Tree Condition Report

GMTREE CONSULTANTS

Location of property surveyed:

Crow Trees Barn, Chatburn

Arboricultural report for:

Peter Baker

Date of site survey:

23/05/2023

Date of report:

24/05/2023

Job Ref: 1779

[redacted]
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

[redacted]

Tel: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]
Web:
Registered in England and Wales – CRN: 07548009

[redacted]

[redacted] **FDSc Arb M.Arbor.A**
Professional Member - Arboricultural Association (AA)
Professional Member - Consulting Arborist Society (CAS)

Table of Contents

Introduction

1. Qualifications and experience

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

I am instructed by Peter Baker (referred to as the 'client' from here on) to inspect the Mature tree located at the far end of the garden at Crow Trees Barn, Chatburn, 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 current 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 (if required due to the findings of the inspection).

3. Relevant background information

This tree was previously inspected by me on 30/01/2023 report ref: 1749.

At the time of inspection, a large fungal bracket was found at the base of the tree, but the tree was not in leaf due to the time of year. I recommended that a follow up inspection was carried out when the tree should be in full leaf to get a fuller assessment of the trees condition as retention of this prominent tree was the preferred option if the risk was acceptable.

4. Documents and information provided

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

This report is only concerned with the Sycamore tree at the far end of the garden. It takes no account of any trees outside this remit or any building structural issues. It includes a preliminary assessment based on the site visit and any documents provided, listed in section 3 and 4 above.

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

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.

Site plan/s showing the tree location and any relevant details can be found in Appendix 'B'.

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

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 the purpose of 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

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

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

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

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

I carried out an unaccompanied site survey on 23/05/2023. All my visual observations were from ground level. An assessment was carried out using a Resistograph PD 400 to help determine the internal qualities of the tree. All dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated. 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. Identification and location of the trees

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. Systematic method of assessment

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

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.

The methodology employed in the assessment of trees undertaken by GM Tree Consultants 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.

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.

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

16. Tree assessment

The assessment is broken down into the primary elements of the tree where they are assessed individually with findings assessed as to the implication for the tree as a whole:

Owner (if known)	Peter Baker
Tree no (if applicable)	T194
Species	Sycamore

Size category	Large							
Age class	Mature							
Height	20+ meters							
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)	100+ cm (1.5m above ground level)							
Crown Spread	North	8 m	South	8 m	East	8 m	West	8 m
Canopy clearance above ground level	5+ meters							
Location of tree	Far end of grassed garden							
Root system assessment	Large Ganoderma fungal brackets found at base of tree.							
Buttress assessment	Large Ganoderma fungal brackets found at base of tree.							
Stem assessment	Visually no defects externally but decay detected internally from resistograph test.							
Scaffold and secondary branches assessment	No significant visual defects.							
Twigs, buds, and leaves assessment	the tree has developed a full canopy of leaves that does not have any areas of defoliation. Leaf size, shape, and colour or all normal.							
Advanced decay detection (if applicable)	I have carried out a resistor graph test in 12 locations around the base of the tree near the fungal brackets and extending to 3 m above ground level. These locations have been tagged with temporary numbered identifications markers to show specifically where the drill testing has been carried out. The findings are that's around the base of the stem there is extensive internal decay, and this decay has expanded through the centre of the stem rising to at least 3m in height where marker 12 is located.							
Overall Physiological condition	Good							
Overall Structural condition	Poor – due to internal dysfunction / decay.							
Remaining Safe contribution (years)	<10 years							
Retention quality (BS5837 rating)	U							
Targets within falling distance of tree	Garden / Public Footpath / Road							

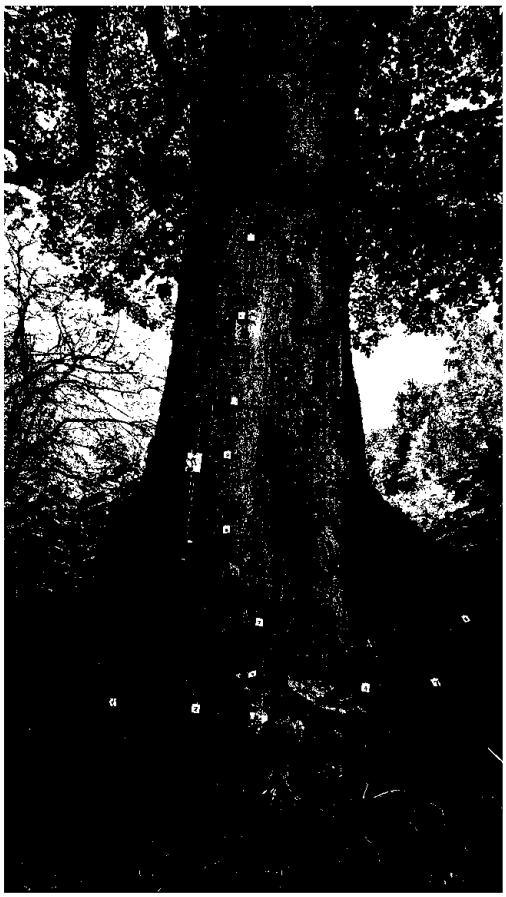
Overall risk imposed from tree in relation to identified defects	High
Recommendations	From these findings it is my recommendation that the tree is removed to ground level on the grounds of safety due to the proximity of the main road as the tree is within falling distance. It is recommended is that the tree is removed within the next 6 months before any potential storm events occur during the coming autumn / wintertime.
Overall risk imposed from tree after recommended works undertaken	Low
Timescale for action	Within 6 months of writing this report.
Review period	Not applicable for this tree due to removal.
Additional comments	Remaining trees on site should have continued assessments every 2 – 3 years.

17. Photos

Base of tree with 2m pole for scale.

Tree showing 12x numbered tags where resistograph test drills were carried out.

Pole is 2m tall for scale.



Close up of Ganoderma brackets at base of tree.

Recommendations

18. Present requirements:

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 in a priority scale and should be carried out within the time scale indicated.

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.

The recommendations can be found in the survey table in Section 16.

REASONING: Proactive intervention rather than reactive to failure

Other Considerations

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

<u>At the time of writing this report it</u> 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.

20. Local authority details

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

21. Correspondence with local arboricultural / planning officer

There is no significant correspondence that needs documenting into this report

22. Tree works

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.

23. Implementation of works

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:	www.trees.org.uk/contractors.htm
Fax:	+44 (0)1242 577766

24. Local Arboricultural Contractors

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

25. Safety

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.

26. Statutory wildlife obligations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents and
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111176573 ,
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.

