Tree Condition Report

GMTREE CONSULTANTS

Location of property surveyed:

The Grange,
Wilpshire,
Blackburn
BB1 9JU

Arboricultural report for:

The Grange Man. Co.
(Wilpshire) Ltd

Date of site survey:

30/07/2024

Date of report:

05/08/2024

Job Ref: 1947

Gary Marsden
FDSc Arb, M.Arbor.A.

[redacted]

The content and format of this report are for the exclusive use of the client. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this subject matter without our written consent.

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact me.

Any enquiries regarding this report should be addressed to:

GM Tree Consultants Ltd
16, Farfield Drive,
Lower Darwen,
Darwen,
Lancashire,
England,
BB3 0RJ.

Gary Marsden FDSc Arb M.Arbor.A
Professional Member - Arboricultural Association (AA)
Professional Member - Consulting Arborist Society (CAS)

Contents

Introduction

1. Qualifications and experience.

1.1. I have based this report on my site observations and any provided information, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and include a summary in Appendix 'A'.

2. Instruction.

2.1. I am instructed by Mel Entwistle on behalf of The Grange Man. Co. (Wilpshire) Ltd (referred to as the 'client' from here on) to inspect the significant trees located on site at The Grange, Wilpshire, Blackburn BB1 9JU and to provide a report to fulfil the following criteria:

- A schedule of the relevant tree to include basic data, tree location and a condition assessment.
- A tree risk assessment based on relevant targets, defects, and likelihood of failure.
- A schedule of any subsequent work that may be required.
- Complete an application form to work on protected trees and submit this to the relevant local authority with the report as supplementary evidence.

3. Relevant background information.

3.1. Prior to the tree inspection, my client advised me that a follow up survey of the trees on site.

4. Documents and information provided.

4.1. My client provided me with copies of the following documents or information:

- Their email of instruction outlining the situation.
- Their email commissioning this report and agreeing to the T&C and cost.

5. Scope of this report.

5.1. This report is only concerned with the prominent trees within or around the proximity of the site. It takes no account of List any specific limitations any trees outside this remit or any building structural issues. It includes a preliminary assessment based on the site visit and any documents and information provided, listed in section 3 and 4 above.

5.2. The survey is based upon information that was available at the time of the inspection. Further inspections are necessary over time to give a fuller picture of the health of trees.

6. Mapping.

6.1. I have not been provided with a topographical survey of the site. A digital ordnance survey map has been purchased and I have plotted the trees by the combined / individual use of land features, manual measurements, laser measurements and GPS. It is estimated that the accuracy is within 1-2m.

6.2. Site plans showing all the tree locations and any relevant details can be found in Appendix 'C'.

7. Technical references.

- This arboricultural report is based on the following primary technical references:
- British Standards Institution (2010) BS 3998 Recommendations for tree work
- Lonsdale, D. 1999. *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. The Stationary Office, London.
- Lonsdale, D. 2000. *Hazards from trees. A general guide*. Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.
- Matheny, N. P., and Clark, J.R. *A photographic guide to the evaluation of hazard trees in urban areas. 2nd Edition*. International Society of Arboriculture.
- Mattheck, C, and Breloer, H. *The body language of trees – A handbook for failure analysis*. The Stationary Office, London.
- Schwarze, F.W.M.R., Engels, J. and Mattheck, C. *Fungal strategies of wood decay in trees*. Springer, Berlin.
- Strouts, R.G. and Winter, T.G. 1994. *Diagnosis of ill-health in trees*. The Stationary Office, London.
- The National Tree Safety Group. 2011. *Common sense risk management of trees. Guidance on trees and public safety on the UK for owners, managers, and advisers*. Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

Limitations

8. Survey.

8.1. The inspection was carried out from ground level only and relates only to arboricultural aspects. All visual observations and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees on the day of the survey. The trees have been assessed with the aid of a Nylon mallet for detecting changes in resonance which may indicate that further investigation is required. Where appropriate the use of advanced decay detection methods is used, primarily a digital resitograph. Any unusual weather conditions, changes in soil, soil levels and changes to surroundings may result in a dramatic change in the trees health.

9. Time limit.

9.1. Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made are limited to a 24-month period. Any alteration to the site and any development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

10. Tree health.

10.1. Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe: even in good condition they can suffer damage under average conditions. Regular inspections can help to identify potential problems before they become acute.

11. Justification of works.

11.1. Where management action / tree surgery is recommended, this is based on maximizing the tree's safe useful life expectancy (SULE), given its current situation or the safety of persons and surrounding targets. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise it should not be implied that a tree would be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.

