

Tree Management Report

Location of property surveyed:

Wigan Golf Club

Arboricultural report for:

Wigan Golf Club

Date of site survey:

25/03/2024

Date of report:

26/03/2024

Job Ref: 1934

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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:

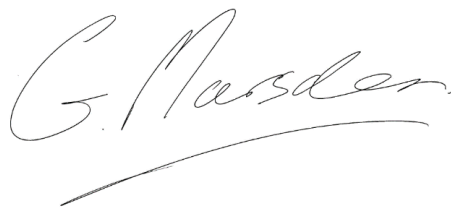
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Professional Member - Arboricultural Association (AA)

Professional Member - Consulting Arborist Society (CAS)



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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 Mike Gregory on behalf of Wigan Golf Club (referred to as the 'client' from here on) to inspect the specific trees located on site and to provide a report to fulfil the following criteria:

- Improve car parking near to the club house.
- Improve the putting green area near the main car park.
- Address safety concerns over, sight lines from the 18th tee to the 6th fairway.
- Address safety concerns over, sight lines from the footpath from the bridge to the 6th tee.
- Encroachment of trees and shrubs over the 17th green.
- Encroachment of trees and shrubs over the 18th tee.
- 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.

Prior to this survey, a full site survey of the trees was undertaken in relation to collecting a baseline tree inventory and addressing any prominent health and safety concerns.

This survey and report will deal with the management of the golf course as a whole and the need to improve the quality of the greens and tees, this is needed to maintain high standards of appearance and useability of the course, this in turn will maintain and encourage new members to join. Failure to improve the condition of the course and address safety concerns due to obscured sightlines may result in members leaving, and not making the course financially viable to run due to reduced membership income.

The trees on site have not had any management undertaken in excess of 10 years and as such there is a significant amount of tree growth that is now encroaching over the greens, tees, and fairways, the management recommendations will address these issues. The issues with the course have been discussed at length with the club's management team and head groundsman including walkover assessments where I have made recommendations on the back of the issues that need addressing.

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 prominent trees within or around the proximity of the site. 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 and information 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 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.

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.

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 accompanied site survey on 25/03/2024 in the presence of the clubs head groundsman. All my visual observations were from ground level, and I estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated. The weather at the time of inspection was dull, drizzling, with average 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.

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.

15. Systematic method of assessment.

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

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.

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.

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.

Tree management assessment

16. Tree dimensions.

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

17. Tree assessment Summary and photos.

Improve car parking near to the club house.

Give additional canopy clearance and area to incorporate more carparking spaces on site.

Works recommended.

- The removal of T136 and the crown lifting of T137.

The surfacing of the car parking spaces will incorporate load distribution cellular systems with a porous structure to minimise impact on tree roots. Specific details will be provided to the club on the method of construction in a separate report on receipt of a consent to carry out the works.

T136



T137



Improve the putting green area near the main car park.

Airflow and light are needed to improve the condition of the putting green and there is a need of the club to increase the area of the green.

Works recommended.

- Removal of T178, T179, T180, T181, G203 (shrubs and Yew).
- Pruning of T108, T110, T112.

T178



T179



T180



G203



T181



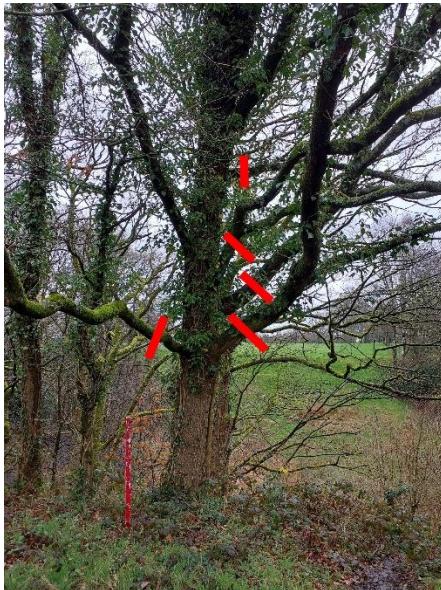
Address safety concerns over, sight lines from the 18th tee to the 6th fairway.

When players are teeing off from the 18th tee and players are walking from the 6th tee along the fairway there have been reported and documented incidents when there have been near misses when players have been close to being struck by a golf ball in flight, if sight lines could be improved this would improve visibility and allow players to see the potential for shots being taken and to wait until the area is clear and safe for them to proceed.

