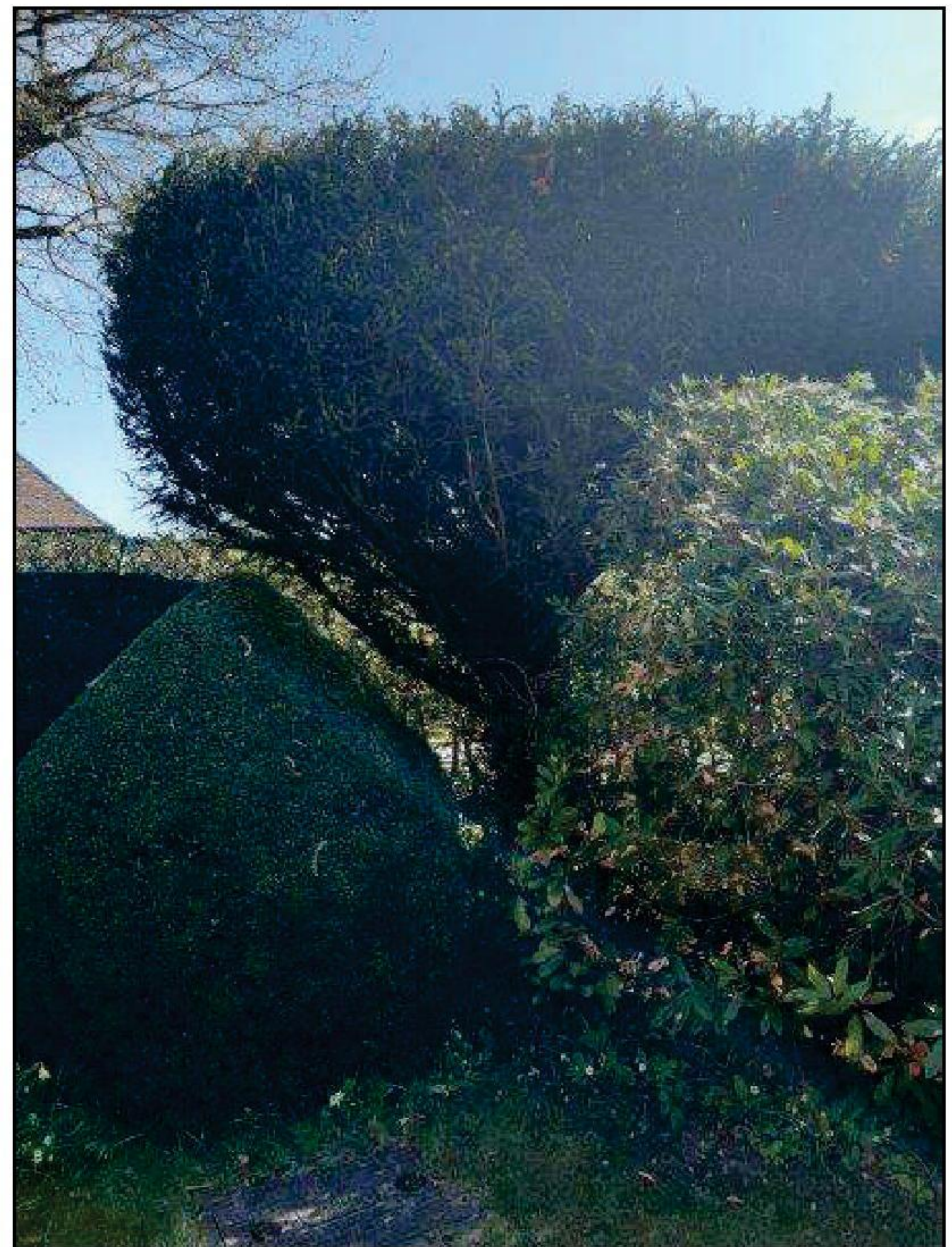
SG1 - Mixed Species Group



H2 - Yew



S1 - Rhododendron



T1 & T2 (Yew)

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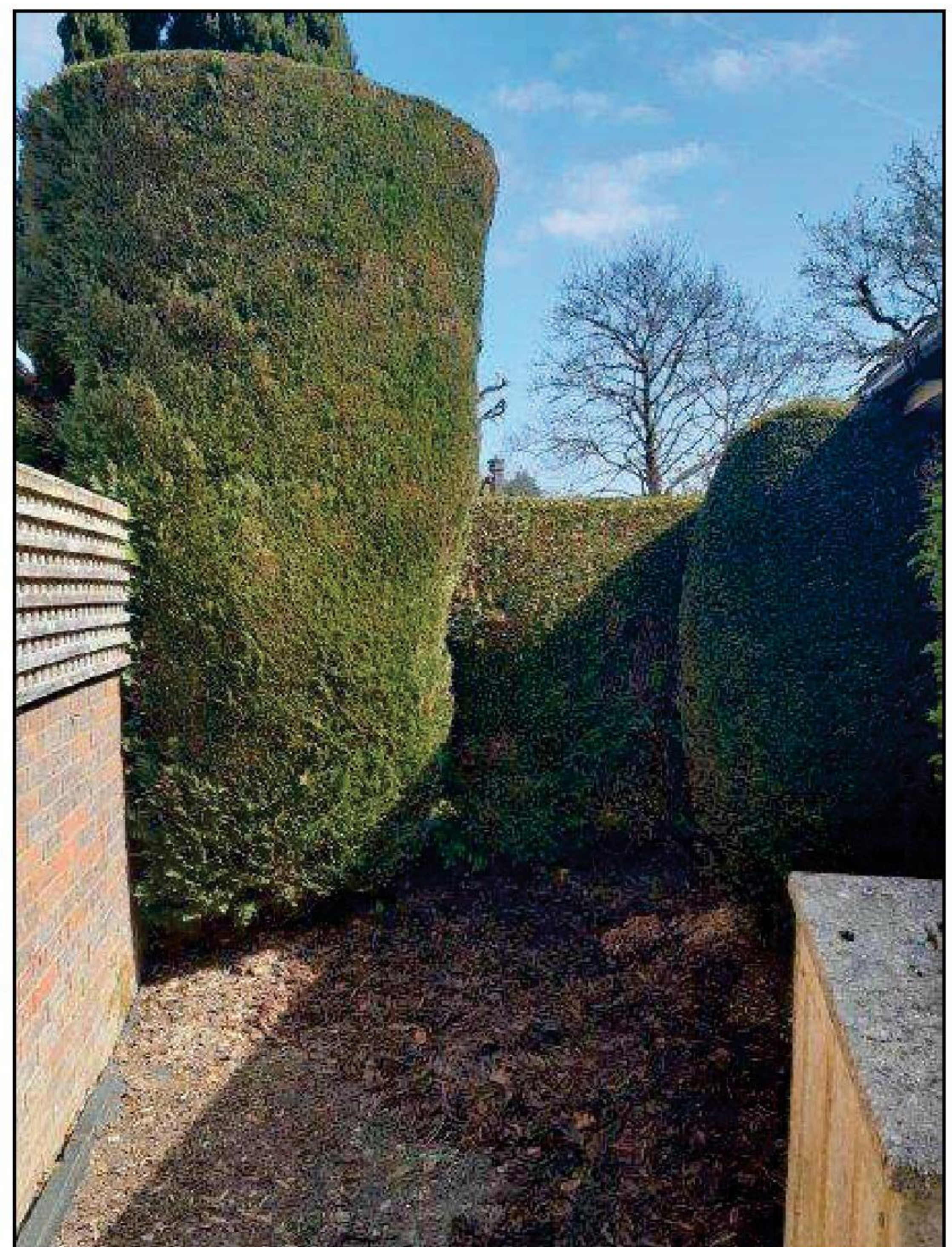
TG1 - Beech