12. Buildings.

12.1. This report does not consider the structural condition of existing buildings, nor the impact of existing trees on their foundations. If there are concerns over such matters the advice of a structural engineer should be sought.

Site visit and observations

13. Site visit.

13.1. I carried out an unaccompanied site survey on 30/07/2024. All my visual observations were from ground level, and I estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated. I did not have access to trees outside the client's boundaries and have confined any observations of off-site trees to what was visible from within the client's property with this, any dimensions have been estimated. The weather at the time of inspection was clear, still, and dry, with good visibility. I have taken various photographs of the site for reference and are kept on file; photos are added into the report only if they are needed to highlight a specific issue.

14. Brief site description.

14.1. The site is on the either side of the road and surrounded by similar residential developments. The site consists of several residential properties that share the management of the surrounding woodland. No significant utility services were observed on site. No visual inspections of any services were made below ground level. There is known history on this site, from previous inspections.

15. Identification and location of the trees.

15.1. I have illustrated the locations of the significant trees on the map included in Appendix 'B'. This plan is for illustrative purposes only and it should not be used for directly scaling measurements. All the relevant information on it is contained within this report and the provided documents.

15.2. Each tree has had a metal numbered tag stapled to the stem to aid in the identification of the trees due to the number of trees surveyed and the proximity of each tree, identification should be clarified by checking the corresponding tag number with the tree data recorded.

16. Systematic method of assessment.

16.1. I visually inspected the significant trees and recorded the information in the table in section 18.

16.2. I stress that my inspection was of a preliminary visual tree assessment (VTA) nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level. This inspection was of a preliminary visual tree assessment (VTA) nature that was visible from accessible points at ground level and included detailed investigation with the use of a resistograph to assess the internal function of the stem / buttress / roots area.

16.3. The methodology employed in the assessment of trees undertaken by GM Tree Consultants Ltd takes into consideration the following points (but not in any order of importance) by firstly carrying out a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA), this includes:

- A distance visual assessment of the tree considering the overall shape, form, foliage colour appropriate for the time of year and any other elements that do not appear normal for that species.
- The exposure to the weather. This can be due to it being a solitary tree or that surrounding tree cover could have been removed exposing it to 'new wind forces' acting on the canopy.
- The prevailing ground conditions. For example: soil erosion, ponding, soil characteristics and the impact on the tree, presence / lack of vegetation.
- Any information as to the tree's history or history of the surrounding trees / landscape. For example: previously failed limbs, surrounding tree removal / failure, excavations, fruiting bodies seen.
- Knowledge of previous documented information of issues with a species. For example: tight union failure on Beech, poor compartmentalisation of Willow.
- The health and visual defects of the tree. For example: cavities, the trees 'body language', dieback, foliage irregularities, fungal brackets, and deadwood.

16.4. From this information an assessment is made of the likelihood of the part/s most likely to fail in relation to the target / occupancy value within the trees failure area and recommendations are then made, these can include the following but is not exhaustive:

- Recommendations for further visual monitoring.
- Investigation with more advanced decay detection equipment such as: Resistograph, Picus, Thermal imaging.
- Remedial pruning / limb removal.
- Whole tree removal.
- Pruning for aesthetical reasons.
- Removal of significant deadwood.
- Or no work may be needed.

16.5. The primary reasoning behind this method of assessment is to identify a foreseeable failure, make an informed decision and act on it within a specified time and know that the response is reasonable in relation to the target area and the financial resources available.

Condition assessment

17. Tree dimensions.

17.1. A detailed on-site assessment of the trees can be found in the inserted survey sheets in appendix 'C'.

18. Tree assessment Summary.

18.1. The identified works are shown in the tree schedule and the works should be carried out within the identified timeframes, giving priority to any tree highlighted as a safety concern.

18.2. Any trees that have dense ivy growing on the stem and main branch structures restricts the scope of the visual assessment in these areas. Ivy can also encroach into the upper canopy area and restrict bud development and act as a 'sail effect' when not in leaf during autumn / winter when winds are generally at their greatest, increasing the risk of branch failure. It is recommended that the ivy is cut back / removed to allow a fuller assessment of these areas on future inspections and increase wind flow through the canopy.

