

Resistograph Tree Report

For

Vivid Housing Limited



At

Rear of 22-34

Swanmore Road,

Leigh Park,

Hampshire,

PO9 4LW



A trading name of RG Consultancy Ltd

**Prepared by
Richard Daubeney Our Ref 0624-RD
12th of June 2024**

1.0 Introduction.

- 1.1 Ruskins Tree Consultancy have been instructed by Vivid Housing Limited to undertake resistograph decay detection to English Oaks T3172, T3173, T3174, T3177, T3178, T3179 trees growing at Swanmore Road, Leigh Park. The Resistograph inspections was undertaken by Richard Daubeney who visited the site on 12/06/24.

2.0 The Benefits of Trees

- 2.1 Trees have many benefits are integral to natural ecosystems, providing a wide range of related benefits to humankind (ecosystem services), including mitigating the harmful effects of climate change. Trees are an important part of the economy, providing timber and non-timber forest products.
- 2.2 With urban trees these benefits can often be amplified with trees contributing to the landscape and character of an area, creating a sense of place with mature trees providing a link to the past. They help reduce the impacts of extreme weather by providing shade and intercepting rainfall, help reduce air pollution by removing particulates, help absorb CO₂ whilst providing habitat for wildlife and associated bio-diversity benefits.
- 2.3 Trees can also contribute to society by having a positive impact on health, reducing anti-social behaviour and having a positive impact on the quality and value of the built environment.
- 2.4 Their importance is recognised in national and local government policies, and many non- governmental organisations have policies dedicated to conserving trees and their biodiversity.

3.0 The risks from trees

- 3.1 The risk, per tree, of causing fatality is around one in 150 million for all trees in Britain or one in 10 million for those trees in, or adjacent to areas of public use. This is clearly significantly less than the 1 in 1 million thresholds that the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) considers 'broadly acceptable', within the Tolerability of Risk Framework.
- 3.2 The HSE have developed the Tolerability of Risk Framework which has been incorporated into the National Tree Safety Group (NTSG) guidance. Risks above 1/10,000 per annum are generally considered unacceptable when placed on the public. Risks between 1/10,000 and 1/1,000,000 per annum are tolerable, but consideration should be given to managing them 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP), where it is cost effective to do so.
- 3.3 This risk therefore represents an extremely small proportion of the background risk that we commonly accept in our everyday lives, and the ongoing removal and general management of trees is probably the most important factor in keeping this figure at such a low level. However, there can be pressure to remove trees because of a perception of risk, which may be much greater than any actual risk a tree poses.
- 3.4 Trees are growing dynamic structures. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

4.0 Statutory Protection of Trees.

- 4.1 We have been informed that there is Tree Preservation Orders (TPO 1370) and no Conservation Area protection relating to the English oak trees T3172, T3173, T3174, T3177, T3178, T3179 at this site for Havant Borough Council.
- 4.2 Before any tree works are carried out the presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Area status should be established with the Local Planning Authority and permission obtained from the tree owners if required.
- 4.3 All tree works should be carried out by qualified, trained and fully insured operators in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 'Recommendations for Tree Works'.

5.0 Tree Inspections

- 5.1 To maintain trees in a reasonable condition and reduce the risk of personal injury to acceptable levels trees should be inspected by a suitably trained and competent person using the Basic or Professional Level tree surveying methodology, which can be undertaken by an arboriculturist as set out by LANTRA utilising visual tree assessment (VTA) methodology (Lonsdale 1999).
- 5.2 Where the visual tree assessment finds features that merit further inspection then the trees should be inspected using appropriate methodology. This might range from climbing inspections, root collar excavations to use of Resistograph and/or tomographs to help determine the structural integrity of the wood within the tree. For the trees at this site our VTA identified issues that we considered should be assessed by use of a resistograph.
- 5.3 T3172 English oak tree, following the testing carried out to the tree, the results show that there is major hollowing within the central area of stem, however, reading 3 and 4 showed some moderate areas of live sound wood still present. The tree has fruiting body *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Chicken of the Woods) located on the stem to the East side at 20cm above ground level. The fungus is known for stem hollowing and can lead to brittle fracture. The tree has been heavily pollarded, resulting a significantly reduced stem, this in turn is reducing the risk to the immediate area. However, the tree has put on significant dense regrowth throughout, likely a response growth since the pollard was carried out.
- 5.4 T3173 English oak tree following the testing carried out to the tree. This was found to have advanced decay within the stem, the presence of Fruiting body *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Chicken of the Woods) was noted to the West side of the stem, this is likely linked to the internal decay present within the stem. The stem has significant hollowing similar to T3172, with minimal residual wood remaining. However again similar to T3172, T3173 has dense coverage of regrowth formed all round. The tree has been historically and heavily pollarded, which in turn has reduced the risk to the immediate area of the tree.

- 5.5 Following the resistograph testing of T3174, it is noted that there is column of decay and cavity within the central area and towards the North and West sides, which in turn link with the external wounds to the stem. Since the last testing was done on this tree, the decay present within the stem has not deteriorated significantly. The remaining sound live wood is moderate within the stem. The tree has had a reduction to the crown following the previous testing on this tree, which has shown to have good coverage of regrowth formed from the previous pruning points.
- 5.6 T3177 Mature English oak is twin stemmed at ground level. Both stems have large basal wounds to the West side, the Stem to the South has extensive column of decay, this is linked to the basal wound to the West following the testing. The tree has been previously tested and the tree was crown reduced as a result. The secondary stem to the North side, this was also tested and found that although there is a large basal wound to the West, the remaining stem surrounding the wound was found to have sufficient sound live wood present, with good areas of reaction wood noted within the readings. The tree is currently shown to have an unbalanced crown, with noticeable extensive stem leading out to the East side. The stem to the North has noticeable bleeding to the East side, this is likely to be considered bacteria related, however this is not significant at this stage, but will need to be monitored as part of the next inspection.
- 5.7 The results of the testing of T3178 English oak tree show that there is advanced decay present within the stem, as shown with readings 2 and 3, the decay is linked to the cavity based to the South side at 1.13m above ground level. The tree previously has been tested and the current results show moderate live sound wood remaining surrounding the cavity. The tree has previously been reduced in height.
- 5.8 Based on the testing of T3179 Mature English oak tree, the results concluded were focused on the secondary stem to the West side above the main union, multiple cavities were noted on this stem with the main cavity at 2.5m with advanced decay noted. The testing showed moderate sound wood present within this stem, the decay is linked to the large, exposed cavity. The stem has grown out laterally to the Northwest side, which in turn has put increased pressure around the cavity areas on the stem. The remaining other large stem to East side and below the main union showed minor decay is present, the stem to the East is heavily weighted due to the formation of the two canopies growing together.

6.0 Conclusion

- 6.1 Following the results of T3172, T3173, T3174, T3177, T3178, T3179 English oak trees mentioned within this report, we now provide our conclusions.
- 6.2 The testing to T3172 English oak tree has shown that there is a significant hollowing present within the stem, however with there are areas of sound wood present within the heavily reduced stem, including the noted fruiting body of *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Chicken of the Woods) located within the cavity. The risks have been reduced due to the historic pollard. Therefore, based on this information, and targets such as buildings, public footpath all within striking distance of tree, we advise that the tree is repollarded with removal of all

growth. Once completed, this can then be continually managed as a low pollard and monitored again as part of the next inspection to ensure no change to health or condition.