27. Future considerations

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'

Brief details of qualifications and experience of [redacted]

Qualifications:

- National Certificate in Arboriculture
- Foundation Degree in Science - Arboriculture
- BTEC Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture
- Certified Expert Witness by Cardiff Law School / Bond Solon
- LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Award

Practical experience:

After qualifying at NC level in arboriculture I gained full time employment with [redacted] Borough Council as an Arborist / Climber (September 1998) where I gained a wide range of practical Arboricultural experience ranging from pruning, dismantling and planting.

In January 2004 I was promoted to Team Leader Arborist where I developed my skills in Arboriculture, leadership, organisation and prioritising workloads.

In August 2005 I was promoted to 'Arboricultural Officer' this job involves:
Health and Safety of all Arboricultural aspects
Inspection and scheduling of tree complaints
Tree surveys and report writing
Staff management

In July 2008 I s[redacted]tree consultancy company – GM Tree Consultants – which I am constantly developing and evolving.

Continuing professional development:

As a conscious effort to stay in touch with the progression in modern techniques and practices in the arboricultural industry, I attend seminars, receive regular arboricultural literature and maintain membership of professional bodies, examples of which are listed below:

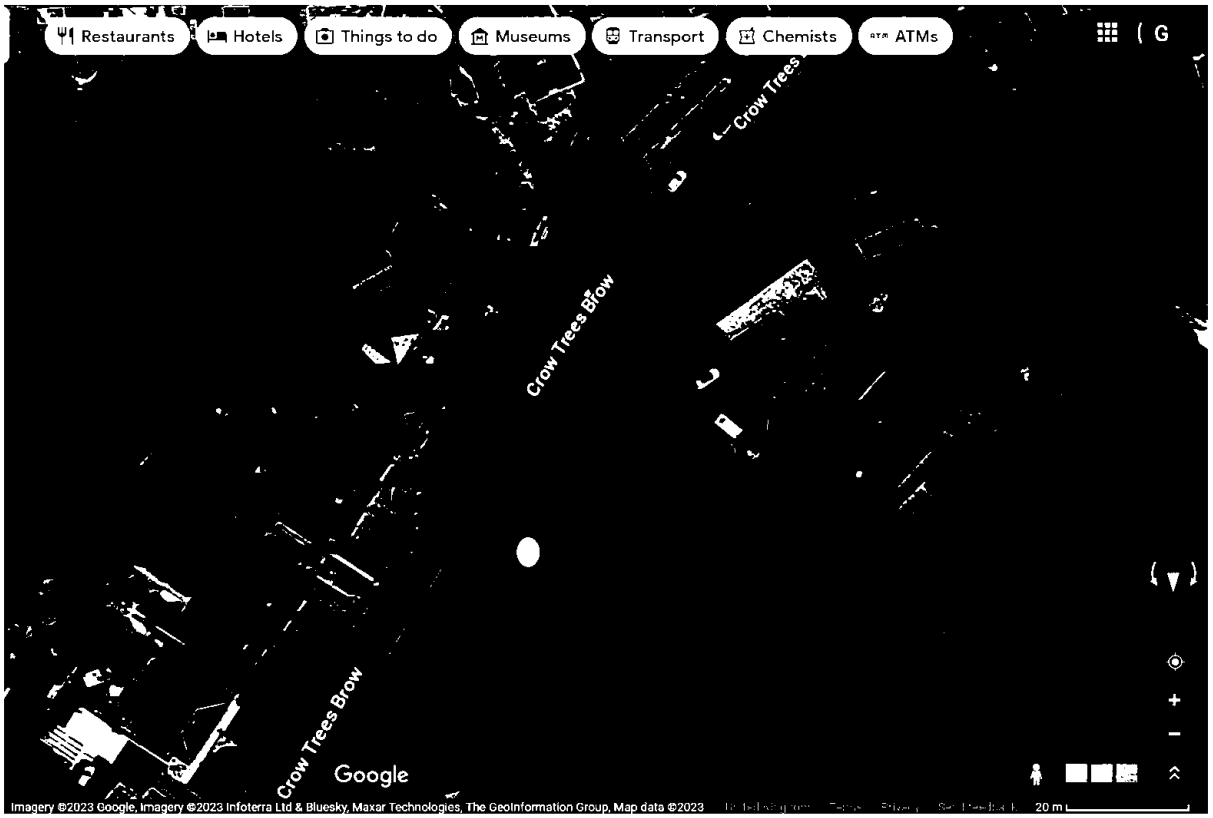
- Arboricultural Association Professional Member since November 2006
- Professional Member of the Consulting Arborist Society since May 2009
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment licensed user since October 2008
- Attendance of Arboricultural Association annual conferences
- Attendance of specialist short courses in relation to specific fields in arboriculture including: Tree Preservation Orders, Subsidence and mortgage reports, Planning legislation and Tree inspection methods and skills.
- Accredited as an Expert Witness by Cardiff University Law School / Bond Solon since December 2011

