Tree Survey

at

24 Bradshaw Drive, Holbrook, Belper Derbyshire, DE56 0SZ



Produced for:

Mr. Jonny Beard

JB Landscapes (Holbrook)

Produced by:

Marcus McCormick Tech Cert. (Arbor.A), RFS Cert Arb.

Professional Tree Inspection (PTI)

Mac Tree Services Ltd

Survey date:

18th November 2025 (Amended 27th January 2026)

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1. Introduction

1.1 This is an amended version of a survey conducted on 18th November 2026, where Instructions were received from Mr. Jonny Beard of JB Landscapes (Holbrook) to produce a survey of a Common Walnut (*Juglans regia*) growing in the front garden of 24 Bradshaw Drive, Holbrook, Belper Derbyshire, DE56 0SZ assessing its condition and recommending future tree works if required.

1.2 The original survey recommended that a cavity present on the lower stem be monitored for fungal fruiting bodies that could indicate active decay within the tree. Concerns were raised by the property owner that a fungus was developing within this wound, and the tree was reinspected on 26th January. It is strongly suspected that the tree has been colonised by Honey Fungus (Armillaria mellea), with its continued presence likely to result in failure of the tree at some point in the future. The tree is leaning towards the neighbouring driveway, which is the likely direction of fall should failure occur. It is the revised recommendation of this survey that the tree be removed and replaced with a suitable species, as the remedial tree work required to retain would leave an unsightly structure with a limited safe or useful lifespan. Local visual amenity is expected to benefit in the medium and long term through replacement.

1.3 The results of the survey have been collected and presented in the Tree Survey Data found in Appendix 1.

1.4 Recommendations for tree works are shown in the Tree Survey Data found in Appendix 1.

1.5 Image of the surveyed tree are seen in Appendix 2.

2. Terms of Reference

2.1. This report was commissioned by Mr. Jonny Beard of JB Landscapes (Holbrook) following phone and WhatsApp correspondence with confirmation to go ahead given on 7th October 2025.

2.2. The instruction was to produce a survey of a Common Walnut (*Juglans regia*) at 24 Bradshaw Drive, Holbrook, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 0SZ assessing the trees' health, condition and recommending future tree work that may be needed. This survey was conducted on Tuesday 18th November 2025 and amended following new information on 27th January 2026.

2.3. It has not been indicated if the trees on the site are subject to Tree Preservation Orders or reside within a Conservation Area. Any person conducting future works should make proper enquiries to the Local Planning Authority and gain permission before going ahead with any recommended tree work.

2.4. Marcus McCormick of Mac Tree Services Ltd. conducted this tree survey Marcus McCormick is an arborist based in Belper, Derbyshire and holds an Arboricultural Association Technicians Certificate from Myerscough College, the RFS certificate in Arboriculture from Broomfield College and has the Lantra Professional Tree Inspector (PTI) certificate. He has over 25 years' experience in the industry in both Bristol and Derbyshire.

2.5. Marcus McCormick holds professional indemnity which is limited to £1 million. Should you require more information on this matter please contact Marcus McCormick. mactreeservicesltd@gmail.com

3. Report Limitations

3.1. Whilst every effort has been made to identify defects within the subject trees, no absolute guarantee of safety can be given or intended to any tree detailed in this survey. Extreme weather conditions can cause damage to apparently sound and healthy trees.

3.2 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly therefore they should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year.

3.3 The conclusions and recommendations in this report are valid for 1 year assuming its recommendations are observed. Interim inspections are recommended after periods of inclement weather, i.e., storms, gales, heavy snow etc.

3.4 The report reflects the trees as found on the day of inspection. The period for which this report is valid may be reduced in the case of any work undertaken or changes in the conditions directly adjacent or in proximity to the tree, trees or groups.

3.5. The report looks solely at the health of the trees. No roots were inspected below ground and this report does not comment or discuss subsidence or heave caused by any tree(s).

3.6. The report was compiled using maps and materials available at the time of the survey. It has not been indicated if the trees on the site are subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or reside within a Conservation Area. Any person conducting future works should make proper enquiries to the Local Planning Authority and gain permission before going ahead with any recommended tree work.

3.7. Attention is drawn to the evolving issue affecting the native Common Ash tree (*Fraxinus excelsior).* Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)* is spreading through the European tree stock. This is a chronic fungal disease with an 85% mortality rate. There are currently no effective strategies for managing the disease. Trees identified as being healthy at the time of this survey may need reinspection at a shorter interval than would normally be recommended.