19. Photos.

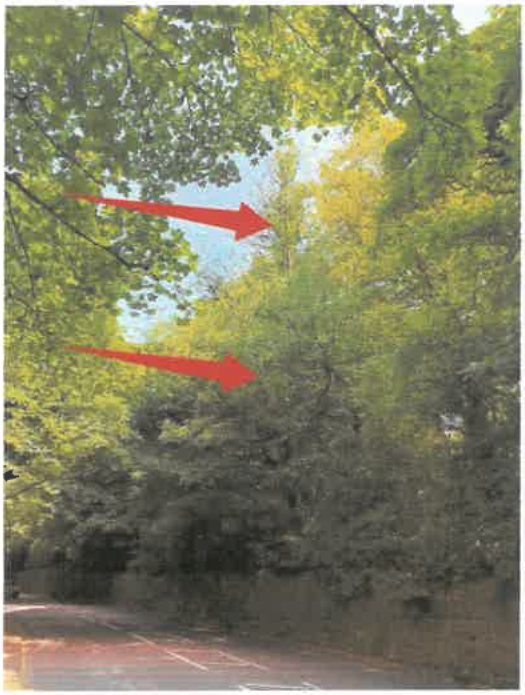
19.1. Below are photographs of relevant trees to aid in identification of required works.

T471 – Pine

T475 - Ash

T477 – Willow

T486 - Ash



19.2. I have taken additional photographs of the site for reference and are kept on file; these can be used to compare the condition of trees in future re-surveys; photos are added into the report only if they are needed to highlight a specific issue.

19.3. A copy of all photos taken on site can be sent as a link to an online cloud folder, please ask for a link to be emailed to you, if required.

20. Target led tree risk assessment.

20.1. Each tree was assessed for defects / dysfunction that could lead to part of or whole tree failure / breakage. With this an assessment is made as to where the tree / part of tree would land if that defect failure occurred and what the likelihood and consequence would be if this happened.

21. Appropriate Response.

21.1. From the risk assessment, recommendations are made to reduce the risk of harm to an acceptable level and within an appropriate timescale, this could be pruning works, further advanced investigations, more monitoring at specified intervals or ultimately removal of the tree, this list is not exhaustive and is adaptable to each individual situation.

21.2. REASONING: "Proactive intervention rather than reactive to failure"

Recommendations

22. Present requirements.

22.1. Any works required to establish acceptable levels of risk for the site and to maintain the tree in line with good arboricultural management are listed and should be carried out within the time scale indicated.

22.2. These lists of works are designed to highlight dangerous situations and are necessary for safety reasons or to establish high levels of arboricultural management to the existing tree.

22.3. All works listed in the tree survey schedule 'Recommendations' column must be carried out within the recommended timescale.

23. Re-survey.

23.1. It is important to follow up with any recommended re-surveys / follow-up inspections of trees detailed in this report, failure to schedule a resurvey could lead to a potential issue being overlooked and a tree failure averted.

23.2. There are several reasons why a re-survey is recommended, these could be (list not exhaustive):

- Ongoing future tree management.
- Monitoring of potential health and safety concerns.
- Carry out a climbing assessment of the upper canopy to assess a potential defect.
- Carry out advanced decay detection such as resistograph testing.
- The tree wasn't in leaf and a further assessment is need when in leaf (normally in summer):
- to determine the health / vitality of the tree.
- determine the potential presence of a disease such as 'Ash Dieback'.
- Analise a potential fungal bracket when fully developed (normally in autumn).
- Ensure recommended works have been undertaken and to the correct standard by a contractor.

Other Considerations

24. Ash Dieback.

24.1. One or more ash trees on your site have symptoms consistent with Ash dieback. Therefore, it is important that you note the advice below and follow up with your own research at the links provided to ensure you comply with relevant government guidance and procedure. If other ash trees on site do not currently have confirmed symptoms, it would be prudent to follow up with further surveys regularly to ensure that management of infected trees is carried out.

24.2. **Ash dieback,** *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (also known as *Chalara fraxinea*), is the most significant tree disease to affect the UK since Dutch elm disease which was first recognised in the 1960s. Only seven years after its official identification in the UK, ash dieback has already started having significant impacts on the country's treescape. Although it is still too early to understand whether any trees will prove to be resistant to the fungus, the stark reality is that over 90% of the 2 billion ash trees across the UK are likely to be infected in the years to come (Ash dieback: an action plan toolkit, Tree Council, February 2019).

24.3. *"The risks that dead and diseased ash trees pose to human health and safety, together with the significant economic and environmental impacts, mean that it is vital to accept that ash dieback cannot be treated as 'business as usual' by anyone who manages trees or the landscape"*. Tree Council, February 2019.