- 6.3 The testing to T3173 English oak tree highlights significant hollowing within the stem and including the fruiting body of *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Chicken of the Woods) attached to the stem cavity area. As the tree has produced significant regrowth, and with target area of car park and public footpath within striking distance of tree. It is recommended a repollard is carried out to 5m above ground level. This will ensure that the tree has no further additional pressure added to the lower section of the stem and rooting area. This can then be monitored as part of next inspection to ensure there is no change to health and condition.
- 6.4 Following testing of the T3174 English oak tree, it is concluded that there is suitable live sound wood present within the stem. However, the large basal cavity located to the Northeast side of the stem is of an ongoing concern, and this is applying pressure to the rooting area of the tree. Although testing has been previously carried out on this tree, and the tree has responded well following the crown reduction. It is recommended that a further crown reduction is completed back to the previous pruning points of previous reduction, this would enable to keep the English oak tree at reduced height and limiting the risk to the immediate area.
- 6.5 Following the testing on T3177, it is shown there is significant decay present within the secondary stem to the South side. This has been historically and heavily reduced in height following the previous testing of the tree. The other stem to the North side was shown to have basal wound to the West, although there is still suitable live holding wood present. When looking at the tree from a distance, it is noted the crown is heavily weighted towards the East side, this is applying pressure to the main stem. The tree is within target area of access road and buildings. Therefore, based on the information provided, we recommend that a crown reduction by 3m is carried out to the North side, the secondary pollarded stem to the South side requires a further reduction in height by 3m only. In doing this works will ensure that pressure is reduced to the lower section of the stem and rooting area.
- 6.6 Testing to T3178 English oak has shown the condition of the tree focusing around the cavity on stem at 1.13m where there is a significant area of decay present. There is a further basal cavity to the North side but was found to have sufficient sound live wood surrounding the cavity from the results of the testing. The tree has been historically reduced in height following the previous testing in 2021, however consideration needs to be given for the tree location, with targets such as buildings, access road all within striking distance of the tree. Therefore, we recommend that a further crown reduction by 3m is carried out to height only, by doing so will continue to provide a staged and managed reduction process to the tree in height to limit the pressure to the cavity area and lower stem. We also recommend that the ivy is severed at ground level, to ensure future inspections of the stem can be carried out.
- 6.7 T3179 English oak tree has shown from the results, there is significant decay present within the secondary stem to the West, and the remaining other stem to the East is heavily weighted towards East side. The tree is within an area of targets such as main road, access road, public footpath all within striking distance. We recommend, based on this information, the following works, reduction to stem to West side by 4m. The stem to the East to be crown reduced by 2-3m all round. We also recommend the removal of the deadwood throughout the canopy, including the crown lifting over the main road to 6m above ground level. In carrying

out the reduction to the tree will reduce the pressure to the stem with the cavity, and the reduction to the other stem will ensure that the tree retains a balanced canopy.

- 6.8 All works to date is to be undertaken within the requirements of the tree table works schedule. The trees listed in this report to be reinspected as outlined within the tree tables.

R Daubeney



Richard Daubeney
Arboricultural Consultant
12th of June 2024

Tree Data

Tree No. Tree Tag.	Tree Species	Hgt (m)	Past Management	Age Class	Risk Target	Defects	Works	Work Priority
T3172 Tree tag: 1004	English oak	5-10m	Managed as pollard	Mature	High/ reinspect in 2027	No Gross Defect Noted Basal Cavity at East side with advanced decay. Stem epicormic growth <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> (Chicken of the Woods) fruiting bodies located to East side at 60cm on main stem. Further investigation required by means of decay detection. Major hollow sounding when South and East sides of stem.	Re-pollard to 5m above ground level. (All tree works to be carried out to BS3998 2010)	Urgent within 3 months
T3173 Tree tag: 1717	English oak	5-10m	Managed as pollard	Mature	High/ reinspect in 2027	Gross Defect Noted Basal Cavity at South side with moderate decay. Further investigation required by means of decay detection. Stem epicormic growth Ivy Covered stem <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> (Chicken of the Woods) fruiting bodies located to West Side at 40cm on main stem. Historic pollard.	Re-pollard to 5m above ground level. Sever ivy at ground level, strip and leave 2m gap. (All tree works to be carried out to BS3998 2010)	Urgent Within 3 months

Vivid Housing Limited Resistograph Report for English oaks at Swanmore Road, Leigh Park

Tree No. Tree Tag.	Tree Species	Hgt (m)	Past Management	Age Class	Risk Target	Defects	Works	Work Priority
T3174 Tree tag: 1003	English oak	15-19m	Subject to past management	Mature	High/ reinspect in 2027	Gross Defect Noted Large Basal Cavities to West and North sides with moderate decay and advanced decay, Hollow sound when tapped to those areas with sounding hammer. Further investigation required by means of decay detection. Stem epicormic growth. Co domaint stems at 4m. Recent reduction to crown.	Crown reduce by 3m all round. (All tree works to be carried out to BS3998 2010) No pruning wounds to exceed 50mm in dia.	Urgent within 3 months
T3177 Tree tag: 1005	English oak	15-19m	Managed as high pollard	Mature	High/ reinspect in 2027	Gross Defect Noted Twin stemmed at ground level. Basal cavity at ground level on West side with advanced decay, hollow sound when tapped to that area. Further investigation required by means of decay detection. Stem epicormic growth Unbalanced crown with weighted lateral growth to East. Historic pollard to secondary stem to South side.	Crown reduce by 3m to the long lateral stem to East side. The secondary stem to South side to be reduced by 3m in height. (All tree works to be carried out to BS3998 2010)	Urgent Within 3 months

Vivid Housing Limited Resistograph Report for English oaks at Swanmore Road, Leigh Park

Tree No. Tree Tag.	Tree Species	Hgt (m)	Past Management	Age Class	Risk Target	Defects	Works	Work Priority
T3178 Tree tag: 1342	English oak	15-19m	Subject to past management	Mature	High/ reinspect in 2027	Gross Defect Noted Ivy clad stem. Multiple pruning wounds on main stem. Decay pocket greater than 1/3rd size of branch/ stem circumference, hollow sound when tapped on stem at 1m above ground level to South side. Further investigation required by means of decay detection. Historic reduction to crown.	Crown reduce by 3m in height only. Sever ivy at ground level, strip and leave 2m gap. (All tree works to be carried out to BS3998 2010)	Urgent Within 3 months
T3179 Tree tag: 1006	English oak	15-19m	Subject to past management	Mature	High/ reinspect in 2027	Gross Defect Noted Multiple pruning wounds on main stem Stem epicormic growth Twin stemmed at 1.5m Decay pocket greater than 1/3rd size of branch/ stem circumference on main stem at 2.5m to West side. Multiple wounds on secondary stem at 4m above ground level to the Northwest side. Deadwood. Low branches over main road.	Reduce by 4m to the lateral stem to the West side. The stem to the East reduce by 2-3m all round. Remove deadwood >10cm throughout the canopy Crown lift over main road to 6m above ground level. (All tree works to be carried out to BS3998 2010)	Urgent Within 3 months

Photographs

T3172 English oak looking South.



T3172 English oak tree looking to West towards cavity location.



T3173 English oak looking West



T3173 English oak Looking East towards cavity



T3174, English oak looking South towards basal cavity



T3174 English oak tree looking South.



T3177 English oak looking North.



T3177 English oak Looking East towards basal cavity area.



T3178, looking Northeast



T3178 English oak tree looking East towards cavity location on stem.



T3179 English oak looking Southeast



T3179 English Looking North

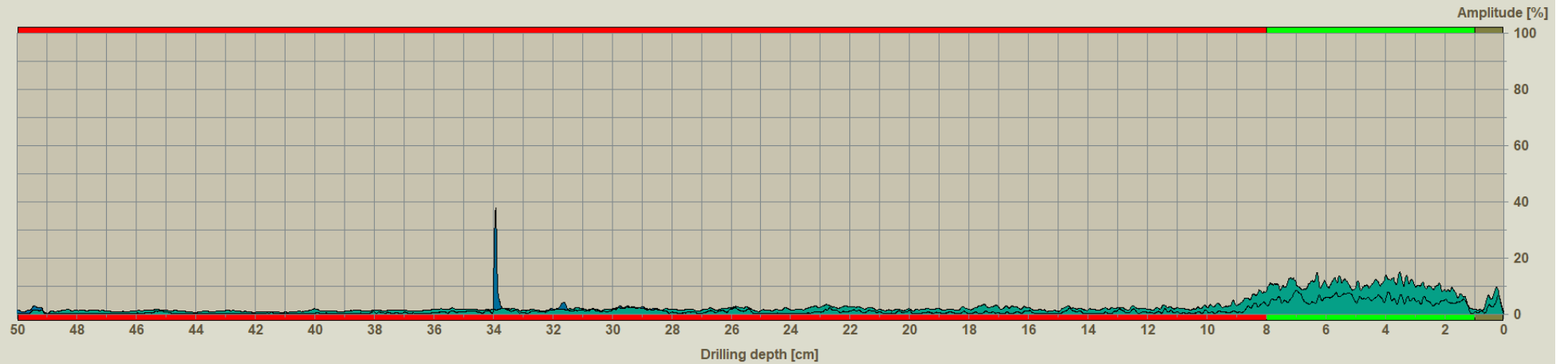


Resistograph Readings

T3172 English oak measurement 1

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	1	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	105,00 cm
ID number	: Test 4	Needle state:	---	Level	: 10cm
Drilling depth	: 50,37 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	East
Date	: 29.05.2024	Offset	: 63 / 344	Species	: English oak
Time	: 15:18:29	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: Swanmore road
Feed	: 50 cm/min			Name	: T3172



