



# ROSE DOBSON

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## FORESTRY LTD

This document is prepared at the request of Mr Gareth Hart and dated Monday 19<sup>th</sup> February 2024.

Rose Dobson Forestry have been contacted by Mr Hart (Customer) to attend an address and inspect two trees. The trees are bordering the front of the property and a public highway. It was requested to inspect both trees for current health status, any likely future issues and issues which have arisen in the construction of a garage. Furthermore, check for any interacting between garage and trees.

On this date, a site visit was conducted, and both trees were inspected. These are identified as T1 and T2. Both are well established specimens, with ample crown coverage and well balanced in all directions.



## T1



Broad leaf lime (*Tilia Platyphyllos*). The tree is roughly 20 meters in height with a crown girth of roughly 12-15 meters and a stem combined girth of 800mm measured at 1.5 meters from ground level. It is multi stemmed at the base with typical epicormic stem-base growth associated with Lime trees and young mature in its age. It has signs of previous cutting and reductions throughout its life, most of the cuts are evident of professional cutting though some are evident of typical homeowner pruning, more so on the left side of the tree. None of which have had any detrimental effect to the tree. The tree is well balanced all round and in good health. The crown is heavy with buds with a healthy and dense canopy of healthy branches reaching out over the roadside and garage. There are very little dead branches and those which are present are through natural tree aging. In all, this is a fine specimen of Lime with a healthy crown and stem. There is no disease obvious within the tree and no evidence of decline.

T2



Broad leaf lime (*Tilia Platyphyllos*). The tree is roughly 17 meters in height with a crown girth of roughly 12-15 meters and a stem combined girth of 600mm measured at 1.5meters from ground level. It is a dual stem tree with typical epicormic stem-base growth associated with Lime trees and young mature in its age. It has signs of previous cutting and reductions throughout its life, most of the cuts are evident of professional cutting though some are evident of typical homeowner pruning. None of which have had any detrimental effect to the tree. The tree is well balanced all round and in good health, though it is infested with Ivy. The crown is heavy with buds with a healthy and dense

canopy of healthy branches reaching out over the roadside and garage. There are a small amount of dead branches and those which are present are through natural tree aging. In all, this is a fine specimen of Lime with a healthy crown and stem. There is no disease obvious within the tree and no evidence of decline.

## Topography



The trees are in a section of rough ground, situated between a wooden fence and a solid stone wall outlining the public/private boundary.

The section of rough ground is roughly 7 meters in diameter and runs from the property entrance gates and along the entire frontal boundary of the property. The soil is well drained and of good quality, there is no heavy compaction and a good grounding for rotting leaf vegetation, allowing for a sound composting area and aided by lack of human foot fall. Both trees are well established in this area, with new saplings in and around the soil base. This is maintained and kept clear. There is no compaction in this area.



Behind the trees is the private land and a stone-built garage. At least 5 meters of gravelled floor and then the rear of the stone-built garage.

Looking at the base of the garage, there are no visual signs to show either tree is causing any issues to the foundation of the garage. When describing visual signs, this refers to cracks, sinking and green discoloration caused by trees being too close to a property.

There is no lifting of the ground between the trees and the garage, and the ground is gravelled, allowing good drainage and air transition.

It can be assumed that upon the erection of the garage, a suitable tree protection fence had been used during construction. This is clear by the lack of defects to the trees, something which can be associated with building works within close proximity of trees.

it is all too often trees are damaged or the rooting systems suffers when buildings are erected. Neither tree shows any sign of this. there is no sign of death/dieback or disease which would result from building erection damage.

It is in my opinion as an Arborist, no damage to either tree has occurred during the construction of the garage and in turn, no damage to the garage is being caused by either tree. At present I am quite satisfied neither pose a risk to one another.

Kind regards

Lee Rose

Rose Dobson Forestry Ltd



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