SG3 - Mixed Species Shrubs



Insured Gardn - Rear

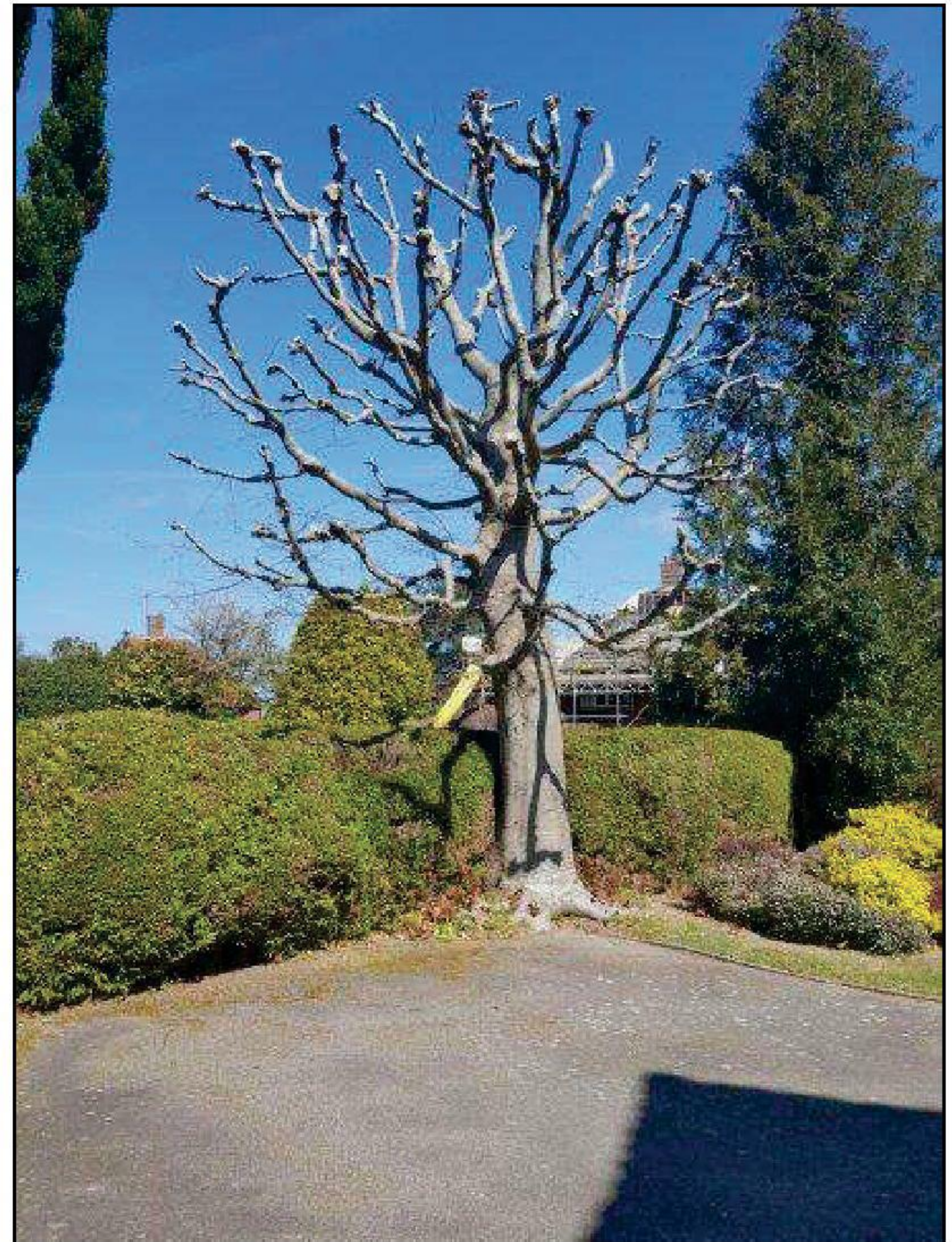


TG2 - Mixed Conifer Group

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T4 - Cypress



T5 - Beech



T6 - Cypress



General Site - Front

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Date: 22/04/2025

Property: 1 Calbourne , Haywards Heath , RH16 4AQ

9. Tree Works Reserve - Does not include recommendations for future risk.

Insured Property Tree Works	£950.00
Third Party Tree Works	£0.00
Provisional Sum	£0.00

- The above prices are based on works being performed as separate operations.
- The above is a reserve estimate only.
- Ownerships are assumed to be correct and as per Section 6.
- A fixed charge is made for Tree Preservation Order/Conservation Area searches unless charged by the Local Authority in which case it is cost plus 25%.
- Should tree works be prevented due to statutory protection then we will automatically proceed to seek consent for the works and Appeal to the Secretary of State if appropriate.
- All prices will be subject to V.A.T., which will be charged at the rate applying when the invoice is raised.
- Trees are removed as near as possible to ground level, stump and associated roots are not removed or included in the price.
- Where chemical application is made to stumps it cannot always be guaranteed that this will prevent future regrowth. Should this occur we would be pleased to provide advice to the insured on the best course of action available to them at that time. Where there is a risk to other trees of the same species due to root fusion, chemical control may not be appropriate.