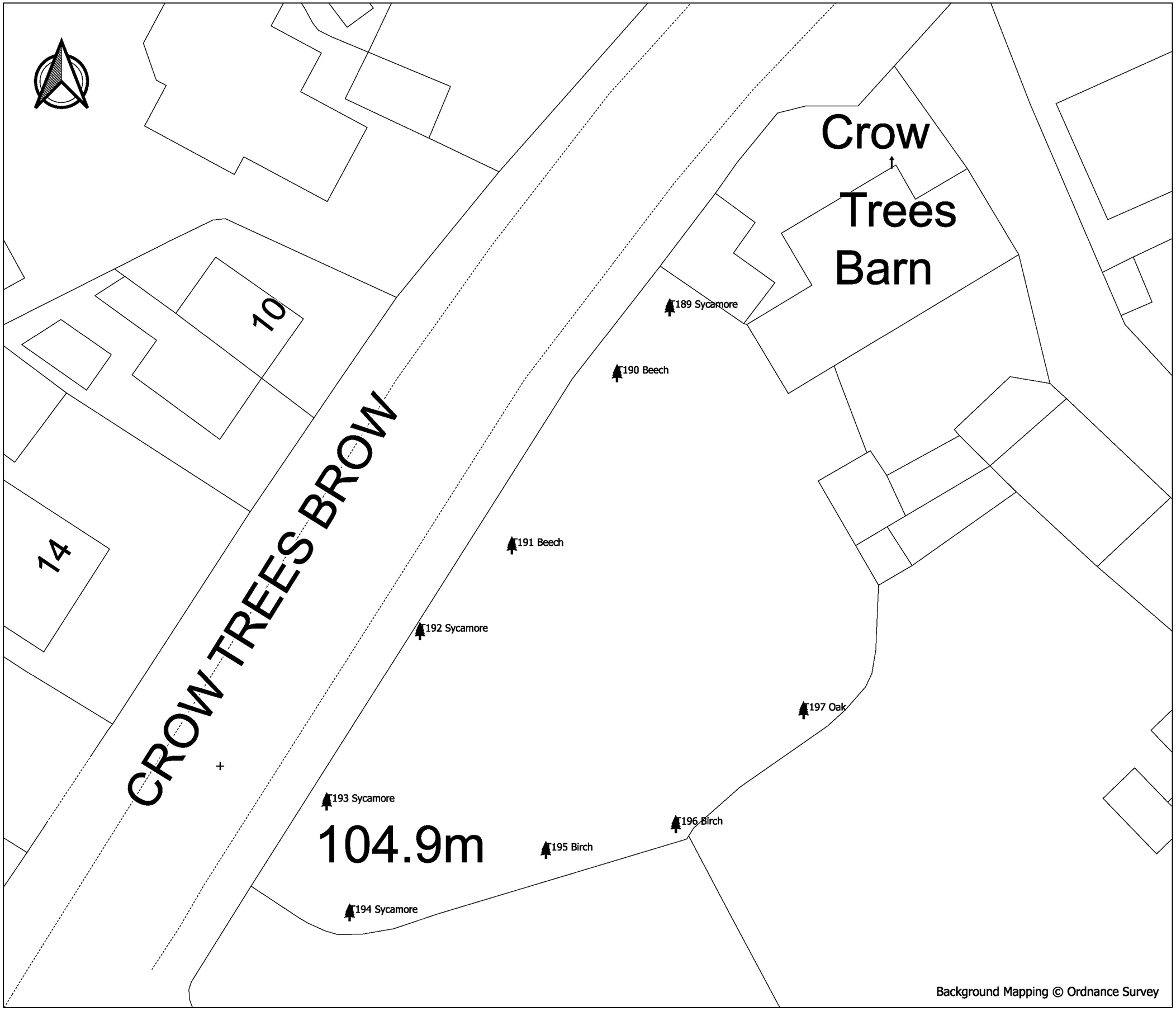
A detailed breakdown of qualifications and continued professional development training is available; please contact me directly for this information if requested.

APPENDIX 'B'

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

- Location map from original report ref:1749 - inserted





TREE LOCATION PLAN

LEGEND:	- Location - - Ref Number - - Species -
CLIENT DETAILS:	Peter Baker
SITE ADDRESS:	Crow Trees Barn, Crow Trees Brow, Chatburn, Clitheroe, Lancs BB7 4AA
PROJECT:	VTA Site Survey
JOB REFERENCE:	1749
FIGURE REFERENCE:	1749/VTA/2023
DRAWN BY:	Gary Marsden
SCALE BAR:	1:250
PAPER SIZE:	A3
DATE OF DRAWING:	7th Feb 2023

The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monocrome copy should not be relied upon

[redacted]

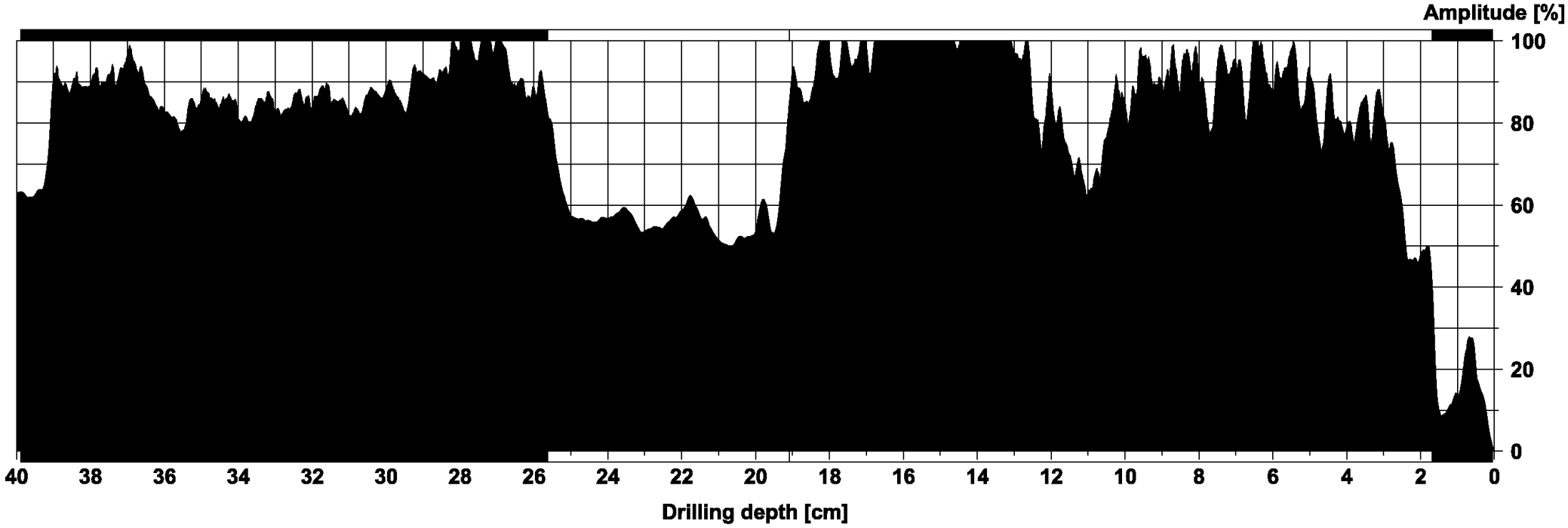
GMTREE CONSULTANTS

APPENDIX 'D'

- **Resistograph results – inserted.**

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 1	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-1	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 40,00 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 140/254	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:06:04	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 200 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