Works recommended.

- pruning of trees T200, T201, T180, T181, G203.
- Thinning of lower canopies and self-seeded trees within G202

T200



T201



Address safety concerns over, sight lines from the footpath from the bridge to the 6th tee.

When players are teeing off from the 6th tee and players are walking from the 18th tee over the footbridge to get to the fairway there have been reported and documented incidents when there have been near misses when players have been close to being struck by a golf ball in flight, if sight lines could be improved this would improve visibility and allow players to see the potential for shots being taken and to wait until the area is clear and safe for them to proceed.

Works recommended.

- Lifting of lower canopies and thinning of self-seeded trees within G206.



Encroachment of trees and shrubs over the 17th green.

Airflow and light are needed to improve the condition of the 17th tee and reduce encroachment over the approach fairway.

Works recommended.

- Pruning of the canopies of G194.
- Removal of T195, T197, G199.
- Limb removal of T196, T198.

G194



G199



No photos of T196 and T198

Encroachment of trees and shrubs over the 18th tee.

Airflow and light are needed to improve the condition of the 18th tee and reduce encroachment over the tee and fairway.

Works recommended.

- Removal of H205, G204.

G204



H205



Additional tree found with crack in stem and poor form and aesthetically poor on approach road to club house – request off head groundsman to remove tree.

G207



Replacement tree planting

This can be implemented as mitigation of the tree removal and pruning if requested by the councils. Location and quantities can be discussed on successful granting of the requested tree works.

18. Target led tree risk assessment.

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.

19. Appropriate Response.

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.

REASONING: “Proactive intervention rather than reactive to failure”

Recommendations

20. 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 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.

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

21. Re-survey.

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.

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'.
- Analyse 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

22. Ash Dieback.

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.

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).

"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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

23. 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.

At the time of writing this report it has been confirmed by the client and local authority website 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.

It must be noted that the trees on site cover two local authority councils and consent will be needed off each council for there allocated areas of trees.

<https://www.bolton.gov.uk/conservation/trees-hedgerows/4>

<https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Contacts/Planning-trees-and-woodlands.aspx>

24. Local authority details.

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

Wigan Council,
Planning and Regeneration Department,
Civic Buildings,
New Market Street,
Wigan,
WN1 1RP
Tel: 01942 404233
E-mail: a.smallshaw@wiganmbc.gov.uk

Bolton Council
Town Hall
Victoria Square
Bolton
BL1 1RU
Tel: 01204 333333
Email: [Bolton@Bolton.gov.uk](mailto: Bolton@Bolton.gov.uk)

25. Correspondence with local arboricultural / planning officer.

A request for a site meeting prior to undertaking the survey was requested to both Wigan and Bolton council, but due to their commitments it was requested that an application should be made for any requested works and a decision made on this basis.

26. 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.

27. 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: <http://www.trees.org.uk/ARB-Approved-Contractor-Directory>
Fax: +44 (0)1242 577766

28. Local Arboricultural Contractors.

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

29. 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.

30. Statutory wildlife obligations.

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.

31. 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 Gary Marsden

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 Blackburn with Darwen 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 set up my own tree consultancy company – GM Tree Consultants – which I am constantly developing and evolving.

Continuing professional development:

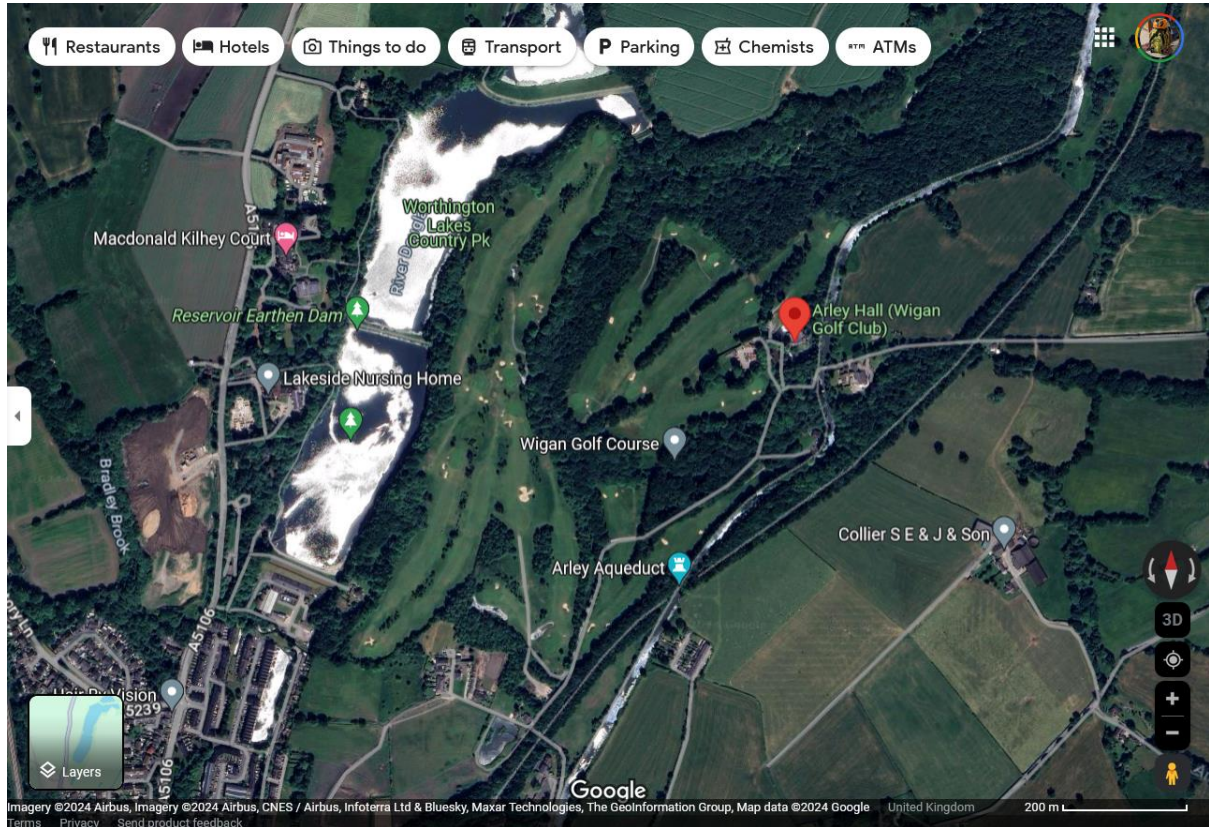
As a conscious effort to stay in touch with the progression in modern techniques and practices in the arboricultural industry, I attend seminars, receive regular arboricultural literature, and maintain membership of professional bodies, examples of which are listed below:

- 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.