10. Limitations

This report is an appraisal of vegetation influence on the property and is made on the understanding that that engineers suspect or have confirmed that vegetation is contributing to clay shrinkage subsidence, which is impacting upon the building. Recommendations for remedial tree works and future management are made to meet the primary objective of assisting in the restoration of stability to the property. In achieving this, it should be appreciated that recommendations may in some cases be contrary to best Arboricultural practice for tree pruning/management and is a necessary compromise between competing objectives.

Following tree surgery we recommended that the building be monitored to establish the effectiveness of the works in restoring stability.

The influence of trees on soils and building is dynamic and vegetation in close proximity to vulnerable structure should be inspected annually.

The statutory tree protection status as notified by the Local Authority was correct at the time of reporting. It should be noted however that this may be subject to change and we therefore advise that further checks with the Local Authority MUST be carried out prior to implementation of any tree works. Failure to do so can result in fines in excess of £20,000.

Our flagging of a possible recovery action is based on a broad approach that assume all third parties with vegetation contributing to the current claim have the potential for a recovery action (including domestic third parties). This way opportunities do not “fall through the net”; it is understood that domestic third parties with no prior knowledge may be difficult to recover against but that decision will be fully determined by the client.

A legal Duty of Care requires that all works specified in this report should be performed by qualified, arboricultural contractors who have been competency tested to determine their suitability for such works in line with Health & Safety Executive Guidelines. Additionally all works should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 “Tree Work. Recommendations”.

GEOTECHNICAL

for SMS (RSA)

1 Calbourne, Haywards Heath, RH16 4AQ

Client:

SMS (RSA)

Client Contact:

Refer to iSubs

Client Ref:

IFS-RSA-SUB-25-0116647

Policy Holder:

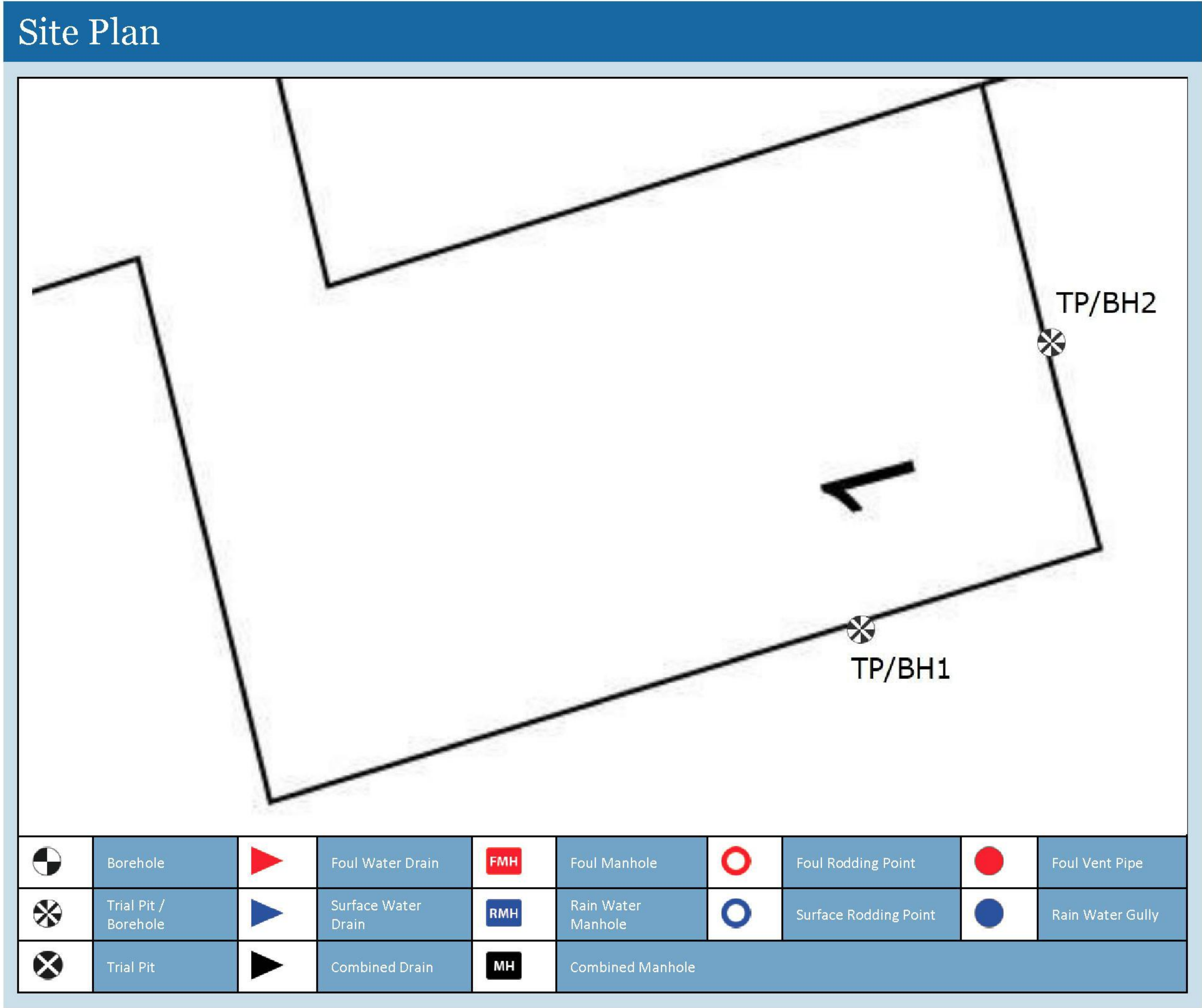
Mrs Susan Keymer

Report Date:

19 March 2025

Our Ref:

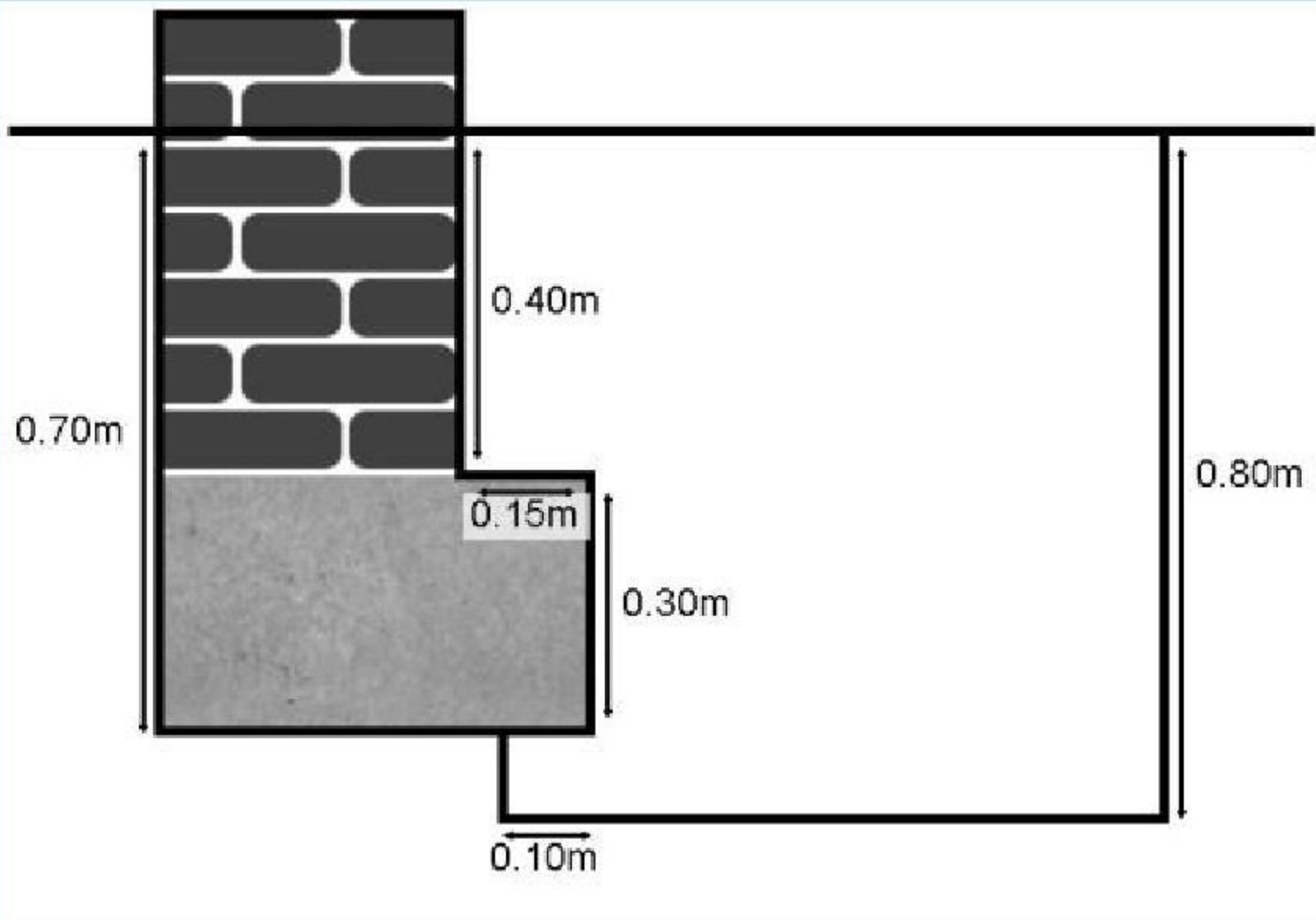
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TP/BH1 Foundation Detail and Borehole Log

Foundation Detail

House foundation comprised of brick wall to 400mm bgl, bearing on concrete to 700mm bgl, with a total projection of 150mm from the elevation. Underside of foundation (USF) was exposed to 100mm back from the face of the foundation and probed 500mm back from the face of the foundation.



WS	Samples		Tests		Legend	Stratum Description and Observations	
	Type	Depth (m)	Type	Depth (m)			
					0	TOPSOIL.	0
					0.5	Soft dark brown very sandy slightly gravelly CLAY/ SILT with occasional fine to medium brick.	0.5
					1.0	Soft dark orangish brown very sandy very silty CLAY with occasional fine to medium sandstone.	1.0
					1.5	Soft orangish brown very sandy very silty CLAY with occasional fine to medium sandstone.	1.5
					2.0	Soft orangish brown mottled grey very sandy very silty CLAY with rare fine sandstone.	2.0
					2.5		2.5
					3.0		3.0
					3.5		3.5
					4.0	Very soft orangish brown mottled grey very sandy very silty CLAY with rare fine sandstone.	4.0

-- End of borehole at 4.00m --

Trial pit excavated to 0.80m bgl. Borehole completed by mech window sampler. Roots encountered to 2.8m bgl. Groundwater strikes not encountered. PEN = Hand Penetrometer (kg/sq cm).

Diagram illustrating the cross-section of a wall and floor slab. The wall has a brick upper part (0.40m high) and a concrete lower part (0.20m high). The floor slab is 0.10m thick. The total height of the wall is 0.60m. The total height of the floor slab is 0.70m. The width of the wall is 0.10m.

SubsNetuk

Site Observations

GENERAL:

Site Investigation works (TP/BH 1) undertaken on 14 March 2025 during dry weather (i.e. no rain).

Site Investigation works (TP/BH 2) undertaken on 14 March 2025 during dry weather (i.e. no rain).

HEALTH AND SAFETY:

Negative signal obtained in Power, Radio and Genny mode on the Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) (TP/BH1).

Negative signal obtained in Power, Radio and Genny mode on the Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) (TP/BH2).

FOUNDATIONS:

House foundation was exposed and the underside of foundation (USF) recorded to be 0.7m bgl (TP/BH 1).

House foundation was exposed and the underside of foundation (USF) recorded to be 0.6m bgl (TP/BH 2).

BOREHOLE:

Hand Held Percussive Window Sampler and Mackintosh Probe refusal at 3.2m bgl due to stiffness within the clay (TP/BH 2). Borehole terminated. No further works undertaken.

ROOTS:

Roots encountered to 2.8m bgl (TP/BH 1).

Roots encountered to 2.7m bgl (TP/BH 2).

IN SITU TESTING:

Hand Penetrometer (PEN) undertaken at 0.8m bgl (TP/BH 1) within the window sampler and thereafter in the window sampler at maximum 0.5m intervals.