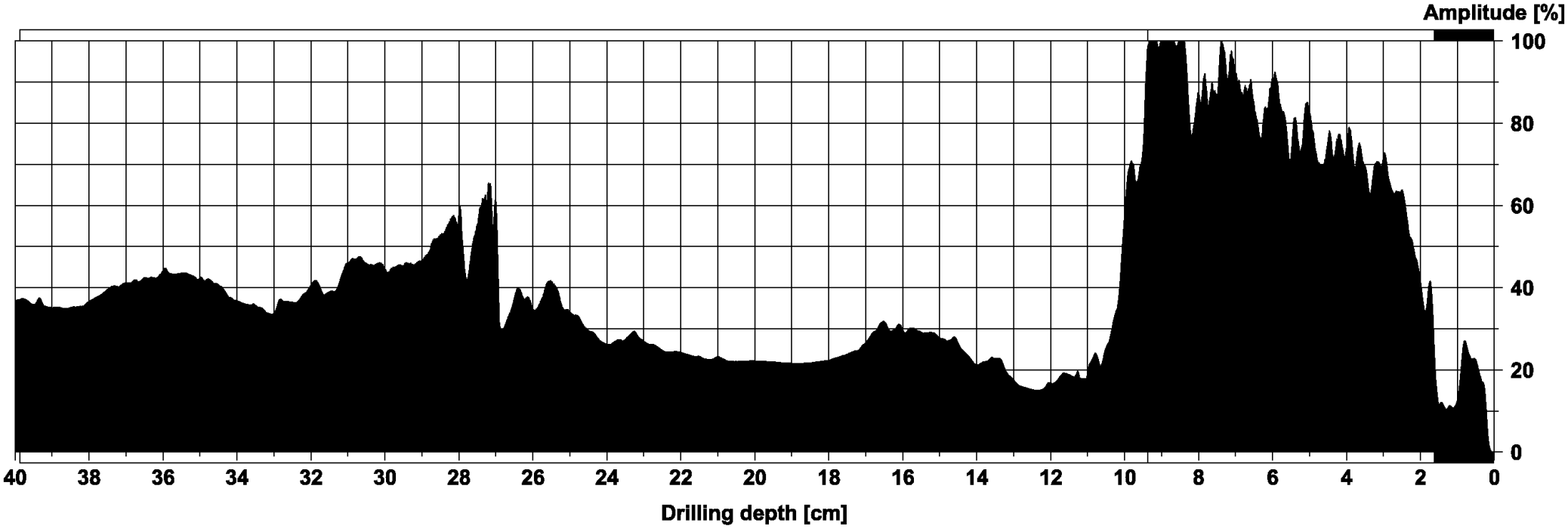
From	0,1 cm	**to**	1,7 cm	:	Bark
From	1,7 cm	**to**	19,1 cm	:	structural wood
From	19,1 cm	**to**	25,6 cm	:	dysfunctional wood
From	25,6 cm	**to**	39,0 cm	:	structural wood
From	39,0 cm	**to**	39,9 cm	:	dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 1

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 2	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-2	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 40,00 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 132/266	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:06:48	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 200 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

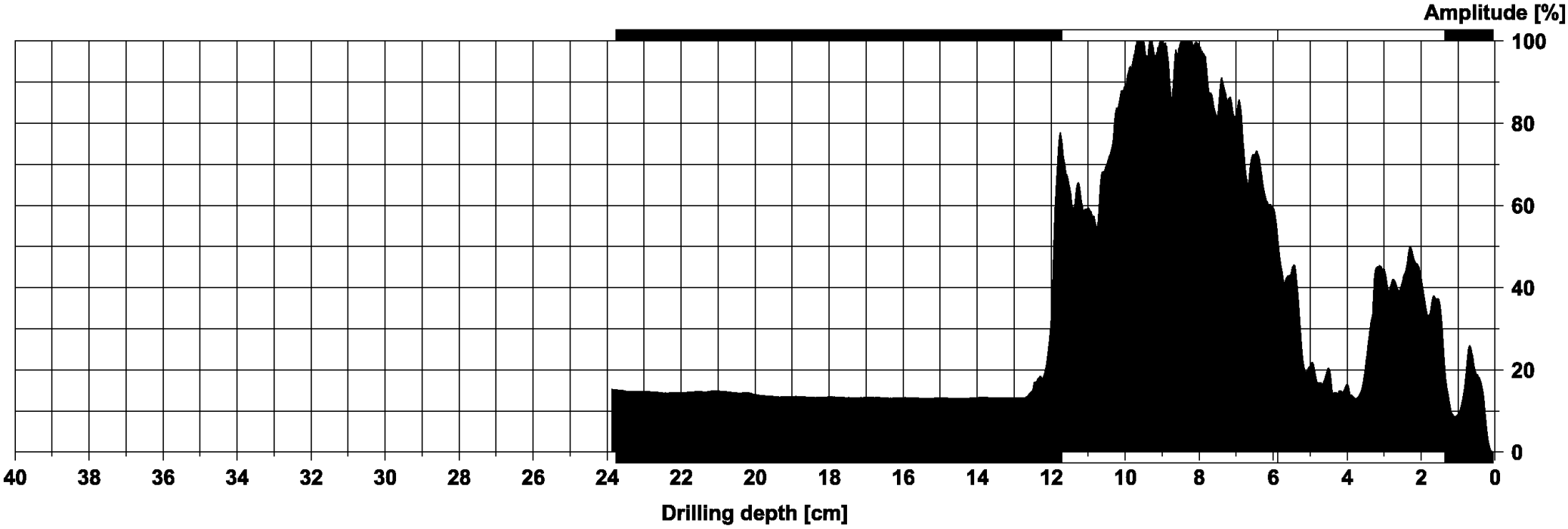
■	**From** 0,0 cm	**to**	1,6 cm	:	Bark
□	**From** 1,6 cm	**to**	9,4 cm	:	structural wood
□	**From** 9,4 cm	**to**	39,9 cm	:	dysfunctional wood
□	**From** 0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
□	**From** 0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
□	**From** 0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 2

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 3	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-3	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 23,87 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 128/262	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:07:27	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 200 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

