



bawden
tree care

Decay Detection (Microdrill) Report

26 Willman Way, Salisbury. SP2 8QS





Decay detection (PiCUS) Report
26 Willman Way, Salisbury. SP2 8QS

Instructed by: Mr Mark Heasman

Company Name: Winkworth Estate Agents

Survey Address: 26 Willman Way, Salisbury. SP2 8QS

Prepared by: Stephen Woollard

Date: 23/10/25

Reference: 2025-4570

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Introduction

Bawden Tree Care were instructed by Mark Heasman of Winkworth Estate to undertake decay testing of a single beech tree (*Fagus sylvatica*) growing in the rear garden of 26 Wilman Way, Salisbury, and to produce a report of the findings. This survey has focused on the safety of this tree only.

Data Collection

The tree was assessed from ground level only, employing the Visual Tree Assessment method, using a nylon sounding hammer, steel probe and binoculars where necessary.

The tree was assessed for physiological health and structural condition, and an assessment of the local environment was made. This was to enable identification of any defects predisposing the tree to failure, and where a significant risk to people and property may be posed. This assessment also gives an indication of the vitality of each tree and of its tolerance to competition for nutrients and light, stress, wounding and pathogens.

Testing of the lower stem was undertaken by an IML-RESI PD400 Microdrill at several locations around the stem base. Drilling heights are approximate. Results are presented in Appendix 2.

Limitations

Trees are dynamic living organisms, whose health and condition can be subject to rapid change, depending on a number of external and internal factors.

All trees will drop branches during their lifetime, and no tree can be considered entirely safe. Trees can be damaged during high winds or extreme weather. Fungal fruiting bodies may appear in the future and can indicate decay or the threat of decay and possible tree failure.

The conclusions of this report relate to conditions observed at the time of inspection and the results of testing with the IML-RESI PD400 Microdrill. Any significant changes to the condition of the tree, or to the use of the surrounding land, will necessitate a reassessment of the tree. Where other invasive procedures or soil analyses are considered necessary, they will be recommended in the report.

Microdrill Explanatory Notes

The microdrill is a portable device with a 400mm x 1.5mm needle and 3mm drill tip. The system is based on the principle of measuring the drilling resistance of wood. The drilling needle is driven into the wood under constant drive and the energy required along the drilling depth is measured and electronically recorded.

The PD400 measures both the drill resistance (shaft friction) and force required to push the needle into the wood. The captured data is evaluated and processed to deliver a measuring curve, which is presented as a digital line graph.

Interpretation of these measurement profiles not only helps to determine variations in wood density and condition but also the ratio of sound wood to decayed wood.

The microdrill measures wood quality at specific drilling points only. Decay levels may differ above or below the points of measurement.

Statutory Protection

A check of the Wiltshire Council Planning Explorer Map indicates that the tree tested is protected by a Tree Preservation Order S/TPO170. Therefore, apart from limited exceptions, permission must be sought from the local planning authority before any work to the tree is undertaken.

Observations

The beech is a mature tree growing on the boundary of the property. To the west of the tree is a neighbouring property, approximately five metres away. A footpath runs past the main trunk of the tree.

The beech tree is short in stature for species and age, with a broad spreading crown and with good vitality evidenced by extension growth. The main union at circa three metres has a small cavity below to a depth of 25cm.

The tree is heavily buttressed with fruiting bodies of the decay fungus *Ganoderma australe* on the east side and a smaller area of unknown fungal fruiting bodies emerging between the buttress on the south. Heavy buttressing may suggest a long association with the fungus.

Records with Wiltshire Council show the tree has had applications for works made in 1999, 2006, 2007 and 2014. In 2014 there was an application for 25% crown reduction, 15% crown thin, crown raise to 6 metres, and reduction of overhangs by 2.5 metres. The tree has responded well to the work but there are old pruning wounds that have not fully occluded.

Conclusions and Management Recommendations

Drilling data indicates that the beech tree has a localised area of basal decay from at least the north to the south, where the fruiting bodies are located. The remaining wood is currently not affected by decay or only affected in a minor way and is sufficient to retain the tree after a reduction of the canopy. There is a cavity within the trunk.

Reduce whole crown by 2.5 metres to suitable growth points. Reduce lateral main branches growing over the footpath and neighbouring properties by a further metre (3.5 metres total) where possible and check the integrity of the cable bracing.