Hand Penetrometer (PEN) undertaken at 0.7m bgl (TP/BH 2) within the window sampler and thereafter in the window sampler at maximum 0.5m intervals.

Mackintosh Probe (MP) test undertaken at 3.2m bgl (TP/BH 2) within the window sample borehole only with no further Mackintosh Probe (MP) testing undertaken.

WATER STRIKES:

No water strikes (NWS) encountered (TP/BH 1).

No water strikes (NWS) encountered (TP/BH 2).

SOIL ANALYSIS

for Subsidence Management Services

1 Calbourne, Haywards Heath, RH16 4AQ

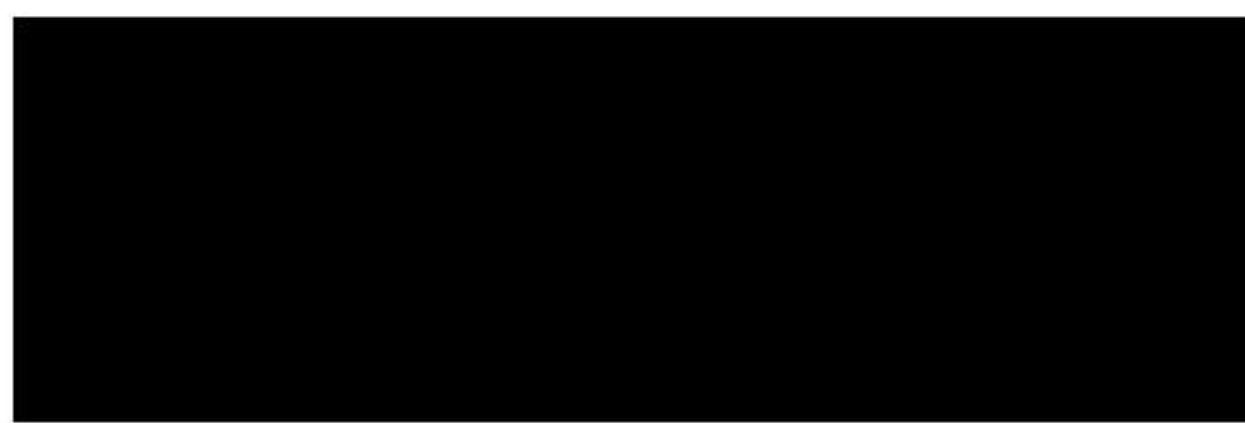
Client: Subsidence Management Services

Claim Number: 001-01-083874

Policy Holder: Mrs Susan Keymer

Report Date: 03/04/2025

Our Ref: L28757

Compiled By:			
	Name	Position	Signature
	Saira Dougan	Laboratory Supervisor	
Checked By:			
	Name	Position	Signature
	Bob Walker	Laboratory Manager	

Date samples received: 21-Mar-25

Water Content Test Date: 26-Mar-25

Atterberg Limits Test Date: 31-Mar-25



9265

Notes relating to soils testing

Unless otherwise stated, all soil testing was undertaken by Environmental Services at 21 Coventry Road, Coleshill, B46 3BB for Subsidence Management Services, Bembridge House, 1300 Parkway, Solent Business Park, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire, England, PO15 7AE and all testing at these premises currently falls outside of UKAS accreditation.

Soil samples have been prepared in accordance with BS1377:Part 1: 2016 Section 7

Descriptions of soil samples within the laboratory have been undertaken generally in accordance with BS5930:2015. Descriptions of soil samples fall outside of the scope of UKAS accreditation and may have been shortened to remove tertiary components for ease of reference.

The graphical representation of 40% of the LL and the numerical representation of the modified plasticity index (mod. PI) fall outside of the scope of UKAS accreditation.

Following the issue of this soil analysis report, samples will be retained for at least 28 days should additional testing, or referencing, be required. It should be noted that any tests undertaken on soils retained subsequent to the issue of this report may not give an accurate indication of the in-situ conditions of the sample.

This Soil Analysis Report may not be reproduced, in part or in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

The results contained herein relate only to items tested and no others. Additionally as the laboratory is not responsible for the sampling process it takes no responsibility for the condition of the samples and all samples are tested "as received".

Where samples of the same test type are not tested on the same day, or the testing spans multiple days, the test date states the day of the final test or the test date of the final sample.

All information above the laboratory reference on the cover page of this report are as provided by the customer and the laboratory is not responsible for any errors or omissions therein.

Water Content Tests are undertaken in accordance with ISO 17892:Part 1:2014

The Liquid Limit test is undertaken in accordance with BS1377:Part 2:2022 using an 80g cone with a 30° tip. Sieve percentages reported in blue denote that the sample has been sieved otherwise it has been prepared from its natural state. Sieve percentage reported in BOLD denote that the sample has been oven-dried prior to testing.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the one-point cone penetrometer method has been used.