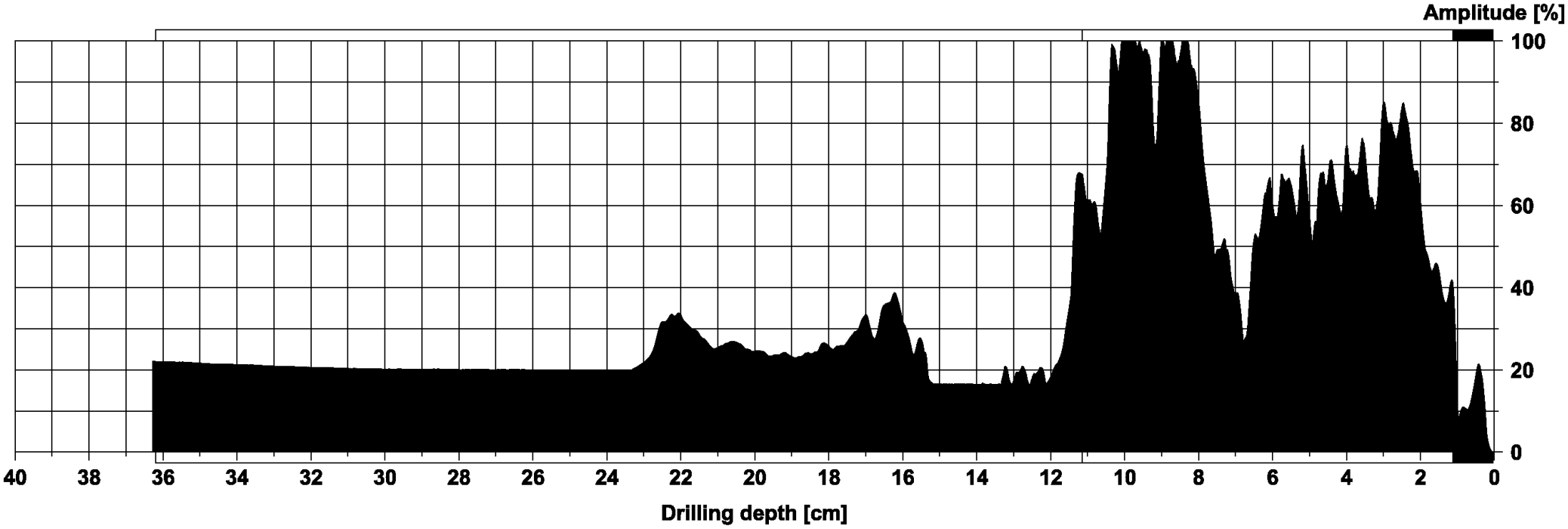
From	0,1 cm	**to**	1,4 cm	:	Bark
From	1,4 cm	**to**	5,9 cm	:	dysfunctional wood
From	5,9 cm	**to**	11,7 cm	:	structural wood
From	11,7 cm	**to**	23,8 cm	:	dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 3

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 4	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-4	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 36,28 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 131/258	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:07:57	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 200 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

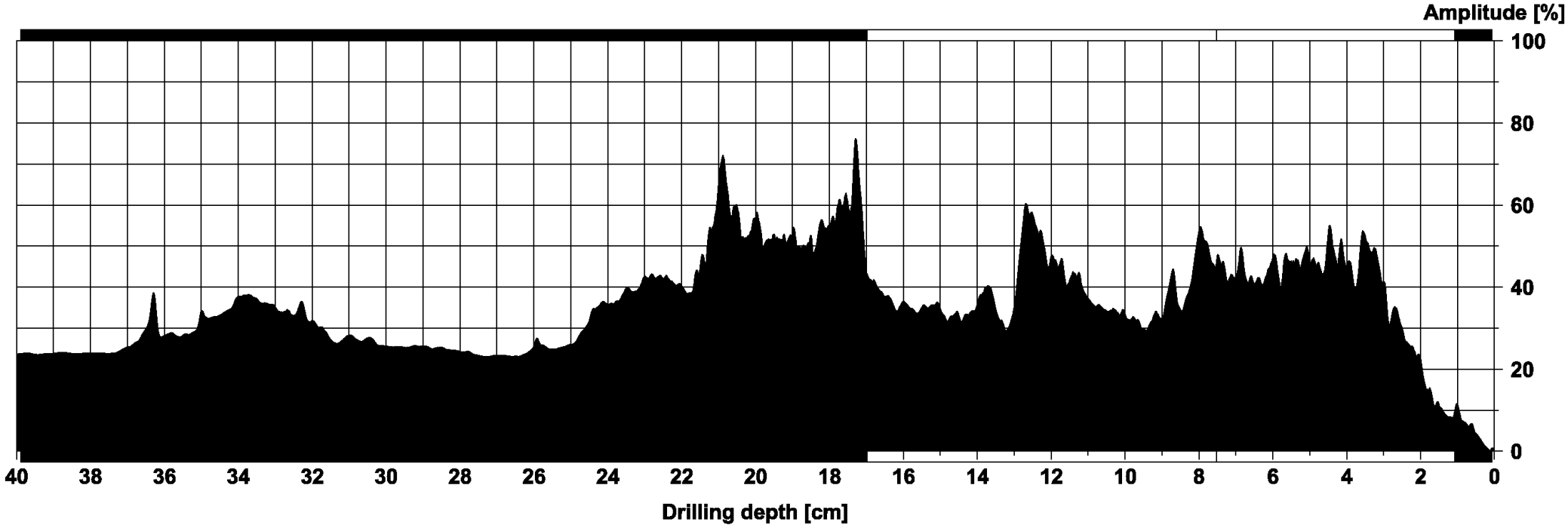
From	0,0 cm	**to**	1,1 cm	:	Bark
From	1,1 cm	**to**	11,1 cm	:	structural wood
From	11,1 cm	**to**	36,2 cm	:	dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 4

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 6	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-5	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 40,00 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 90/282	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:08:56	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 100 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

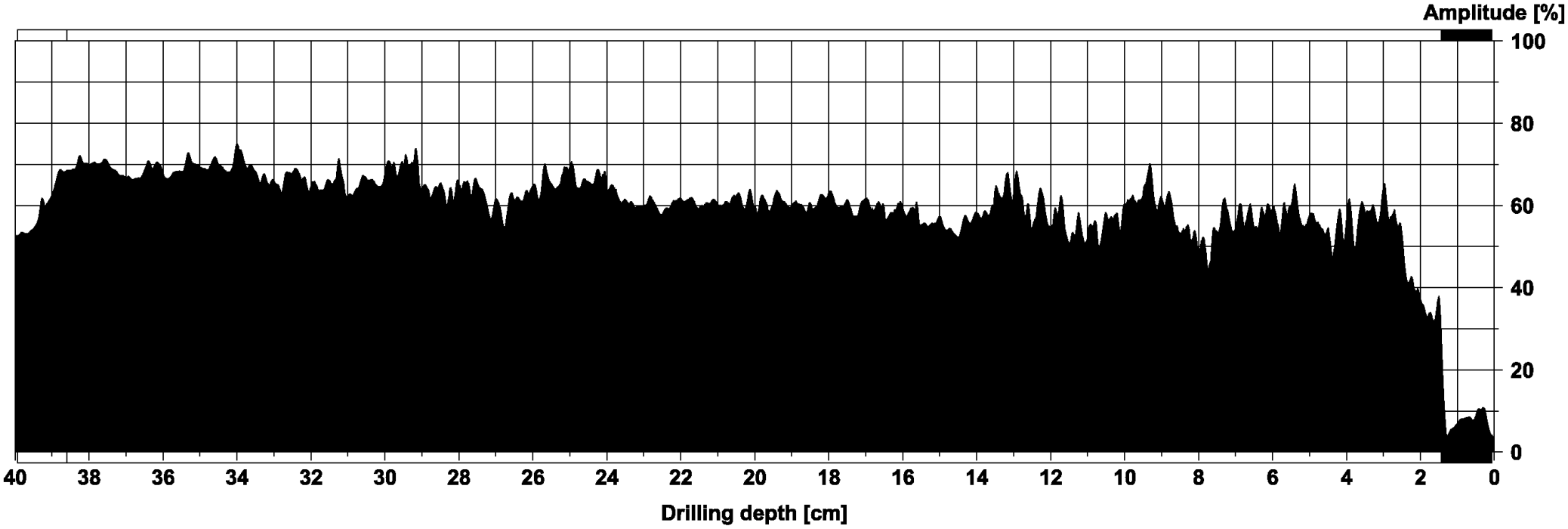
From	0,1 cm	**to**	1,1 cm	:	Bark
From	1,1 cm	**to**	7,5 cm	:	structural wood
From	7,5 cm	**to**	17,0 cm	:	dysfundtional area
From	17,0 cm	**to**	21,1 cm	:	structural wood
From	21,1 cm	**to**	39,9 cm	:	dysfundtional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