24.4. Considering the above it is clear that ash dieback is likely to result in similar demands on the tree care industry as those previously for Dutch elm disease. By contrast to Dutch elm disease, ash trees will stand hazardous and high risk. Delaying tree works will thus have a dual effect of making take down more complex and potentially more hazardous as well as there being a rising cost due to industry demand.

24.5. The disease has been classified as 'notifiable' by DEFRA, which means that any suspected cases of the disease must be reported to the appropriate plant health authorities. GM Tree Consultants can do this as an extra commission.

24.6. Tree works contractors and tree surgeons working on infected trees should ensure they are up to date with and carry out appropriate biosecurity precautions to prevent spread of infection to other trees. Advice on this may change over time so regular review of information and guidance is recommended.

24.7. Further information can be found at:

Ash dieback: an action plan toolkit
Forest Research web page
Forest Research TreeAlert - for reporting diseased trees
Woodland Trust - your ash dieback questions answered

Please note that GM Tree Consultants are not responsible for the content contained in the above links or the availability of the above resources.

25. Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and Conservation Area (CA).

25.1. A tree preservation order, referred to as a 'TPO', is an order made by a local planning authority ('LPA') in respect of trees or woodlands.

25.2. The principal effect of a TPO is to prohibit the: Cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage, or wilful destruction of trees without the LPAs consent. The cutting of roots is potentially damaging and so, in the Secretary of State's view, requires the LPAs consent.

25.3. Anyone who, in contravention of a TPO, wilfully damages a tree in a way that is likely to destroy it is guilty of an offence. Anyone found guilty of this offence is liable, if convicted in the Magistrates Court, to a fine of up to £20,000. In serious cases a person may be committed for trial in the Crown Court and, if convicted, is liable to an unlimited fine.

25.4. Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historical interest with a character or appearance that is desirable to preserve or enhance. Trees may often contribute to the special character of the area.

25.5. All trees in a Conservation Area are subject to controls which enable the LPA to protect the special character of the area created by the trees. If trees have a specific Tree Preservation Order (TPO) on them, then the normal Tree Preservation Order controls apply.

25.6. You must give the LPA 6 weeks' notice, in writing, of your intention to do any work to trees in a Conservation Area. You must not carry out any work during the six-week period, which starts from the date of receipt of your notification by the council, unless you receive written permission to do so.

25.7. Work which is not exempt and is carried out without formal notification or within the six-week period without the written consent of the council is illegal. The LPA may prosecute offenders and fines of up to £20,000 for each tree may be imposed by the Magistrates Court in the event of offenders being convicted of an offence. If proceedings are instituted in the Crown Court fines are unlimited. There is a duty to replace any tree removed without permission.

25.8. At the time of writing this report it has been confirmed by the client that there is a Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area in force on some or all the trees in question. It is strongly advised that prior to undertaking any work on the tree/s written consent is granted from the local authority via an application or through the planning process.

https://www.ribblevalley.gov.uk/downloads/download/263/list-of-tree-preservation-orders-tpo

26. Local authority details.

26.1. For reference the contact details are listed below for the relevant councils planning department and / or the arboricultural (tree) officer.

Ribble Valley Borough Council
Council Offices,
Church Walk,
Clitheroe,
Lancashire,
BB7 2RA
Tel: 01200 425111,
E-mail: webmaster@ribblevalley.gov.uk

27. Correspondence with local arboricultural / planning officer.

27.1. There is no significant correspondence that needs documenting into this report.

28. Tree works.

28.1. The management options noted in the survey data should be followed so to keep a maintained tree stock on and around this development site, particularly giving clearance from properties and over any adopted roads or footpaths.

29. Implementation of works.

29.1. All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Work as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the local authority list and preferably one approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their Register of Contractors is available free from:

Arboricultural Association The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire GL10 3DL, UK	Tel: +44 (0)1242 522152 Email: admin@trees.org.uk Website: http://www.trees.org.uk/ARB-Approved-Contractor-Directory

30. Local Arboricultural Contractors.

30.1. If requested, I can provide a list of reputable arboricultural contractors that have carried out work on previous projects.

31. Safety.

31.1. Tree works can be a hazardous profession, so it is important that all operatives have the necessary and relevant training, health and safety policy and valid forms of insurance.

32. Statutory wildlife obligations.

32.1. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

33. Future considerations.

33.1. Any remaining trees should be inspected on a regular basis by a qualified arboricultural consultant and should not exceed a 5-year interval.