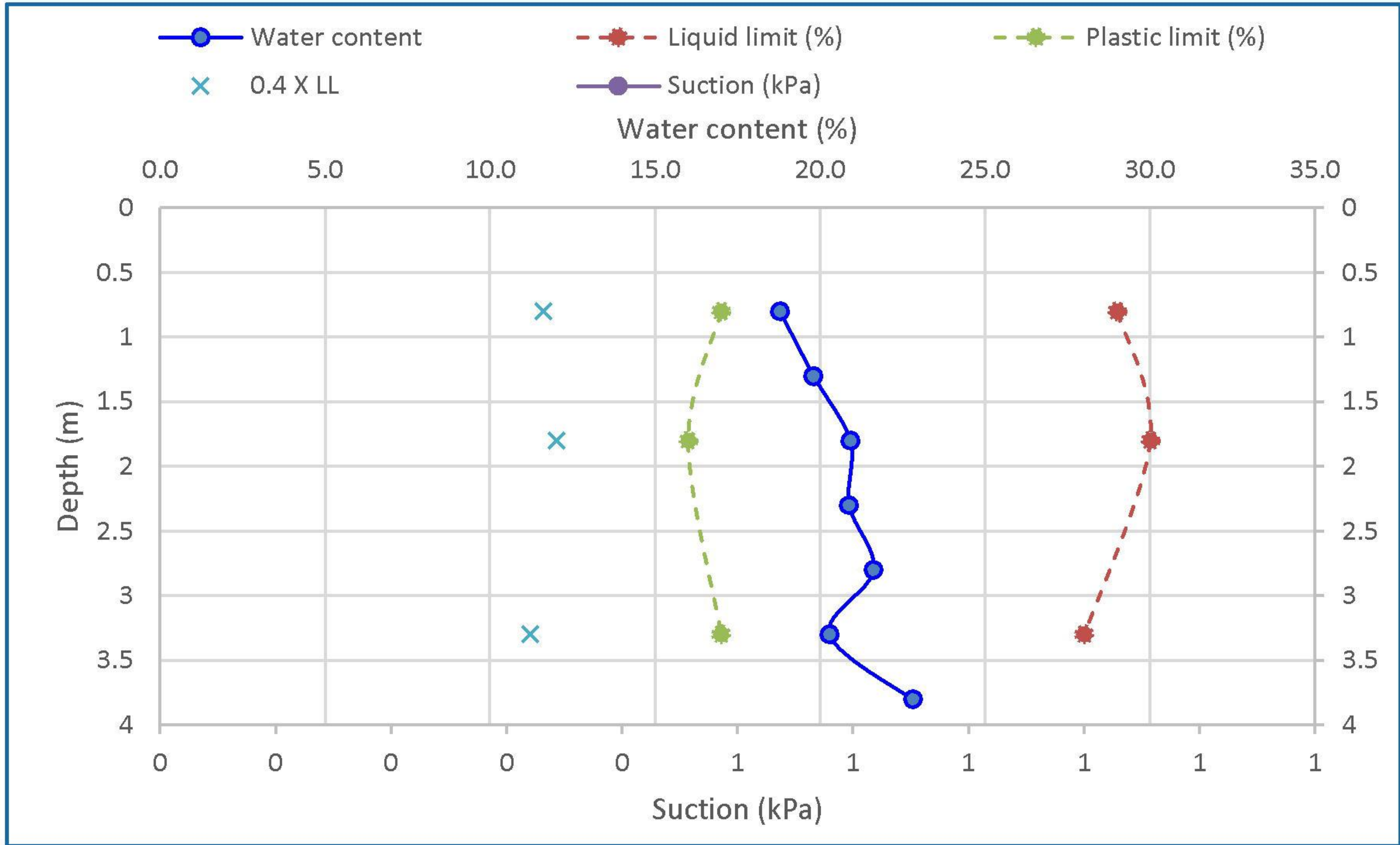
The Plastic Limit test and the determination of the Plasticity Index is undertaken in accordance with BS1377:Part 2:2022. Where a plastic limit has been denoted with an asterisk (*) then it has been derived from the liquid limit and has not been tested.

If you would like to provide feedback on this report or any laboratory services or performance, please complete the form below. All appropriate feedback will be used in the continual improvement of laboratory services.

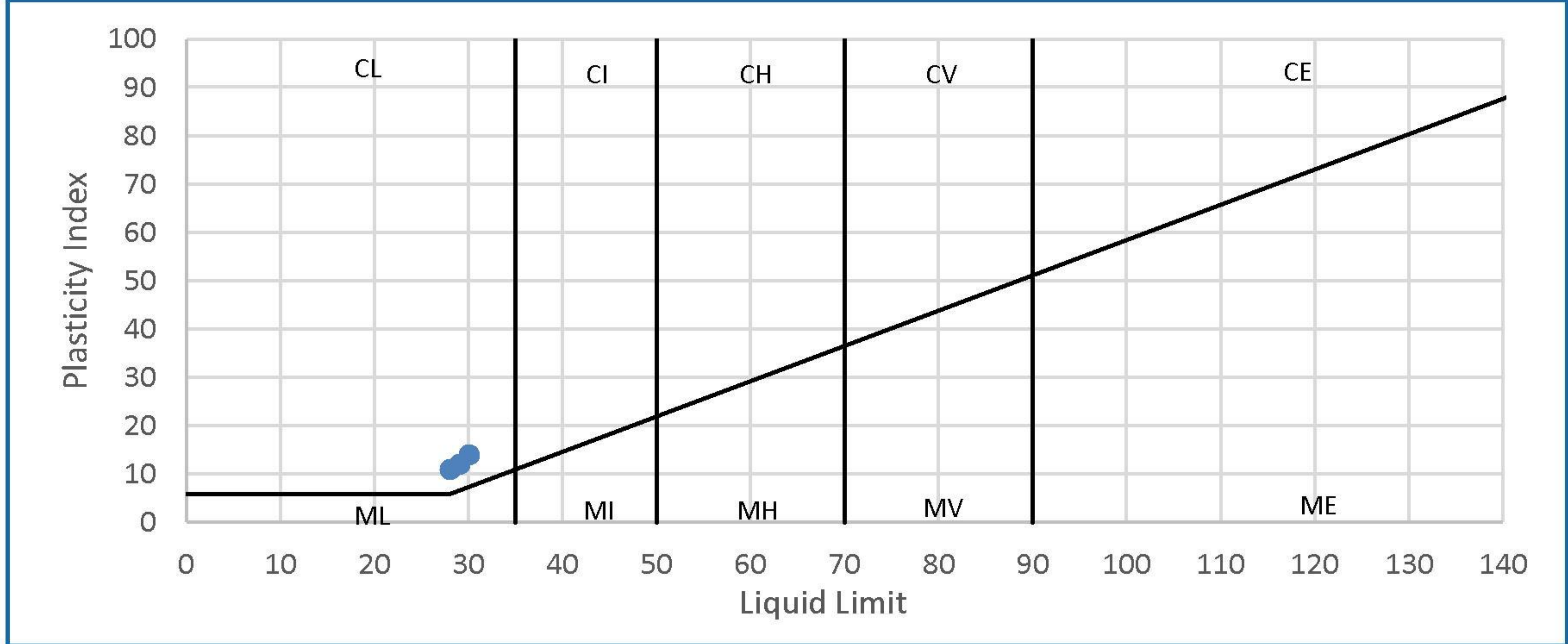
[Laboratory feedback form](#)