drill area 5

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 7	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-6	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 40,00 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 99/284	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:09:48	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 100 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

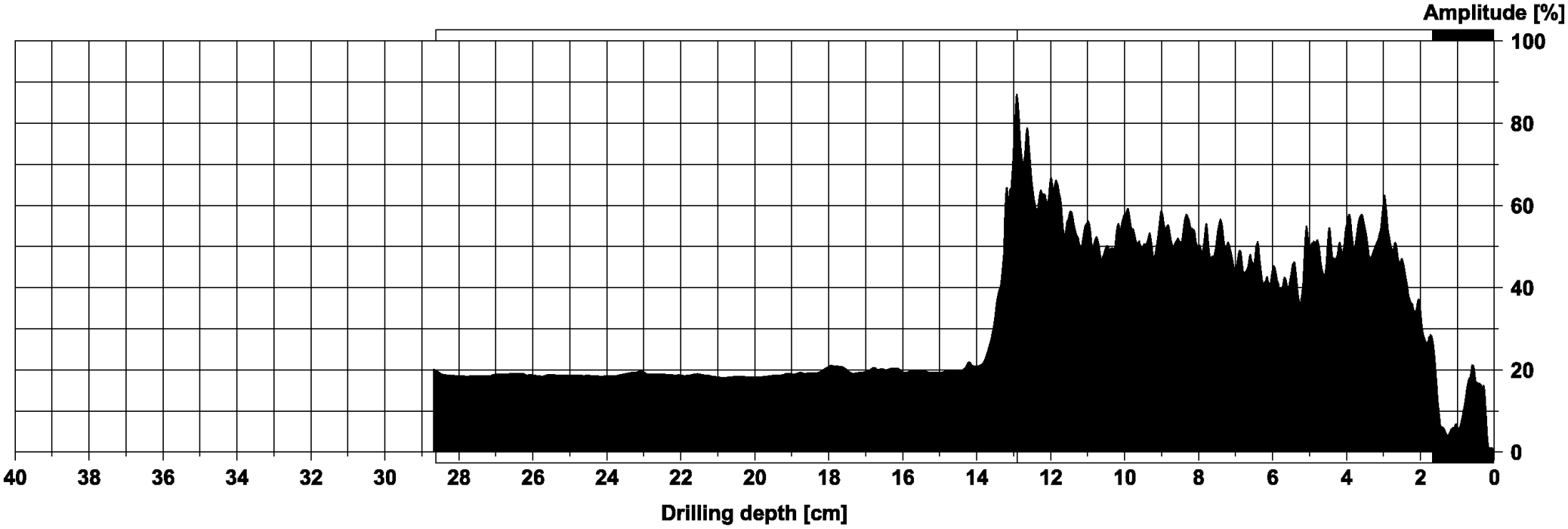
From	0,1 cm	**to**	1,4 cm	:	Bark
From	1,4 cm	**to**	38,6 cm	:	Structural wood
From	38,6 cm	**to**	39,9 cm	:	Dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 6

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 8	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-7	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 28,69 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 93/275	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:10:39	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 100 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

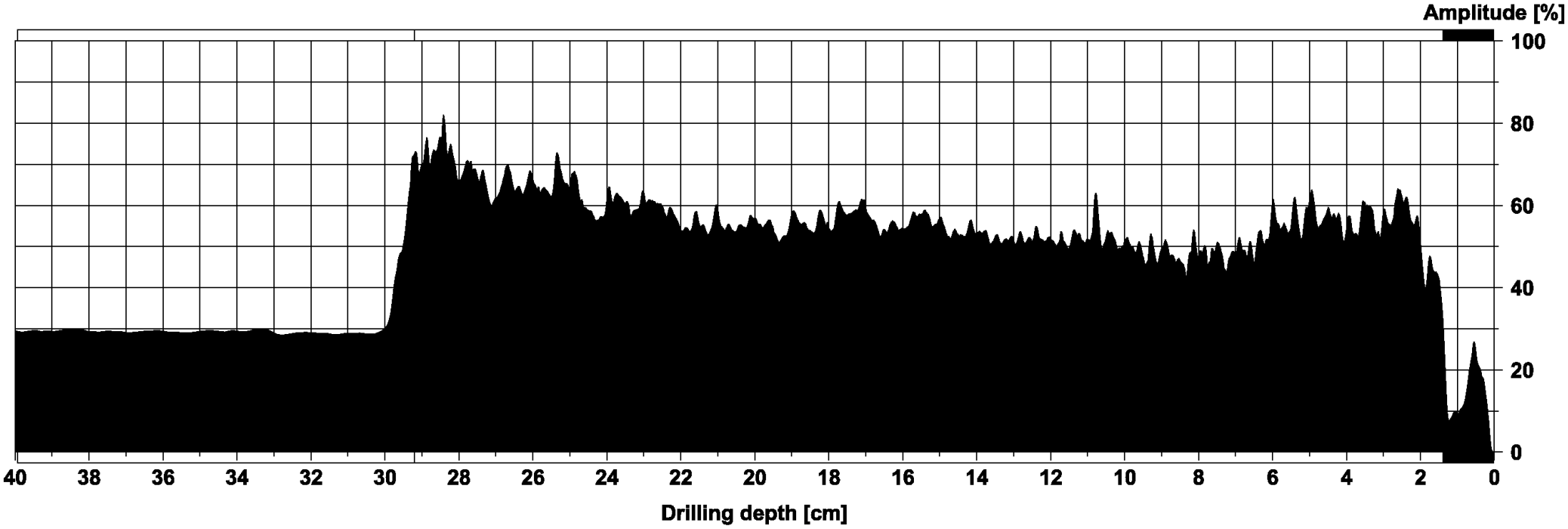
■	**From**	0,0 cm	**to**	1,7 cm	: Bark
□	**From**	1,7 cm	**to**	12,9 cm	: Structural wood
□	**From**	12,9 cm	**to**	28,6 cm	: dysfunctional area
□	**From**	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:
□	**From**	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:
□	**From**	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:

Comment

Drill area 7

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 9	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-8	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 40,00 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 97/281	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:11:24	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 100 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

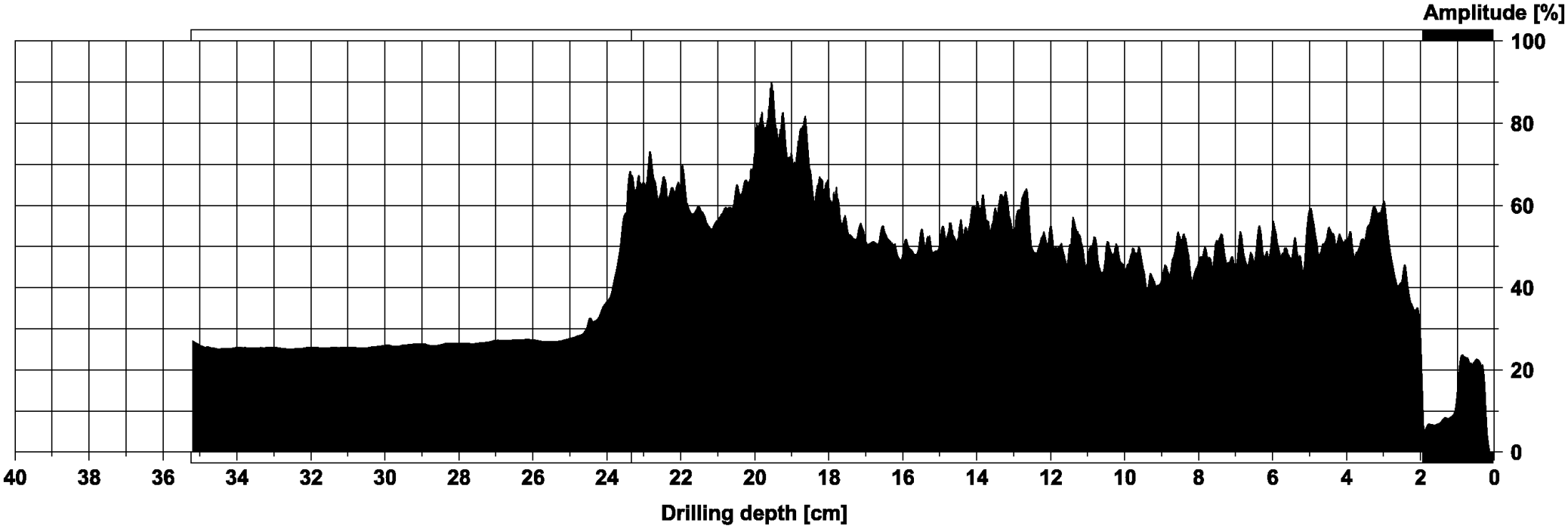
From	0,0 cm	**to**	1,4 cm	:	Bark
From	1,4 cm	**to**	29,2 cm	:	Structural wood
From	29,2 cm	**to**	39,9 cm	:	dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 8

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 10	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-9	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 35,20 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 112/299	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:12:58	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 100 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

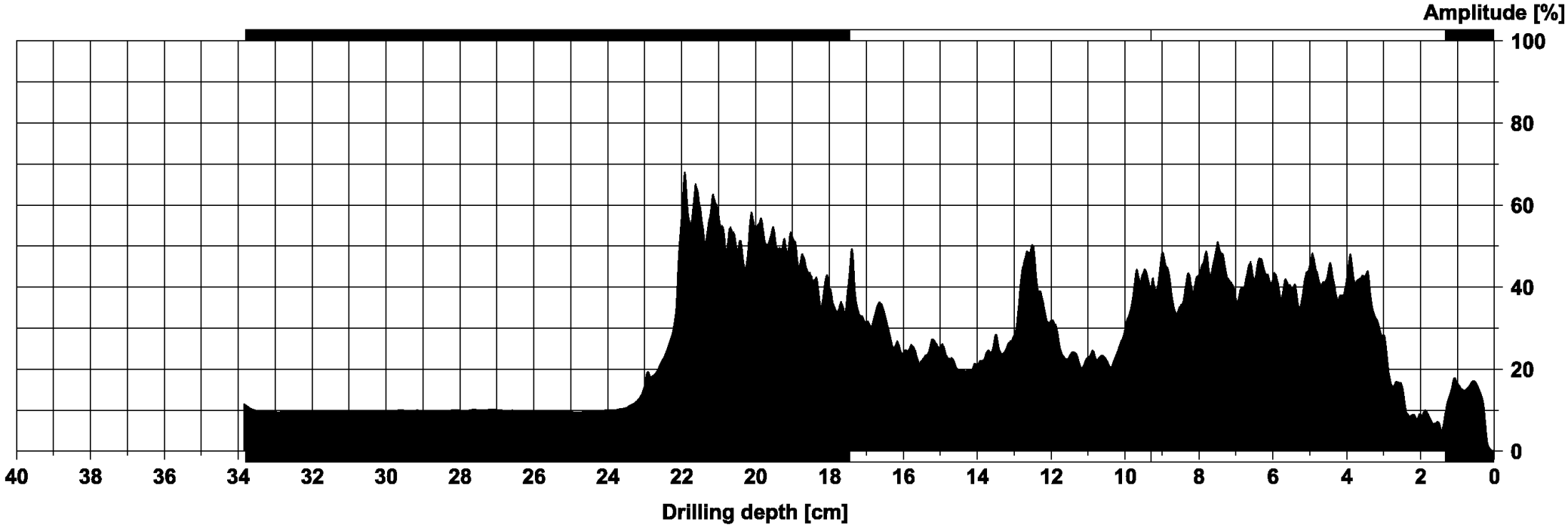
From	0,0 cm	**to**	1,9 cm	:	Bark
From	1,9 cm	**to**	23,3 cm	:	Structural wood
From	23,3 cm	**to**	35,2 cm	:	dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 9

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 12	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-10	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 33,84 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 102/299	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:14:50	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 100 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