APPENDIX 'A'

- Site Location aerial photo taken from Google Maps showing site location.

Job Ref:	1947	Survey Date:	30 July 2024					Surveyor:	Gary Marsden	Site Address:	The Grange Estate		VTA site survey			
Type	Ref.	Species	Number of stems	Stem diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Height	Spread	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Survey Notes	Fungus	Pests and Diseases	Description	Is RISK 'ALARP' As Low As Reasonably Practicable	Recommendations	Timescale for recomended works	Re-inspect within
Tree	471	Pine *(Pinus sp.)*	1	90	15	N:10 E:10 S:10 W:10	Mature	Fair	Fair	10 years	_ Multi stemmed at base. _ Co-Dominant Fork. _ Multi stemmed leader. _ Included bark. _ Tight union. _ Ivy clad. _ Moderate deadwood 25-100 mm diameter. _ Suppressed canopy. _ Canopy unbalanced. _ Thinning crown. _ Tip dieback.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Disease present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway Target # - Dwelling Target # - Garden Target # - Parking / driveway	NO	_ Remove tree to ground level.	30-Jul-2025 (1 Year)	Not Applicable
Group	472	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	40	50	18	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Mature	Good	Good	20+ Years	_ The group of trees has no significant visual defects.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Disease present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway Target # - Footpath - woodland / track Target # - Dwelling Target # - Open Space	YES	No work required at time of survey	No Action	2 Years
Tree	473	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	2	25	10	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	10 years	_ Moderate deadwood 25-100 mm diameter. _ Encroaching building. _ Tip dieback.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Owned by the client. Target # - Dwelling Target # - Garden	YES	_ Reduce to clear building by 2 m.	30-Jul-2025 (1 Year)	2 Years
Tree	474	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	2	30	16	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	10 years	_ Crown dieback. _ Thinning crown. _ Tip dieback.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	Owned by the client. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway	NO	_ Remove tree to ground level.	30-Jul-2025 (1 Year)	Not Applicable

Job Ref:	1947	Survey Date:	30 July 2024	Surveyor:	Gary Marsden	Site Address:	The Grange Estate	VTA site survey	GM TREE

Type	Ref.	Species	Number of stems	Stem diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Height	Spread	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Survey Notes	Fungus	Pests and Diseases	Description	Is RISK 'ALARP' As Low As Reasonably Practicable	Recommendations	Timescale for recomended works	Re-inspect within
Tree	475	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	2	20	10	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	5-10 years	_ Restricted Rooting Volume. _ Moderate deadwood 25-100 mm diameter. _ Crown dieback. _ Thinning crown.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Owned by the client. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway	NO	_ Remove tree to ground level.	30-Jul-2025 (1 Year)	Not Applicable
Group	476	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	100	50	18	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Mature	Good	Good	20+ Years	_ The group of trees has no significant visual defects.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Disease present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway Target # - Footpath - woodland / track Target # - Dwelling Target # - Garden Target # - Conservatory Target # - Parking / driveway Target # - Garage Target # - Open Space	YES	_ No work required at time of survey	No Action	2 Years
Tree	477	Willow *(Salix sp.)*	3	25	10	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Young	Good	Fair	5-10 years	_ Restricted Rooting Volume. _ Multi stemmed at base. _ Stem fracture. _ Suppressed canopy. _ Canopy unbalanced. _ Encroaching road.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Disease present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client. Target # - Road	NO	_ Remove limbs over road.	30-Jul-2025 (1 Year)	2 Years
Tree	478	Lime *(Tilia sp.)*	2	50	20	N:10 E:10 S:10 W:10	Mature	Good	Good	20+ Years	_ Restricted Rooting Volume. _ Epicormic growth at base. _ Co-Dominant Fork. _ Multi stemmed leader.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Disease present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway	YES	_ No work required at time of survey	No Action	2 Years

Job Ref:	1947	Survey Date:	30 July 2024	Surveyor:	Gary Marsden	Site Address:	The Grange Estate	VTA site survey	GMTREE