Samples from BH1

Lab Ref	Depth (m)	WC (%)	LL (%)	PL (%)	PI (%)	.425 mm(%)	mod. PI (%)	Av. Suc. (kPa)	Description
1	0.8	18.8	29	17	12	74	9		Soft greyish brown gravelly silty CLAY
2	1.3	19.8							Soft greyish brown gravelly silty CLAY
3	1.8	20.9	30	16	14	93	13		Soft greyish brown slightly gravelly silty CLAY
4	2.3	20.9							Soft greyish brown slightly gravelly silty CLAY
5	2.8	21.6							Soft greyish brown slightly gravelly silty CLAY
6	3.3	20.3	28	17	11	92	10		Soft greyish brown slightly sandy, slightly gravelly silty CLAY
7	3.8	22.8							Very soft greyish brown slightly sandy, slightly gravelly silty CLAY

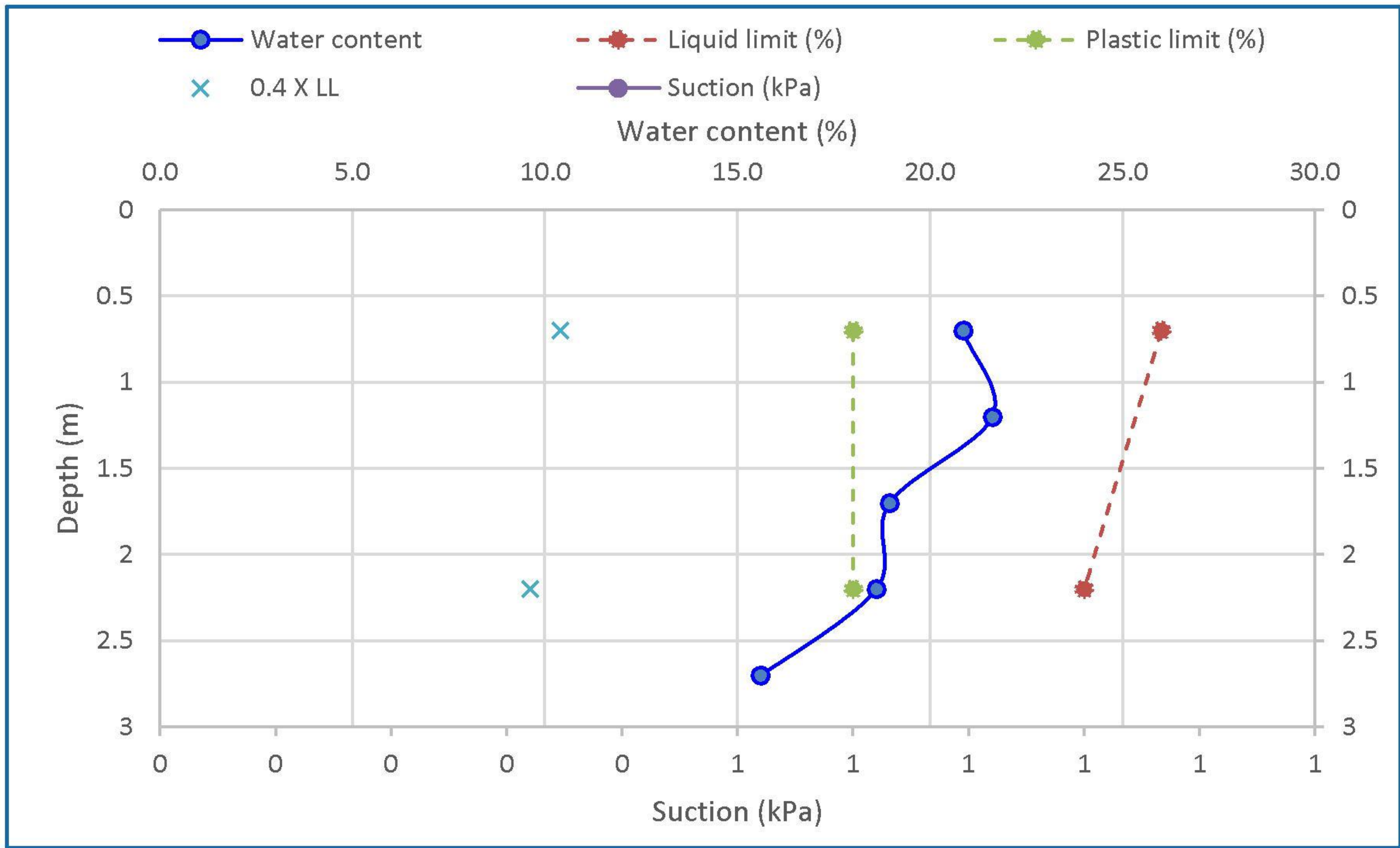


Plasticity Chart for Casagrande Classification

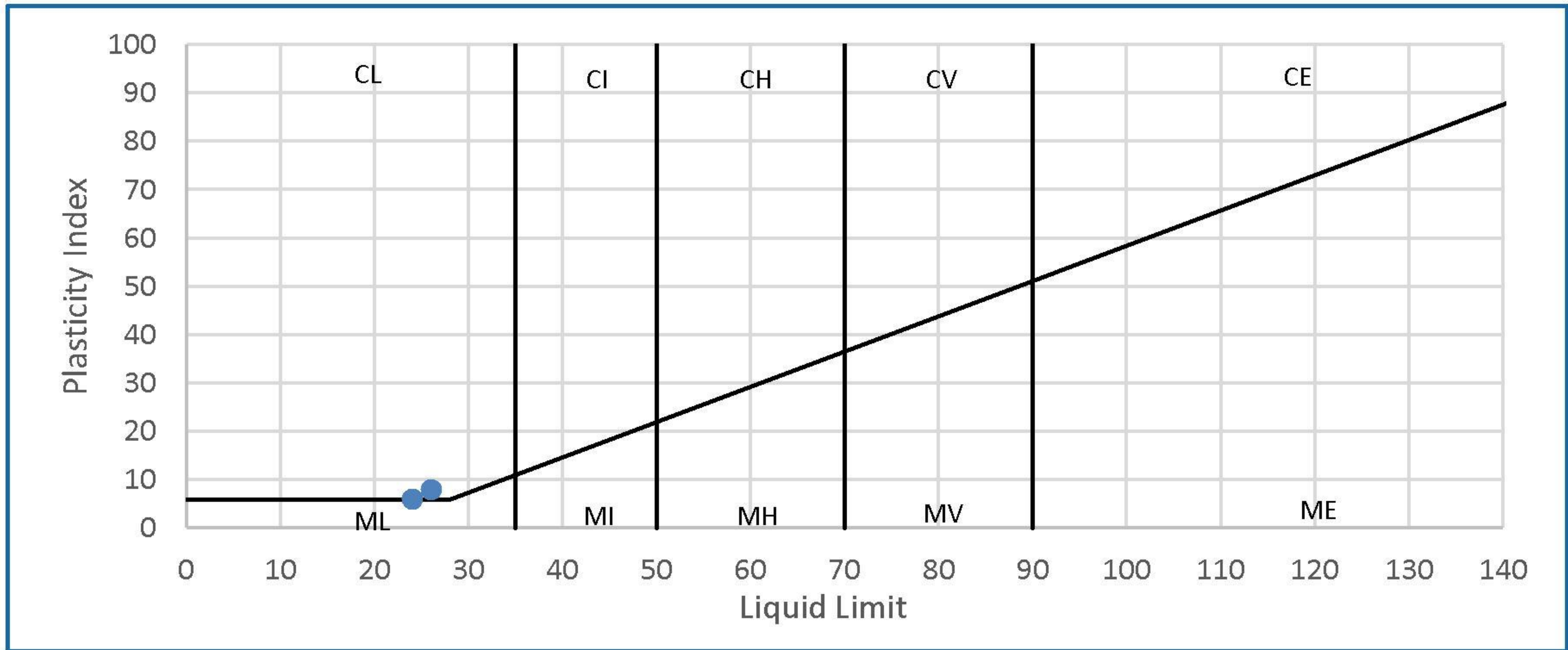


Samples from BH2

Lab Ref	Depth (m)	WC (%)	LL (%)	PL (%)	PI (%)	.425 mm(%)	mod. PI (%)	Av. Suc. (kPa)	Description
8	0.7	20.9	26	18	8	83	7		Very soft brown slightly sandy, gravelly, clayey SILT
9	1.2	21.6							Very soft brown slightly sandy, gravelly, clayey SILT
10	1.7	18.9							Very soft brown slightly sandy, gravelly, clayey SILT
11	2.2	18.6	24	18	6	82	5		Soft brown sandy, gravelly SILT
12	2.7	15.6							Soft brown sandy, gravelly SILT



Plasticity Chart for Casagrande Classification



Deviating Samples

The table below details any samples deviating from laboratory procedure or deviating in condition to an extent whereby the validity of results may be affected. A test denoted "I" is likely to have had testing abandoned but where a test result has been provided a non-standard procedure may have been used, details of which will be provided upon request.

LAB REF	CONDITION	WC	ATT	SUC	OED
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

Key

- D Delay in sample receipt
- C Contaminated sample
- B Sample not bagged correctly
- S Sample too sandy (unsuitable for testing)
- G Sample too gravelly (unsuitable for testing)
- V Sample too soft (unsuitable for preparation)
- L Sample too silty
- I Insufficient sample
- O Too much organic content (unsuitable for testing)
- N Non-standard procedure used
- H Sample depth too shallow
- X Testing result too similar to above sample

References

The following provides a brief interpretation of the test results by comparison of the results to published classifications. The Atterberg Limit test may be used to classify the plasticity of soils; the plasticity classes defined in BS5930:2015 "Code of Practice for Site Investigations" are as follows.

CL (ML)	CLAY and CLAY/SILT of Low plasticity
CI (MI)	CLAY and CLAY/SILT of Intermediate plasticity
CH (MH)	CLAY and CLAY/SILT of High plasticity