4. Tree Survey Details and Data Interpretation

4.1 The tree survey was undertaken on Tuesday 18th November 2025 between the hours of 0930 and 1030. The weather conditions were adequate for observing the trees.

4.2 The inspection of the trees was undertaken from the ground only, using binoculars and a sounding mallet where required. In some cases, access or debris/plant growth may have hindered inspections.

4.3 Inspections have been based on the Visual Tree Assessment or VTA system developed by Mattheck and Breloer and Matheny and Clark's Evaluation of Hazard Trees in the Urban Environment (1994).

4.4 Trees have been numbered on the site map in a sequence that was deemed best suited to future interpretation. Where appropriate trees have been grouped together. For more precise identification trees may have been given a What Three Words address.

4.5 Trees species have been listed in the report by both common and botanical names where appropriate. Time constraints may, in some cases, have hampered accurate identification. In these cases, only the genus or generic name has been specified.

4.6 The height of the trees has been estimated in m. The stem diameter has been measured in millimetres a diameter tape. Measurements of stem diameter have been included only when deemed helpful to future work.

4.7 An assessment of the tree's age classification has been made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape. These are:

- Y = Young tree.
- YM = Young mature trees < a 1/3 of their expected life.
- M = Mature trees that are between 1/3 and 2/3 of their lifespan.
- OM = Over mature trees that are more than 2/3 of their expected life span.
- V = Veteran tree.

4.8 An assessment of a tree's physiological condition has been defined as Good, Fair, Poor or Dead:

- G = Good: Fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density, and wound closure.
- F = Fair: Fully functioning biological condition showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure.
- P = Poor: A biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure.
- D = Dead: Tree in an irreversible state of decline or dead.

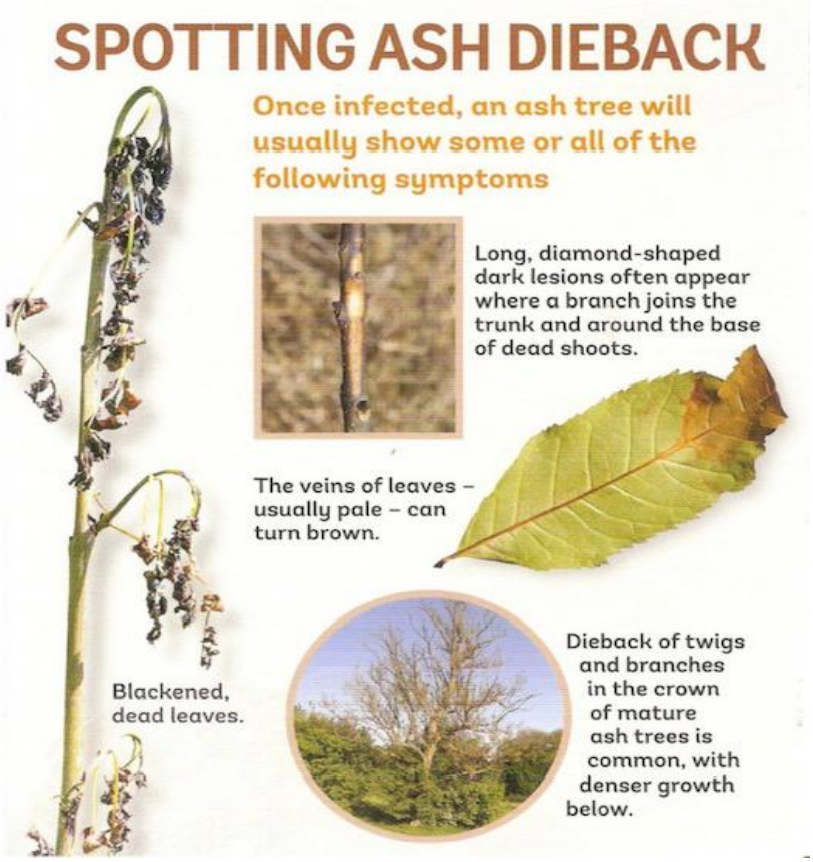
4.9 An assessment of a tree's structural condition has been defined as Good, Fair, Poor or Dead:

- G = Good: No significant structural defects.

- F = Fair: Structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or management practices.
- P = Poor: Structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery or management practices.
- D = Dead.