Assessment

■	From 0,00 cm to 1,00 cm	: Bark
■	From 1,00 cm to 8,00 cm	: Sound wood
■	From 8,00 cm to 50,00 cm	: Decay

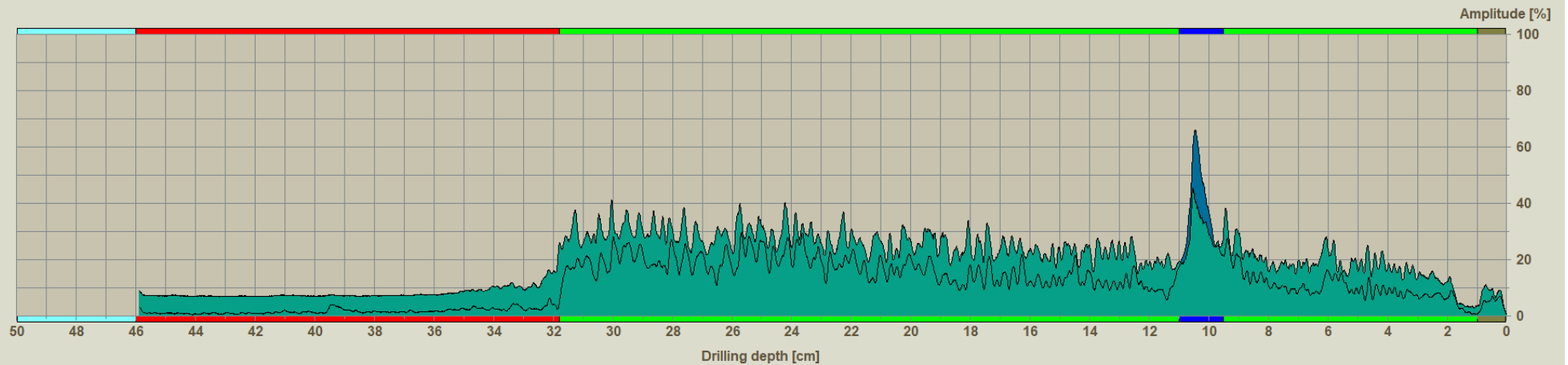
Comment

T3172

T3172 English oak measurement 2

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	3	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	105,00 cm
ID number	: Test 3	Needle state:	---	Level	: 72cm
Drilling depth	: 45,89 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	Southwest
Date	: 29.05.2024	Offset	: 77 / 456	Species	: English oak
Time	: 15:22:41	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: Swanmore road
Feed	: 100 cm/min			Name	: T3172



Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 1,00 cm	: Bark
From 1,00 cm to 9,50 cm	: Sound wood
From 9,50 cm to 11,00 cm	: Reaction wood
From 11,00 cm to 31,80 cm	: Sound wood
From 31,80 cm to 46,00 cm	: Decay
From 46,00 cm to 50,00 cm	: Cavity

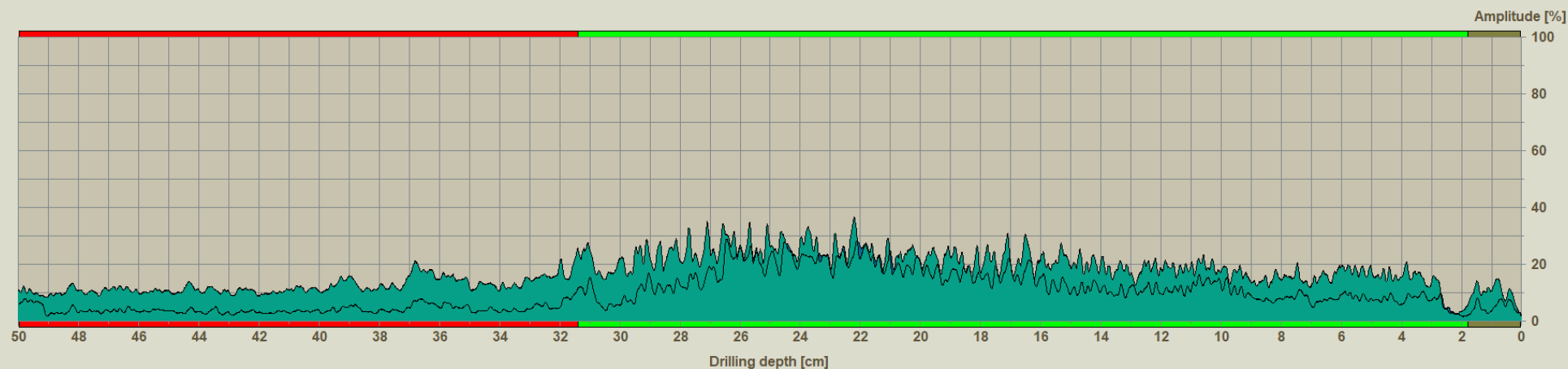
Comment

T3172

T3172 English oak measurement 3

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	4	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	105,00 cm
ID number	: Test 4	Needle state:	---	Level	: 21cm
Drilling depth	: 50,40 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	Northwest
Date	: 29.05.2024	Offset	: 76 / 687	Species	: English oak
Time	: 15:24:37	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: Swanmore road
Feed	: 100 cm/min			Name	: T3172



Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,80 cm	: Bark
From	1,80 cm to	31,40 cm	: Sound wood
From	31,40 cm to	50,00 cm	: Decay

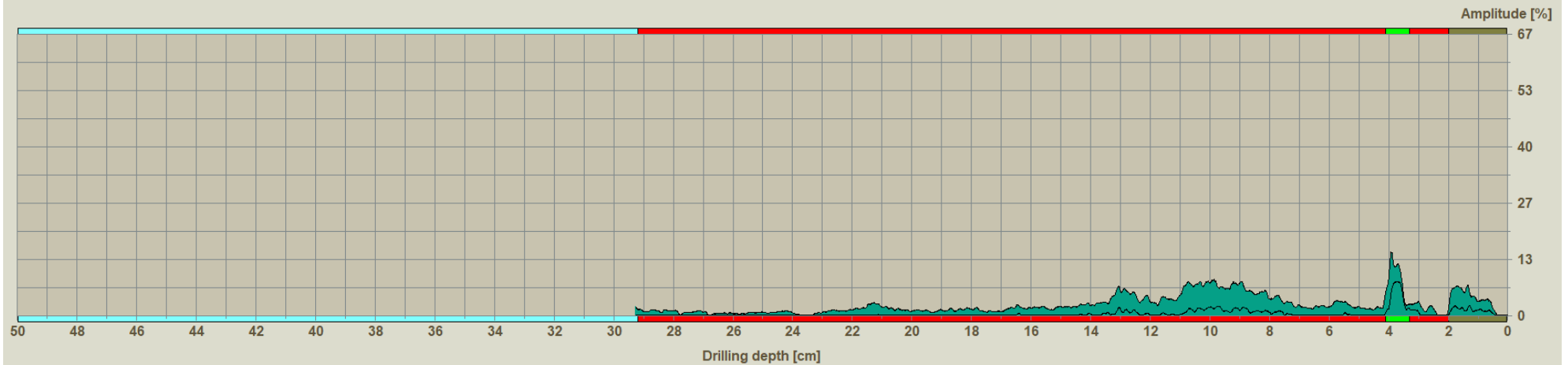
Comment

T3172

T3173 English oak measurement 1

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	1	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	104,00 cm
ID number	: Test 1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 30cm
Drilling depth	: 29,27 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	North
Date	: 29.05.2024	Offset	: 76 / 279	Species	: English oak
Time	: 14:42:55	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: Swanmore road
Feed	: 100 cm/min			Name	: T3173



Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	2,00 cm	: Bark
From	2,00 cm to	3,30 cm	: Decay
From	3,30 cm to	4,10 cm	: Sound wood
From	4,10 cm to	29,20 cm	: Decay
From	29,20 cm to	50,00 cm	: Cavity