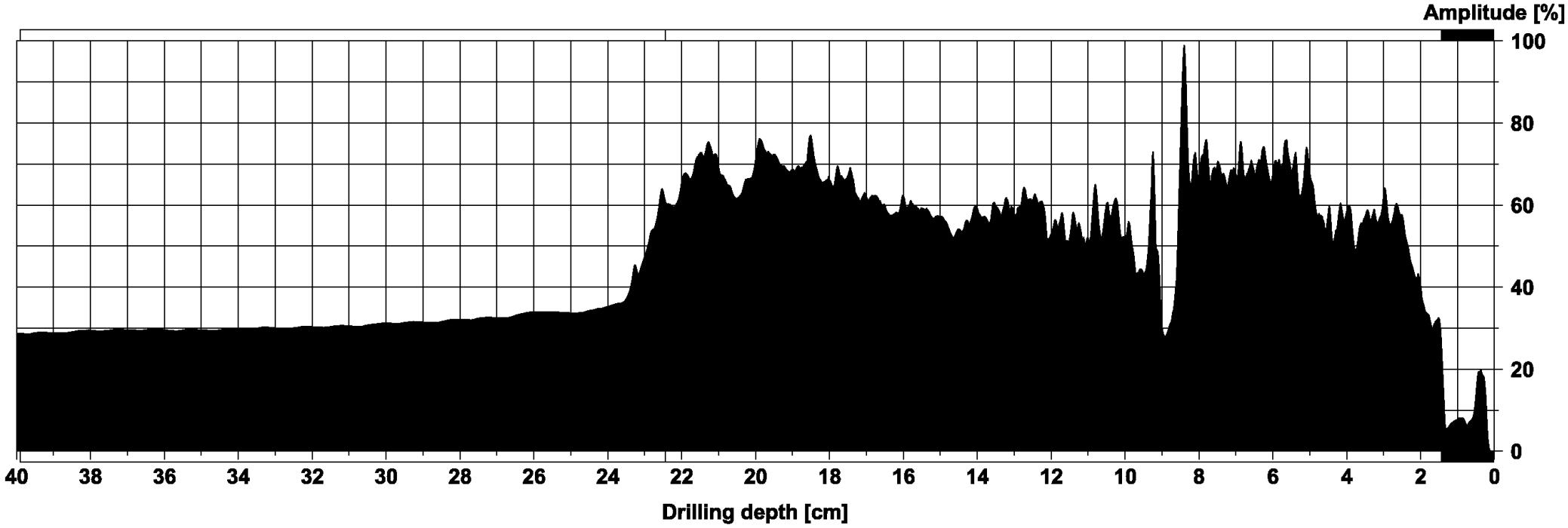
From	0,0 cm	**to**	1,3 cm	:	Bark
From	1,3 cm	**to**	9,3 cm	:	structural wood
From	9,3 cm	**to**	17,5 cm	:	dysfunctional area
From	17,5 cm	**to**	22,0 cm	:	structural wood
From	22,0 cm	**to**	33,8 cm	:	dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 10

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 14	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-11	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 40,00 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 114/255	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:27:16	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 100 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

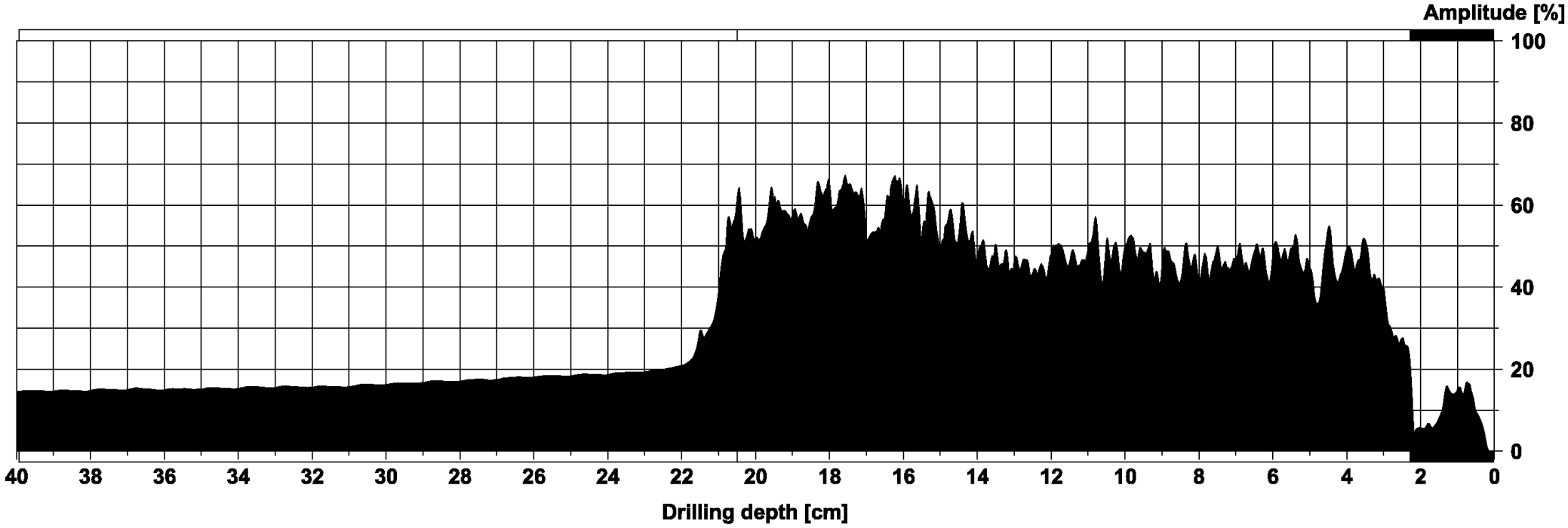
From	0,0 cm	**to**	1,4 cm	:	bark
From	1,4 cm	**to**	22,4 cm	:	structural wood
From	22,4 cm	**to**	39,9 cm	:	dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 11

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 15	**Needle speed**	: 2500 r/min	**Diameter**	:
ID number	: T1-SYC-12	**Needle state**	: ---	**Level**	:
Drilling depth	: 40,00 cm	**Tilt**	: ---	**Direction**	:
Date	: 01.01.2001	**Offset**	: 112/257	**Species**	:
Time	: 00:28:23	**Avg. curve**	: off	**Location**	:
Feed speed	: 100 cm/min			**Name**	:



Assessment

From	0,0 cm	**to**	2,3 cm	:	bark
From	2,3 cm	**to**	20,5 cm	:	structural wood
From	20,5 cm	**to**	39,9 cm	:	Dysfunctional area
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	
From	0,0 cm	**to**	0,0 cm	:	

Comment

Drill area 12

BS 5837 Planning Surveys

Arboricultural Impact Assessments

Arboricultural Method Statements

Site Supervision

Tree Condition Reports

Visual Tree Assessments

QTRA Assessments

Expert Witness Reports

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

Mortgage Reports

TPO applications and advice