Type	Ref.	Species	Number of stems	Stem diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Height	Spread	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Survey Notes	Fungus	Pests and Diseases	Description	Is RISK 'ALARP' As Low As Reasonably Practicable	Recommendations	Timescale for recomended works	Re-inspect within
Tree	479	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	1	80	0.5	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	Mature	Dead	Good	Dead	_ Tree removed.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Diseases present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client.	YES	_ Tree removed as recommended.	No Action	Not Applicable
Stump	480	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	1	60	0.5	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	Mature	Dead	Good	Dead	_ Tree removed.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Diseases present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client.	YES	_ Tree removed as recommended.	No Action	Not Applicable
Tree	481	Birch *(Betula sp.)*	1	45	0.5	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	Semi Mature	Dead	Good	Dead	_ Tree removed.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Diseases present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client.	YES	_ Tree removed as recommended.	No Action	Not Applicable
Tree	482	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	1	20	15	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	<10 years	_ Moderate deadwood 25-100 mm diameter. _ Thinning crown. _ Tip dieback.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	Road Footpath - Public highway	NO	_ Remove tree to ground level.	30-Jul-2025 (1 Year)	Not Applicable

Job Ref:	1947	Survey Date:	30 July 2024	Surveyor:	Gary Marsden	Site Address:	The Grange Estate	VTA site survey	GM TREE CONSULTANTS

Type	Ref.	Species	Number of stems	Stem diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Height	Spread	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Survey Notes	Fungus	Pests and Diseases	Description	Is RISK 'ALARP' As Low As Reasonably Practicable	Recommendations	Timescale for recomended works	Re-inspect within
Tree	483	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	1	40	7	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Semi Mature	Dead	Collapsing	Dead	_ Dead.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	Ash Dieback Infection Level 4: 75% to 100%	Owned by the client. Target # - Road	NO	_ Remove tree to ground level.	30-Jan-2025 (6 Months)	Not Applicable
Stump	484	Holly *(Ilex sp.)*	1	20	0.5	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	Dead	Dead	Good	Dead	_ Tree removed.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Diseases present at the time of inspection	Owned by the client. Target # - Open Space	YES	_ Tree removed as recommended.	No Action	Not Applicable
Tree	485	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	1	40	20	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	<10 years	_ Minor deadwood <25 mm diameter. _ Tip dieback.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Owned by the client. Target # - Footpath - highway Target # - Dwelling Target # - Garden Target # - Parking / driveway Target # - Open Space	YES	_ Re-inspect / monitor.	30-Jul-2026 (2 Years)	2 Years
Tree	486	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	1	50	20	N:10 E:10 S:10 W:10	Mature	Fair	Fair	<10 years	_ Restricted Rooting Volume. _ Moderate deadwood 25-100 mm diameter. _ Suppressed canopy. _ Canopy unbalanced. _ Poor form. _ Crown dieback. _ Thinning crown. _ Tip dieback.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	Owned by the client. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway	NO	_ Remove tree to ground level.	30-Jan-2025 (6 Months)	Not Applicable

Job Ref:	1947	Survey Date:	30 July 2024					Surveyor:	Gary Marsden	Site Address:	The Grange Estate		VTA site survey			
Type	Ref.	Species	Number of stems	Stem diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Height	Spread	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	Survey Notes	Fungus	Pests and Diseases	Description	Is RISK 'ALARP' As Low As Reasonably Practicable	Recommendations	Timescale for recomended works	Re-inspect within
Tree	487	Ash *(Fraxinus sp.)*	1	30	20	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	<10 years	_ Restricted Rooting Volume. _ Thinning crown. _ Tip dieback.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	Owned by the client. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway	NO	_ Remove tree to ground level.	30-Jan-2025 (6 Months)	Not Applicable
Tree	488	Beech *(Fegus sp.)*	1	60	20	N:14 E:14 S:14 W:14	Mature	Fair	Fair	20+ Years	_ Restricted Rooting Volume. _ Bark damage _ Leaning stem XX (degrees). _ Moderate deadwood 25-100 mm diameter. _ Suppressed canopy. _ Canopy unbalanced. _ Tip dieback.	No significant visible fungus present at the time of inspection	No significant visible Pests or Diseases present at the time of inspection	Owned by neighbour. Target # - Road Target # - Footpath - highway	YES	_ Remove dead wood / crown clean.	30-Jul-2025 (1 Year)	2 Years

GMTREE CONSULTANTS

BS 5837 Surveys

Arboricultural Impact Assessments

Arboricultural Method Statements

Site Supervision

Visual Tree Assessments

QTRA Assessments

Expert Witness Reports

L.O.L.E.R Thorough Equipment Inspections

Mortgage Reports

TPO applications and advice

APPENDIX 'B'

- Tree location plan with corresponding tree numbers to aid identification.

- Inserted tree schedule showing all surveyed trees with comments and recommendations.