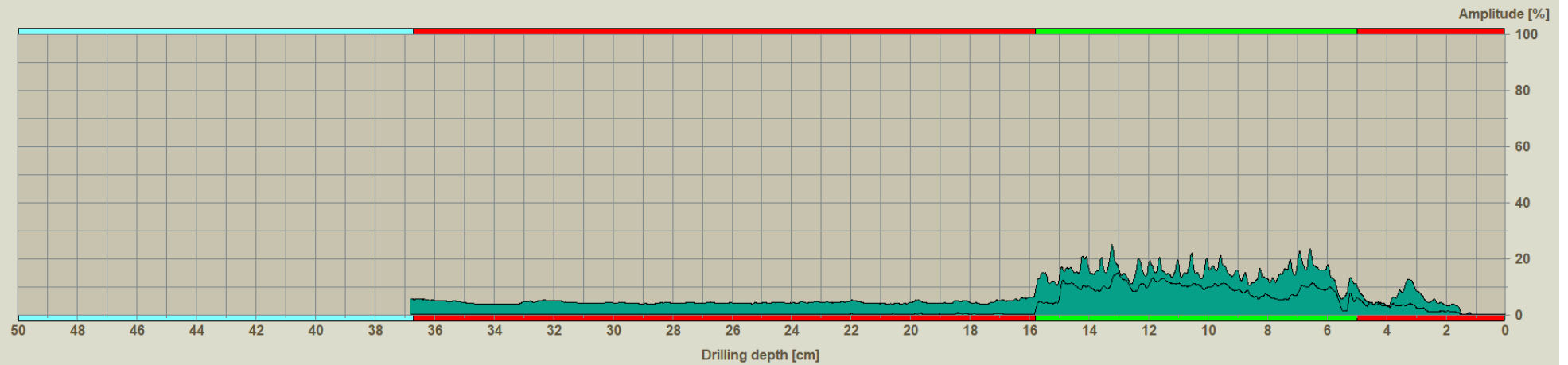
Comment

T3173

T3173 English oak measurement 2

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	3	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	104,00 cm
ID number	: Test 3	Needle state:	---	Level	: 20cm
Drilling depth	: 36,80 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	East
Date	: 29.05.2024	Offset	: 63 / 281	Species	: English oak
Time	: 14:48:34	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location:	Swanmore Road
Feed	: 50 cm/min			Name	: T3172



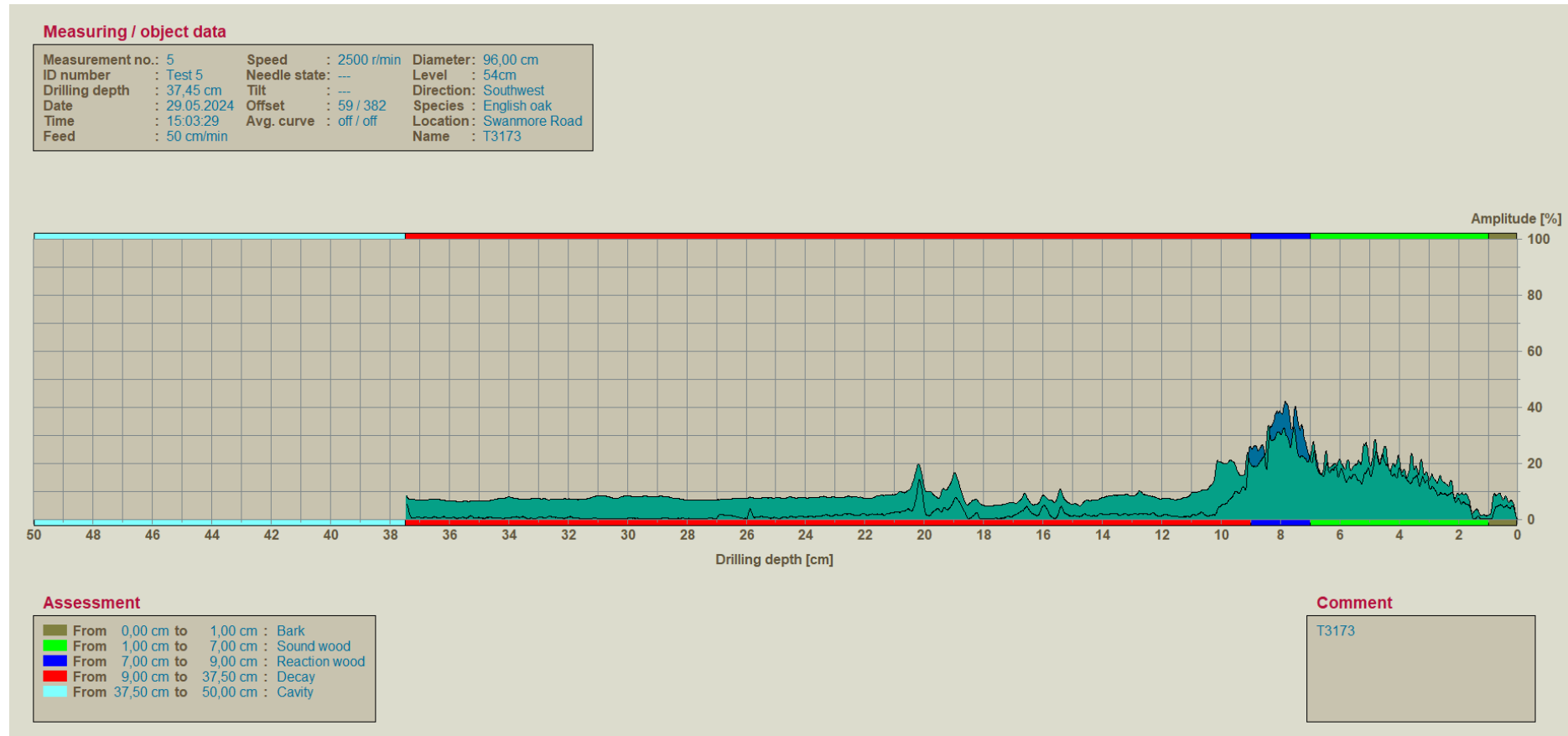
Assessment

From	0,00 cm	to	5,00 cm	:	Decay
From	5,00 cm	to	15,80 cm	:	Sound wood
From	15,80 cm	to	36,70 cm	:	Decay
From	36,70 cm	to	50,00 cm	:	Cavity