CV (MV)	CLAY and CLAY/SILT of Very High plasticity
CE (ME)	CLAY and CLAY/SILT of Extremely High plasticity
O	The letter O is added to prefixes to symbolise a significant proportion of organic matter.
NP	Non-plastic

The Plasticity Index (PI) Result obtained from the Atterberg Limit tests may also be used to classify the potential for volume change of fine soils, in accordance with the National House Building Council's standards - Chapter 4.2 (2003) "Building Near Trees", as summarised below.

Modified PI < 10	Non Classified.
Modified PI = 10 to <20	Low volume change potential.
Modified PI = 20 to <40	Medium volume change potential.
Modified PI = 40 or greater	High volume change potential.

The 2003 edition of Chapter 4.2 also permits use of the Plasticity Index without modification. The classifications for this are grouped by soil type (soils with similar visual soils description and using unmodified Plasticity Indices.

ROOT IDENTIFICATION

for SMS (RSA)

1 Calbourne, Haywards Heath, RH16 4AQ

Client: SMS (RSA)
Client Contact: Refer to iSubs
Claim Number: 001-01-083874
Client Reference: IFS-RSA-SUB-25-0116647
Policy Holder: Mrs Susan Keymer
Report Date: 20 March 2025
Our Ref: R60099



Intec
Parc Menai, Bangor,
Gwynedd, North Wales
LL57 4FG
Tel: 01248 672652

Sub Sample	Species Identified		Root Diameter	Starch
TP/BH1:				
0.8-1.8m	<i>Rosa</i> spp.		3 mm	Abundant
0.8-1.8m	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	1	2 mm	Abundant
0.8-1.8m	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.	2	3 mm	Absent
1.8-2.8m	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	3	3 mm	Abundant
1.8-2.8m	<i>Euonymus</i> spp.		1 mm	Low
1.8-2.8m	broadleaved species, too decayed for positive identification		1 mm	Absent
TP/BH2:				
0.7-1.7m	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	4	6 mm	Moderate
0.7-1.7m	<i>Taxus</i> spp.	5	2 mm	Abundant
1.7-2.7m	conifer species, too juvenile for positive identification	6	1 mm	Low
1.7-2.7m	too juvenile for identification		1 mm	Low

Comments:

- 1 - Plus 1 other also identified as *Quercus* spp.
- 2 - In a state of decay.
- 3 - Plus 1 other also identified as *Rosa* spp.
- 4 - Plus 1 other also identified as *Quercus* spp.
- 5 - Plus 1 other also identified as *Taxus* spp.
- 6 - Plus 1 other the same.

Rosa spp. are roses.
Quercus spp. are oaks (both deciduous and evergreen).
Euonymus spp. are deciduous or evergreen garden shrubs, including spindleberries.
Taxus spp. are yews.

Signed: R. Shaw

Unless we are otherwise instructed in writing, the above sample material will normally be disposed of 6 years after the date of this report.