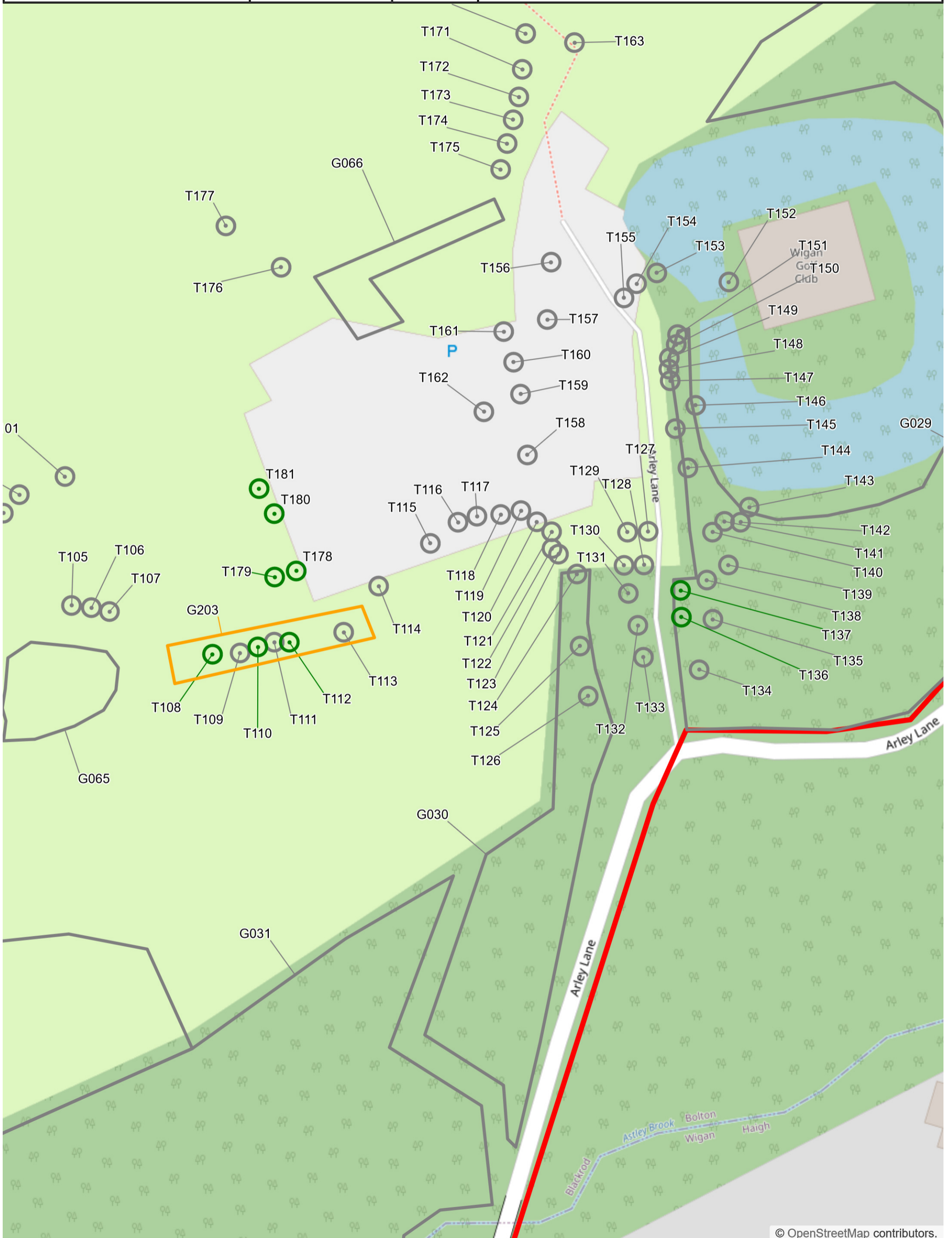
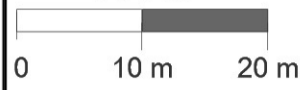
APPENDIX 'B'

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



APPENDIX 'C'

- Tree location plan with corresponding tree numbers to aid identification.
- Inserted tree schedule showing all surveyed trees with comments and recommendations.