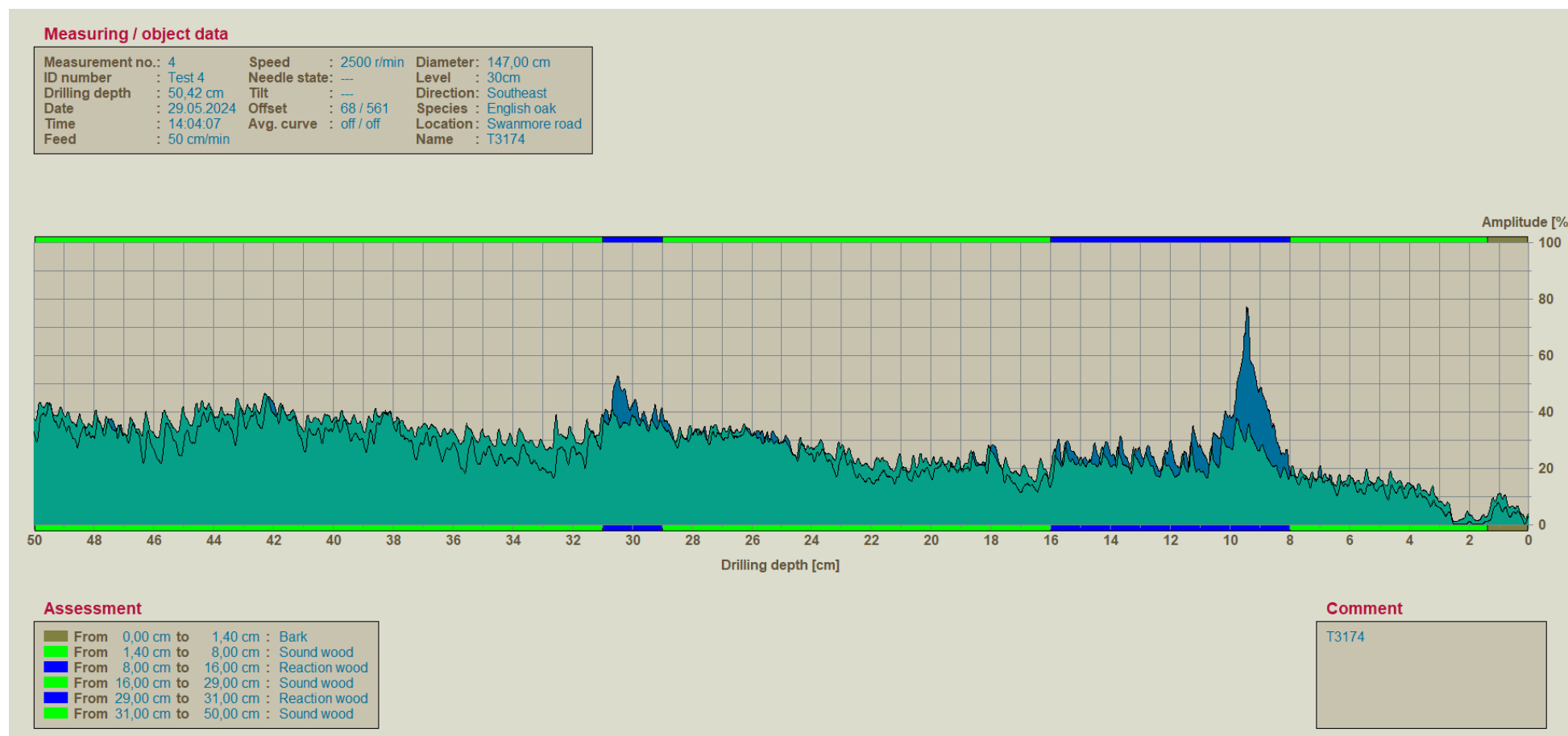
Comment

T3173

T3173 English oak measurement 3



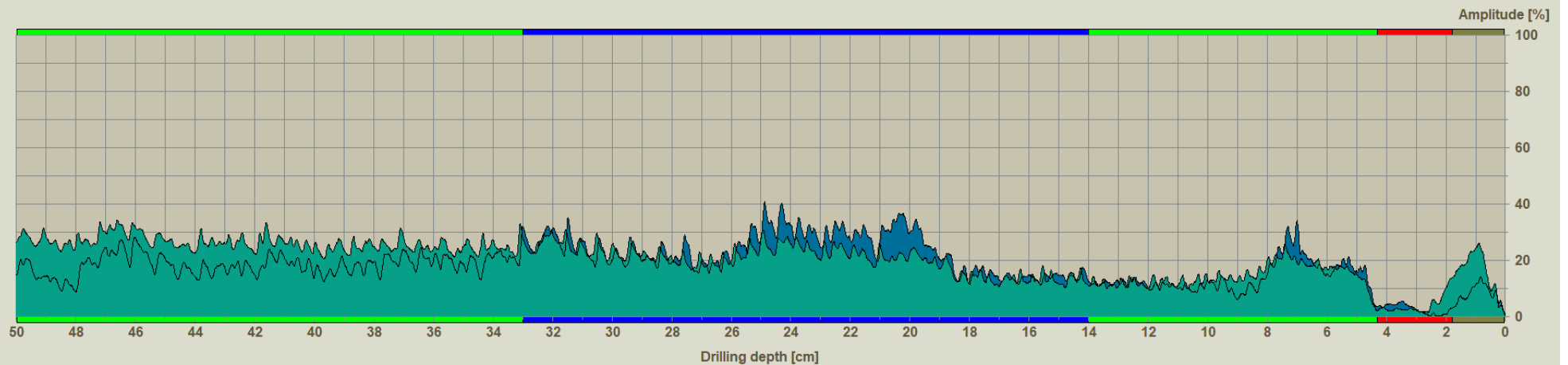
T3174 English oak measurement 1



T3174 English oak measurement 2

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	5	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	147,00 cm
ID number	: Test 5	Needle state:	---	Level	: 20cm
Drilling depth	: 50,40 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	South
Date	: 29.05.2024	Offset	: 67 / 344	Species	: English oak
Time	: 14:06:25	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location:	Swanmore road
Feed	: 50 cm/min			Name	: T3174



Assessment

From	0,00 cm	to	1,80 cm	:	Bark
From	1,80 cm	to	4,30 cm	:	Decay
From	4,30 cm	to	14,00 cm	:	Sound wood
From	14,00 cm	to	33,00 cm	:	Reaction wood
From	33,00 cm	to	50,00 cm	:	Sound wood

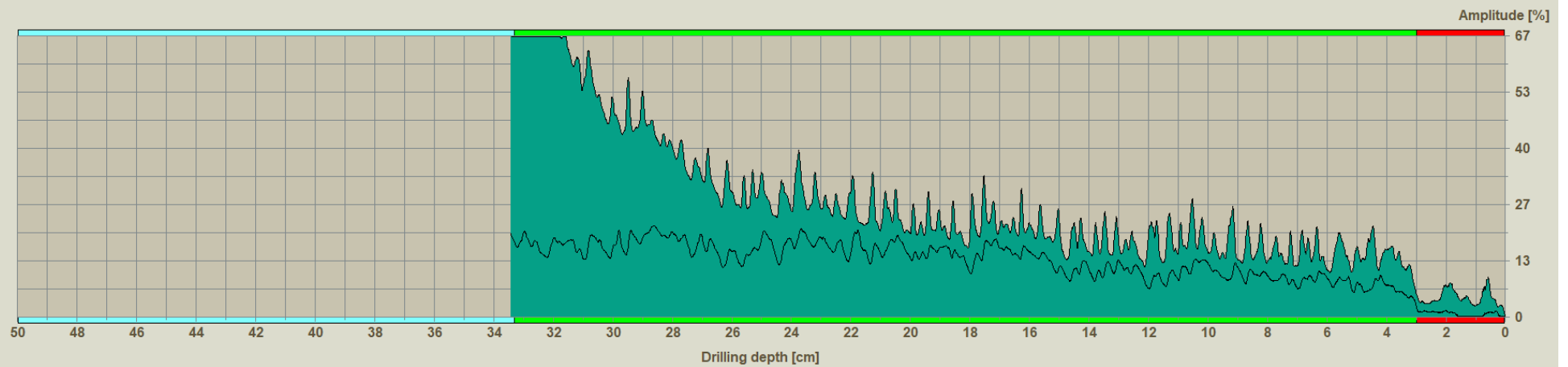
Comment

T3174

T3174 English oak measurement 3

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	9	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	147,00 cm
ID number	: Test 9	Needle state:	---	Level	: 10cm
Drilling depth	: 33,43 cm	Tilt	---	Direction:	North
Date	: 29.05.2024	Offset	: 56 / 316	Species	: English oak
Time	: 14:17:01	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: Swanmore Road
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: T3174		



Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	3,00 cm	: Decay
From	3,00 cm to	33,30 cm	: Sound wood
From	33,30 cm to	50,00 cm	: Cavity

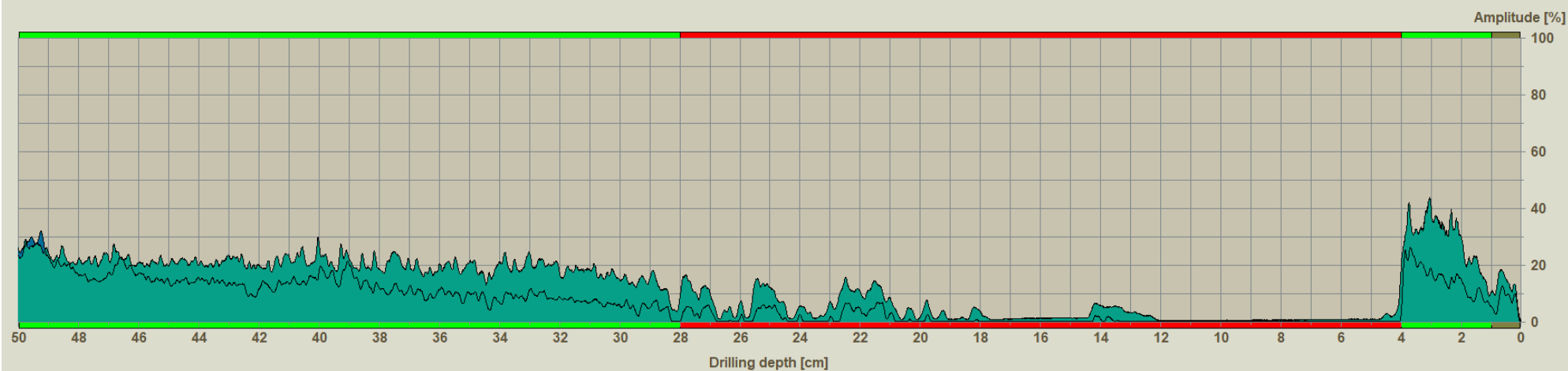
Comment

T3174

T3177 English oak measurement 1

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	1	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	82,00 cm
ID number	: Test 1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 45cm
Drilling depth	: 50,43 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	South
Date	: 31.05.2024	Offset	: 92 / 473	Species	: English oak
Time	: 08:13:35	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: Swanmore road
Feed	: 100 cm/min			Name	: T3177



Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,00 cm	: Bark
From	1,00 cm to	4,00 cm	: Sound wood
From	4,00 cm to	28,00 cm	: Decay
From	28,00 cm to	50,00 cm	: Sound wood

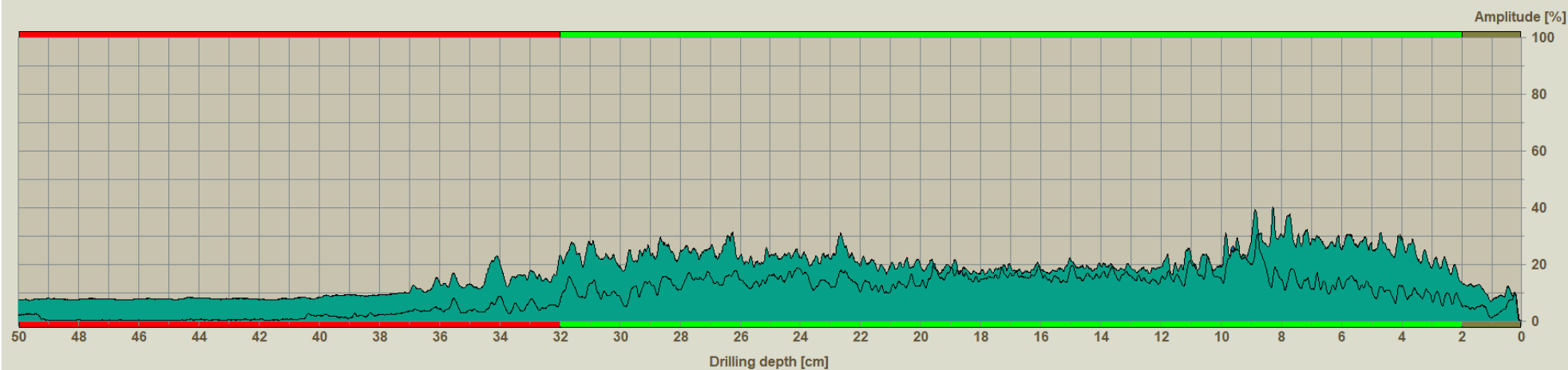
Comment

T3177 Stem (1)

T3177 English oak measurement 2

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	4	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	82,00 cm
ID number	: Test 4	Needle state:	---	Level	: 34cm
Drilling depth	: 50,40 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	Southeast
Date	: 31.05.2024	Offset	: 82 / 462	Species	: English oak
Time	: 08:18:27	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: Swanmore Road
Feed	: 100 cm/min	Name	: T3177		



Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	2,00 cm	: Bark
From	2,00 cm to	32,00 cm	: Sound wood
From	32,00 cm to	50,00 cm	: Decay

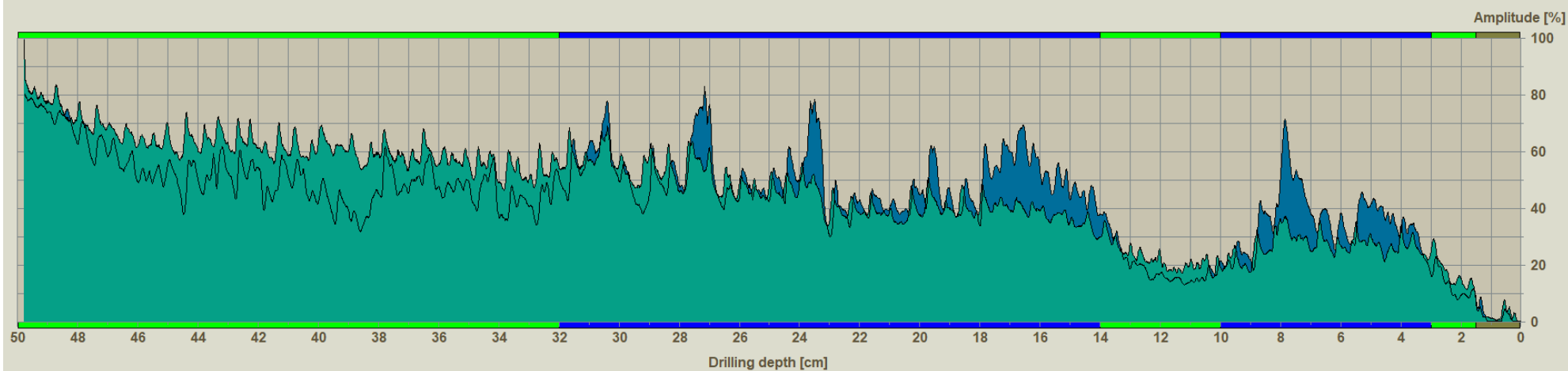
Comment

T3177 (Stem 1)

T3177 English oak measurement 3

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	6	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	140,00 cm
ID number	: Test 6	Needle state:	---	Level	: 25cm
Drilling depth	: 49,78 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	West
Date	: 31.05.2024	Offset	: 92 / 757	Species	: English oak
Time	: 08:20:58	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: Swanmore road
Feed	: 100 cm/min	Name	: T3177		



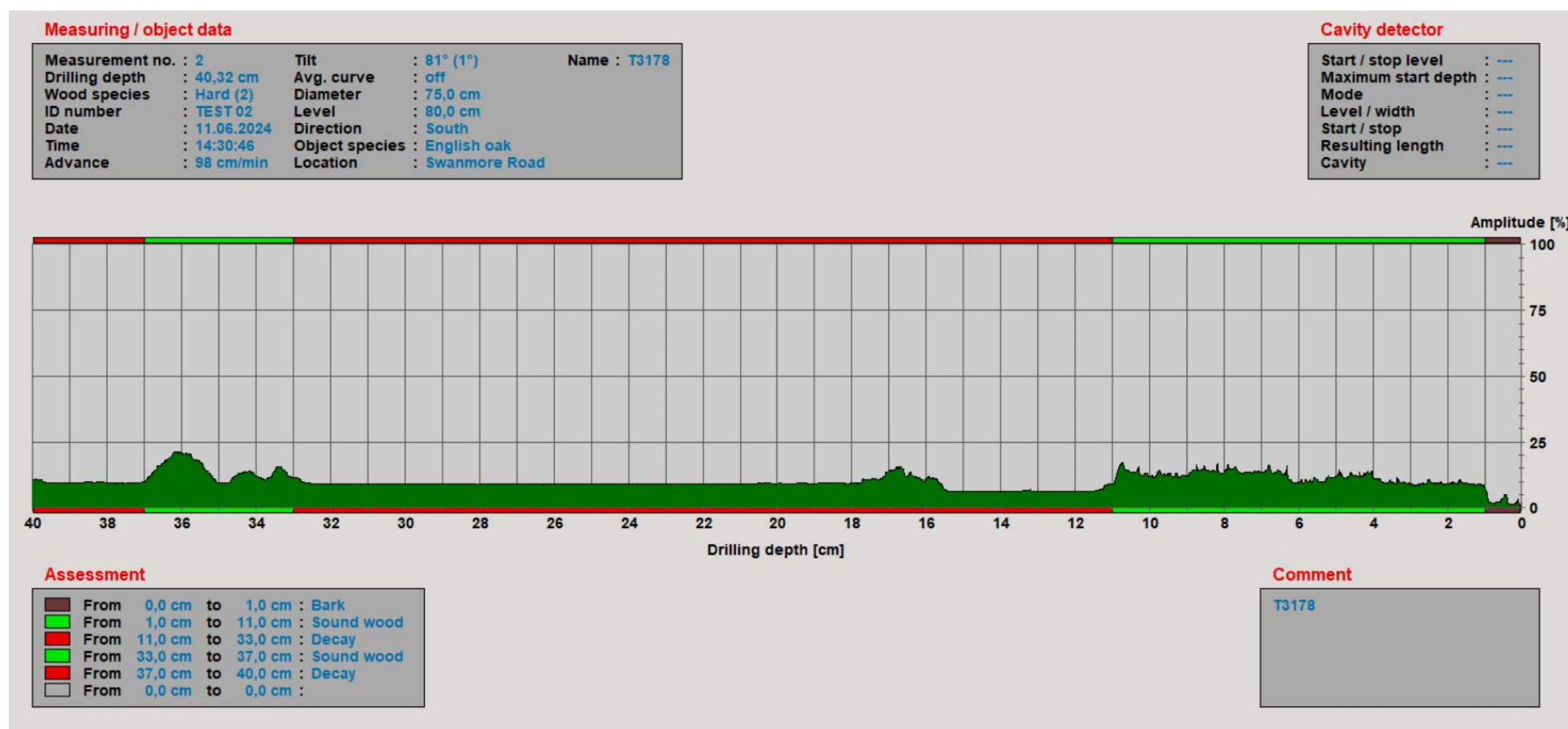
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,50 cm	: Bark
From	1,50 cm to	3,00 cm	: Sound wood
From	3,00 cm to	10,00 cm	: Reaction wood
From	10,00 cm to	14,00 cm	: Sound wood
From	14,00 cm to	32,00 cm	: Reaction wood
From	32,00 cm to	50,00 cm	: Sound wood