4.10 Tree work recommended by this survey has been prioritised as either U, 1, 2, 3 or NW:

- U= Urgent. Work should be conducted at once to make the tree or trees safe.
- 1 = Work should be conducted within 30 days.
- 2 = Work should be conducted within 90 days.
- 3 = Work of a low priority and may be undertaken at the client's discretion.
- NW = No work needed.



Appendix 1: Tree Survey Data – 24 Bradshaw Drive, Holbrook, Belper Derbyshire, DE56 0SZ **Date:** 18th November 2025 (Amended 27th January 2026)

Colour key:

URGENT	PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2	PRIORITY 3

Tree number	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Crown height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
1	Common Walnut *Juglans regia*	9	550	**N** 3.5 **S** 3 **E** 3 **W** 4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	**Site Conditions.** Growing within the front garden of the residential property at 24 Bradshaw Drive, Holbrook, on the lawn adjacent to the tarmac driveway, this mature tree is estimated to be between 80 and 100 years in age is a notable tree in the area contributing to the character created by similar front-garden trees along the road. Many of which, including this specimen, have been heavily reduced in the past. **Rooting Area**. The tree grows within a lawn area, approximately 50cm from the tarmac driveway and roughly 6m from the front brick wall of the house. No signs of root-plate movement were seen, and no surface rooting is visible within the grass. The driveway is mature but is likely to have caused some root damage during its installation, as the tree predates this construction. **Buttress and Lower and Main Stem**. The stem shows a lack of pronounced buttresses, which may indicate historic ground-level changes around the base. No fungal fruiting bodies were seen within the buttress area. A notable wound is present on the western side of the lowest stem section, beginning at approximately 23 cm high and measuring around 34 cm in height, 6 cm in width and 6 cm in depth. A wound-wood response is evident, although dysfunctional timber is visible within the wound, with organic matter and soil accumulating inside. This column or cavity extends upward, though the remaining orientations of the stem appear sound, with no fungal fruiting bodies seen here either. The main stem exhibits a pronounced lean of approximately 20° towards the west. At around 1.7 m high, a further wound is present, which is also occluding with a sound wound-wood response. Additional occluding pruning wounds are present on the main stem from past crown-height raising, with further similar wounds visible within the lower crown. **Major Unions.**	Fell and replace.	2

Tree number	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Crown height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
									The first major union is seen at approximately 3.5 m height and is tensile in structure, with the other unions within the crown also appearing sound and tensile. Historic pruning wounds are present throughout the structure and are generally fully occluded. No fungal growth or significant hollowing is expected within these wounds. **Crown.** The crown structure has been repeatedly and heavily pruned in the past, with approximately three to four years of regrowth now present. The form is balanced and evenly spread, with ample vigour apparent even at this dormant time of year, the crown still retaining some autumn leaves at the time of inspection. A bird box is attached to the main stem at approximately 3m high. **Conclusion.** Some level of decay is likely to be present within the lowest stem section, where degrading/dysfunctional timber was seen inside the wound. The cavity does not appear to extend significantly inward or laterally, and no fungal decay fruiting bodies were seen within. The crown structure shows tensile structure and has a truncated, compact form that should be maintained. It is advised that the tree is regularly pruned back to the original pruning points on a three- to four-year cycle to preserve this form, with regular inspection of the cavity for any emerging fungal fruiting bodies to allow for identification and ongoing monitoring. Evidence of active fungal decay would likely require further remedial action. **Following the discovery of the fungal fruiting body of Honey Fungus (Armillaria mellea) within the lower stem cavity, it is the revised recommendation that the tree be removed and a suitable replacement planted.**		

Appendix 2: Tree position and Site Photos of the Common Walnut (*Juglans regia*). 24 Bradshaw Drive, Holbrook, Belper Derbyshire, DE56 0SZ **Date:** 18th November 2025

The below images show the position of the Common Walnut (*Juglans regia*)in the front garden. The central image shows the wounding to the lower main stem likely caused during the construction if the driveway.







Appendix 3: Bibliography.

Lonsdale, D., 1999. *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management.* London: TSO.

Matheny, N.P., Clarke, J.R., 1994. *Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas*. ISA Publication.

Strouts, R.G., Winter, T.G., 1994. *Diagnosis of ill-health in trees.* London: TSO.

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Johnson, O., More, D., 2004. *Tree Guide.* Collins