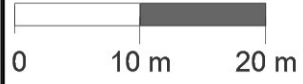


Arley Hall, Arley Ln, Haigh,
Blackrod, Wigan, WN1 2UH

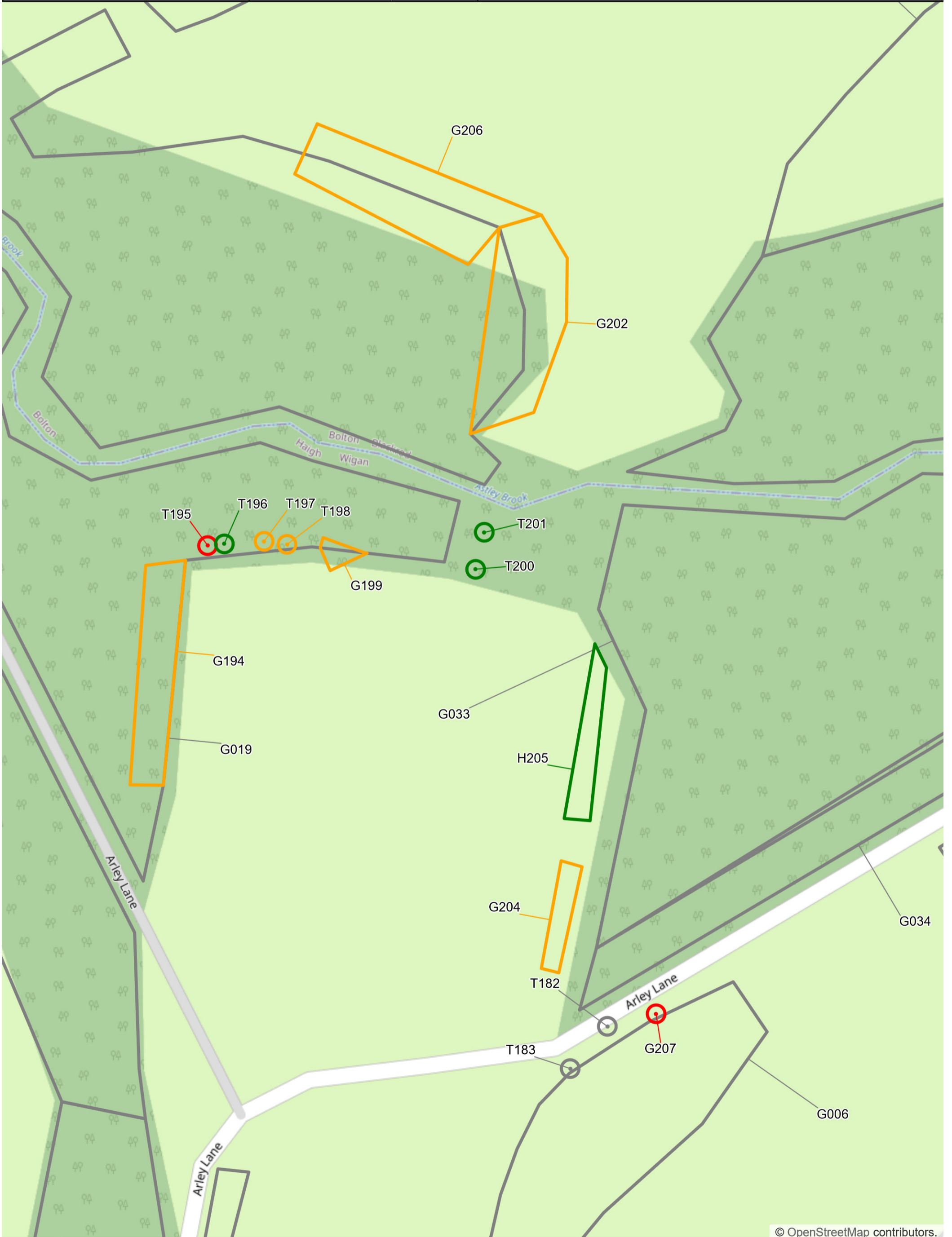
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Map 2


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1 : 600





GMTREE
CONSULTANTS



| Job Ref: | | 1934 | | Survey Date: | | 25-Mar-2024 | | Surveyor: | | Gary Marsden | | Site Address: | | Wigan Golf Course + Club House | | 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 recommended works | Re-inspect within | |
| Group | G194 | Mixed species (Mixed species) | 1 | 50 | 18 | N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5 | Early Mature | Good | Good | 20+ Years | _ Encroaching boundary line of fairway. | 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 # - Open Space | YES | _ Reduce to clear boundary line of fairway. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years | |
| Group | G199 | Mixed species x10 (Mixed species) | 10 | 30 | 10 | N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6 | Early Mature | Good | Fair | 10+ Years | _ Suppressed canopy. _ Canopy unbalanced. _ Poor form. _ Encroaching boundary line. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | Not Applicable | |
| Group | G202 | Mixed species (Mixed species) | 1 | 40 | 15 | N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5 | Semi Mature | Good | Fair | 20+ Years | Dence understory of suppressed trees. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Footpath - woodland / track Target # - Open Space | YES | Thin out weak saplings and dense vegetation to aid visibility site line from fairway over to eighteenth tee | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years | |
| Small Tree | G203 | Mixed species (Mixed species) | 1 | 20 | 5 | N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3 | Young | Good | Good | 10+ Years | _ damaging dry stone wall. _ reduced air flow at ground level towards putting green. | 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 # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | Not Applicable | |
| Group | G204 | Mixed species (Mixed species) | 1 | 40 | 15 | N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6 | Semi Mature | Good | Fair | 10+ Years | _ Encroaching boundary line. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. _ Stump grind. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | Not Applicable | |
| Small Tree | G206 | Mixed species (Mixed species) | 1 | 10 | 4 | N:0 E:0 S:0 W:0 | Young | Good | Good | 10+ Years | _ 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | Thin out low vegetation and self seated saplings to improve visibility towards 6th tee. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years | |
| Tree | G207 | Oak (Quercus sp.) | 1 | 50 | 4 | N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1 | Mature | Poor | Collapsing | <10 years | _ Lost main stem. _ Storm damage. _ Lost limbs. _ Poor form. | 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. Roadside tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. _ Stump grind. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | Not Applicable | |