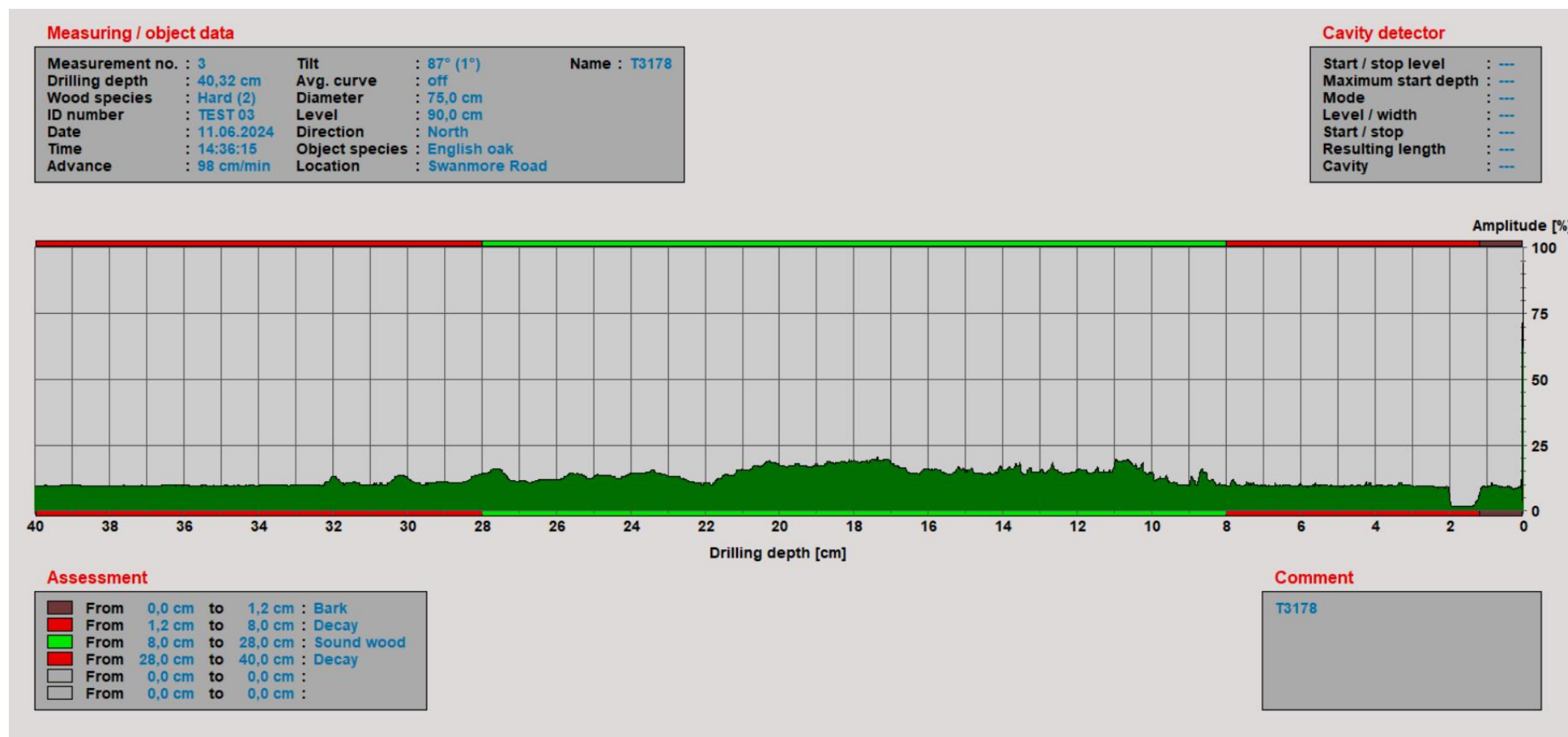
Comment

T3177 (Stem 2)