| Job Ref: | 1934 | | Survey Date: | 25-Mar-2024 | | Surveyor: | Gary Marsden | | | | Site Address: | Wigan Golf Course + Club House | | 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 recommended works | Re-inspect within |
| Hedge | H205 | Common beech x20 (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) | 20 | 10 | 4 | N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2 | Young | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ 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 # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. _ Stump grind. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | Not Applicable |
| Tree | T108 | Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) | 1 | 100 | 20 | N:10 E:10 S:10 W:10 | Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ Multi stemmed leader. _ Minor deadwood <25 mm diameter. _ Tree not in leaf (normal). | 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 # - Open Space | YES | _ Crown lift to 8m for air flow. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |
| Tree | T110 | Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) | 1 | 80 | 20 | N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8 | Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ Dense ivy clad. _ Co-Dominant Fork. _ Multi stemmed leader. _ Minor deadwood <25 mm diameter. _ Tree not in leaf (normal). | 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 # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove / sever ivy. _ Crown lift to 8m for air flow. | 25-Mar-2025 (1 Year) | 2 Years |
| Tree | T112 | Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) | 1 | 100 | 20 | N:10 E:10 S:10 W:10 | Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ Minor deadwood <25 mm diameter. _ Canopy unbalanced. _ Tree not in leaf (normal). | 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 # - Open Space | YES | _ Crown lift to 8m for air flow. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |
| Tree | T136 | English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) | 1 | 30 | 15 | N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3 | Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ 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 # - Open Space | YES | Remove tree to improve area for additional parking spaces | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |
| Tree | T137 | English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) | 1 | 50 | 15 | N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4 | Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ Multi stemmed at base. _ Co-Dominant Fork. _ Multi stemmed leader. _ Included bark. _ Tight union. | 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 # - Open Space | YES | _ Crown lift to 5.2 m for vehicle clearance. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |
| Tree | T178 | Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>) | 1 | 40 | 12 | N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4 | Early Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ 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 # - Parking / driveway Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. _ Stump grind. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |

| Job Ref: | 1934 | | Survey Date: | 25-Mar-2024 | | Surveyor: | Gary Marsden | | | Site Address: | Wigan Golf Course + Club House | | 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 recommended works | Re-inspect within |
| Tree | T179 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 1 | 40 | 12 | N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4 | Early Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ 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 # - Parking / driveway Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. _ Stump grind. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |
| Tree | T180 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 1 | 60 | 18 | N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4 | Early Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ Co-Dominant Fork. _ Included bark. _ Tight union. | 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 # - Parking / driveway Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. _ Stump grind. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |
| Tree | T181 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 1 | 60 | 18 | N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4 | Mature | Good | Fair | 40+ Years | _ Void / cavity within root / buttress area _ Stem decay. _ Lost co dominant stem. | 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 # - Parking / driveway Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. _ Stump grind. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | Not Applicable |
| Tree | T195 | Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) | 1 | 30 | 6 | N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8 | Semi Mature | Good | Poor | <10 years | _ Suppressed canopy. _ Canopy unbalanced. _ Poor form. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | Not Applicable |
| Tree | T196 | Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) | 1 | 70 | 25 | N:10 E:10 S:10 W:10 | Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ Encroaching boundary line. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove limb. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |
| Tree | T197 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 2 | 50 | 16 | N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6 | Early Mature | Good | Fair | 10+ Years | _ Void / cavity within root / buttress area _ Suppressed canopy. _ Canopy unbalanced. _ Encroaching boundary line. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove tree to ground level. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | Not Applicable |
| Tree | T198 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 1 | 40 | 15 | N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5 | Semi Mature | Good | Fair | 10+ Years | _ Co-Dominant Fork. _ Included bark. _ Tight union. _ Encroaching boundary line. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Remove limb. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years |

| Job Ref: | | 1934 | | Survey Date: | | 25-Mar-2024 | | Surveyor: | | Gary Marsden | | Site Address: | | Wigan Golf Course + Club House | | 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 recommended works | Re-inspect within | |
| Tree | T200 | Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) | 1 | 50 | 20 | N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8 | Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ Encroaching boundary line. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Reduce to clear boundary line. _ Remove limb. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years | |
| Tree | T201 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 1 | 60 | 20 | N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8 | Mature | Good | Good | 40+ Years | _ Encroaching boundary line. | 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. Woodland tree. Target # - Open Space | YES | _ Reduce to clear boundary line. _ Remove limb. | 25-Sep-2024 (6 Months) | 2 Years | |

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