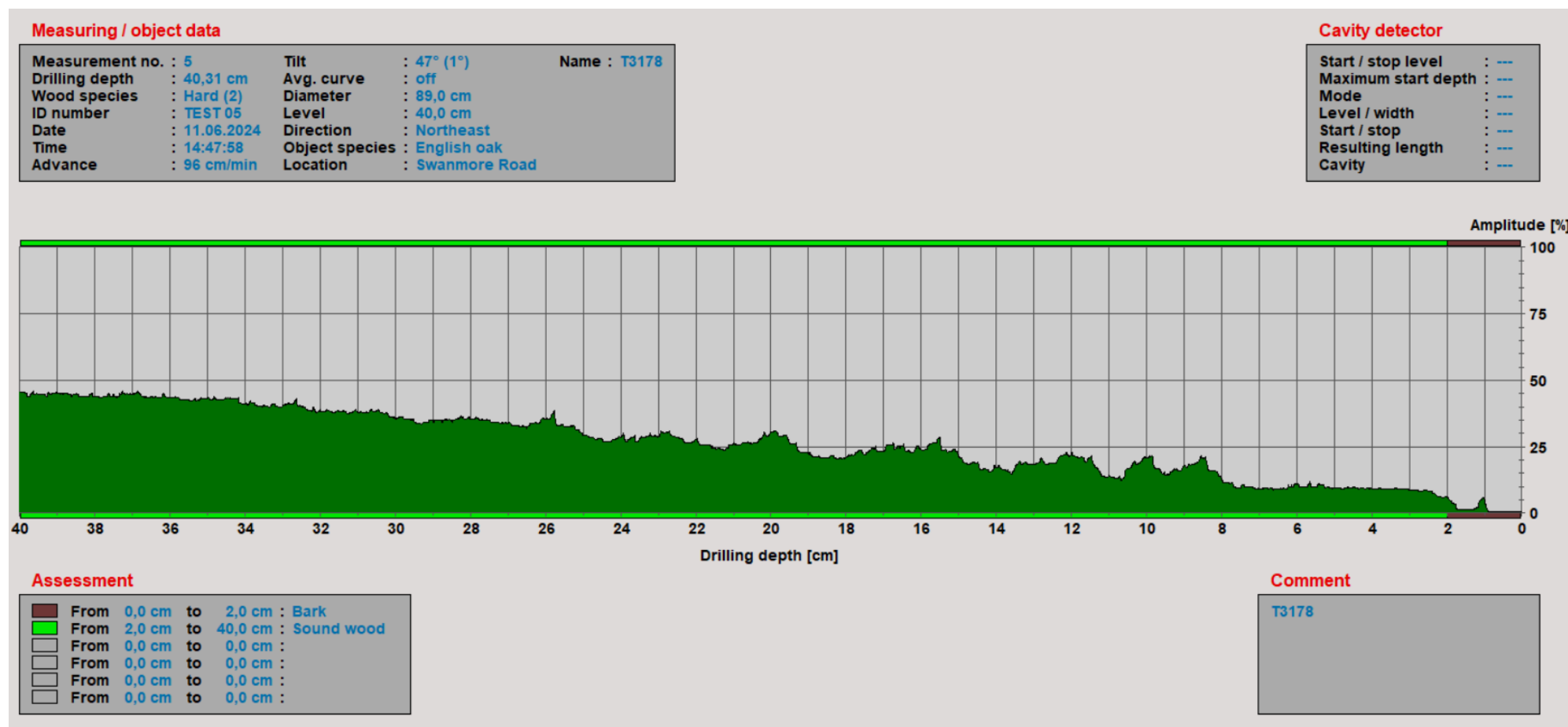
T3178 English oak measurement 1



T3178 English oak measurement 2



T3178 English oak measurement 3



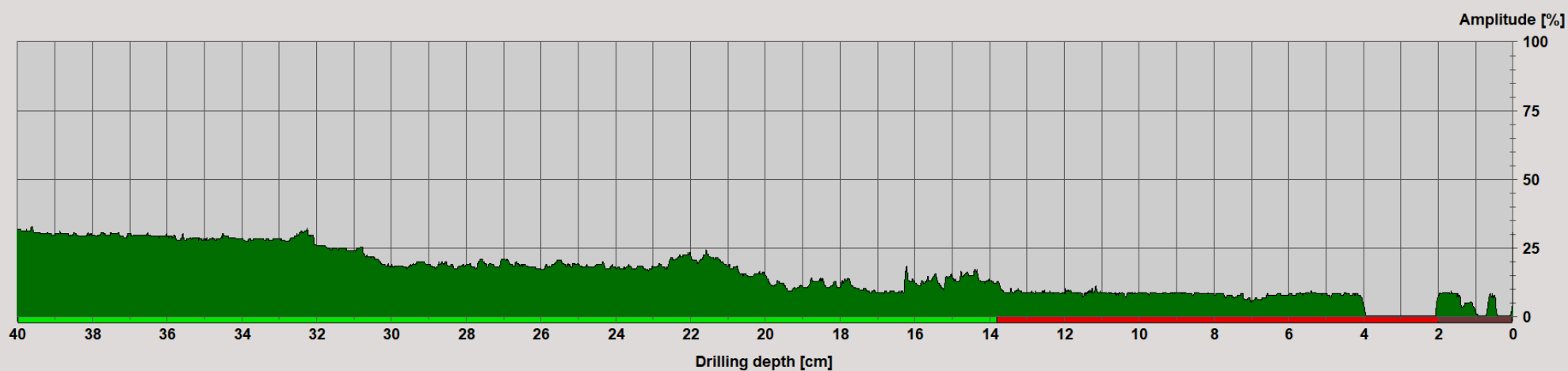
T3179 English oak measurement 1

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	1	Tilt :	67° (1°)	Name :	T3179
Drilling depth :	40,31 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Hard (2)	Diameter :	198,0 cm		
ID number :	TEST 01	Level :	30,0 cm		
Date :	11.06.2024	Direction :	East		
Time :	15:21:18	Object species :	English oak		
Advance :	98 cm/min	Location :	Swanmore Road		

Cavity detector

Start / stop level :	---
Maximum start depth :	---
Mode :	---
Level / width :	---
Start / stop :	---
Resulting length :	---
Cavity :	---



Assessment

From 0,0 cm to 2,0 cm :	Bark
From 2,0 cm to 13,8 cm :	Decay
From 13,8 cm to 40,0 cm :	Sound 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

T3179

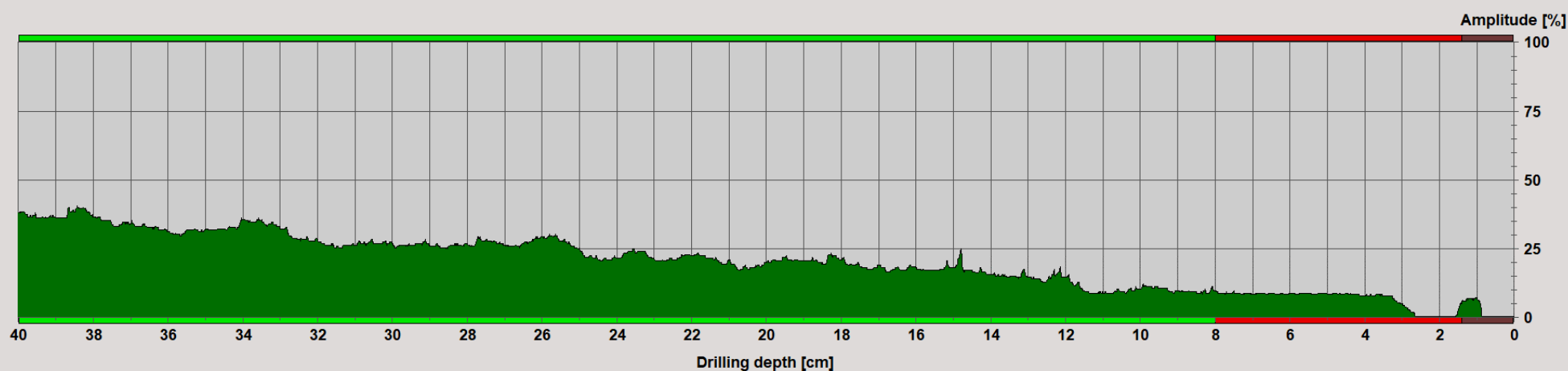
T3179 English oak measurement 2

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 2	Tilt : 74° (1°)	Name : T3179
Drilling depth : 40,30 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Hard (2)	Diameter : 198,0 cm	
ID number : TEST 02	Level : 33,0 cm	
Date : 11.06.2024	Direction : Northwest	
Time : 15:14:41	Object species : English oak	
Advance : 96 cm/min	Location : Swanmore Road	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

From 0,0 cm to 1,4 cm : Bark
From 1,4 cm to 8,0 cm : Decay
From 8,0 cm to 40,0 cm : Sound 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

T3179

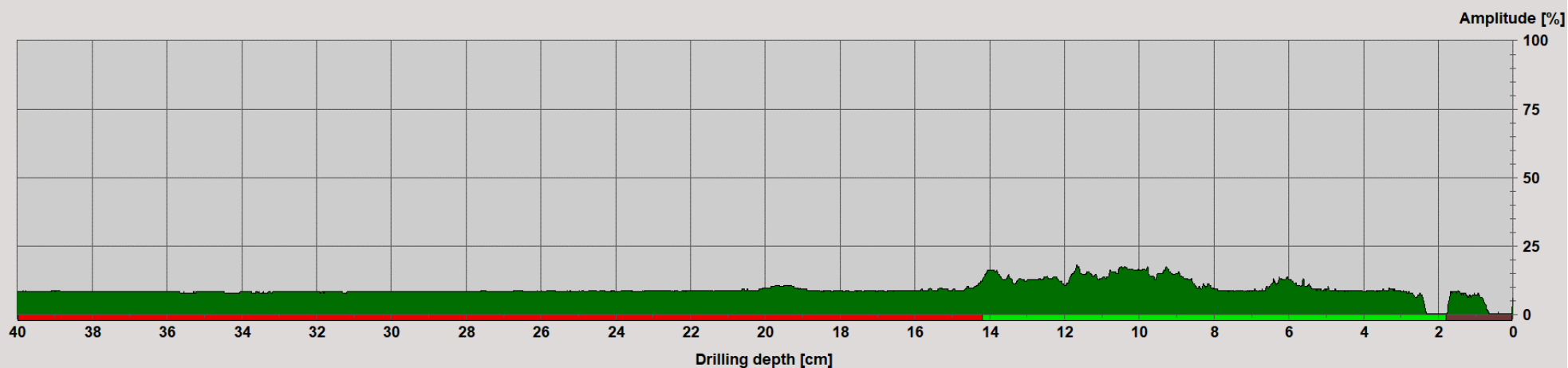
T3179 English oak measurement 3

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	3	Tilt :	113° (1°)	Name :	T3179
Drilling depth :	40,31 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Hard (2)	Diameter :	66,0 cm		
ID number :	TEST 03	Level :	250,0 cm		
Date :	11.06.2024	Direction :	Southeast		
Time :	15:25:16	Object species :	English oak		
Advance :	97 cm/min	Location :	Swanmore Road		

Cavity detector

Start / stop level :	---
Maximum start depth :	---
Mode :	---
Level / width :	---
Start / stop :	---
Resulting length :	---
Cavity :	---



Assessment

From 0,0 cm to 1,8 cm :	Bark
From 1,8 cm to 14,2 cm :	Sound wood
From 14,2 cm to 40,0 cm :	Decay
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

T3179 (Secondary stem to West side)

Site Plan