The beech tree should be inspected and tested by microdrill every two years by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturalist.

Glossary of Terms

Trees are a major concern for estate owners and managers who must often juggle the preeminent demand of ensuring public safety with the emotional response that felling seemingly healthy trees invariably generates amongst the public they are seeking to protect.

Bawden Tree Care provides a comprehensive tree survey and reporting service for the management of health and safety risks, planning applications, tree and woodland management programmes and other general arboricultural purposes. Our surveyors use the latest software from Pear Technology and hand-held GPS devices to produce a range of digital drawings and maps to suit your individual requirements.

Undertaking a regular survey of your tree stock helps identify the warning signs of tree stress and prevent unexpected and potentially dangerous incidences of limb drop. Proactive rather than reactive tree management is safer and makes financial sense.

Arboricultural Works

The following survey may identify work that is required to ensure your trees are maintained in a healthy and safe condition. Bawden Tree Care's highly qualified tree surgeons operate to the British Standard 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work and carry full Public Liability insurance cover to £10m.

Comprehensive site-specific risk assessments are carried out prior to commencement of any works and where trees are adjacent to the public highway or, through storm damage for example, obstruct pedestrian or vehicular access, Bawden teams have members qualified under Part 1 of the Traffic Signs Manual Chapter 8: Roadworks and temporary situations (2009). All team members are trained and qualified in aerial rescue techniques in the unlikely event of an emergency.

Our tree teams are fully qualified to undertake the following works:

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- Section felling and pruning
- Crown cleaning, lifting, shaping, reduction
- Storm damage repair
- Bracing
- Hedge cutting
- Site clearance
- Stump removal

Terminology for the specification on report

Tree pruning may be necessary to maintain a tree in a safe condition, to remove dead branches, to promote growth, to regulate size and shape or to improve the quality of flowers, fruit or timber. Improper pruning can lead to trees becoming unsightly, diseased and/or potentially dangerous.

It is important that clients understand the basic terms commonly used to describe tree work operations so that they can ask for what they want or understand what the Arboriculturist is recommending. Did you know, for example, that a 'crown thin' will not reduce the height of the tree? Nor will a 'crown lift to 4m'.

The three main pruning options are shown below, and after that a glossary of other terms that you may find helpful. These are very general summaries and the Arboricultural Association can provide more detailed guidance by leaflets and other publications.

The British Standards most relevant to Arboricultural work are:

BS3998: 2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

A word of caution: many trees are legally protected. Felling or even just pruning a protected tree without permission from your Local Planning Authority may be a criminal offence. Always check for Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Area restrictions with your local council's Tree Officer and/or Planning Department before carrying out any works.

Main Pruning Definitions

Crown Thinning

Crown thinning is the removal of a portion of smaller/tertiary branches, usually at the outer crown, to produce a uniform density of foliage around an evenly spaced branch structure. It is usually confined to broad-leaved species. Crown thinning does not alter the overall size or shape of the tree. Material should be removed systematically throughout the tree, should not exceed the stated percentage and not more than 30% overall. Common reasons for crown thinning are to allow more light to pass through the tree, reduce wind resistance, reduce weight (but this does not necessarily reduce leverage on the structure) and is rarely a once only operation particularly on species that are known to produce large amounts of epicormic growth.

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Crown Lifting or Crown Raising

Crown lifting is the removal of the lowest branches and/or preparing of lower branches for future removal. Good practice dictates crown lifting should not normally include the removal of large branches growing directly from the trunk as this can cause large wounds which can become extensively decayed leading to further long-term problems or more short term biomechanical instability. Crown lifting on older, mature trees should be avoided or restricted to secondary branches or shortening of primary branches rather than the whole removal wherever possible. Crown lifting is an effective method of increasing light transmission to areas closer to the tree or to enable access under the crown but should be restricted to less than 15% of the live crown height and leave the crown at least two thirds of the total height of the tree. Crown lifting should be specified with reference to a fixed point, e.g. 'crown lift to give 5.5m clearance above ground level'.

Crown Reduction

The reduction in height and/or spread of the crown (the foliage bearing portions) of a tree. Crown reduction may be used to reduce mechanical stress on individual branches or the whole tree, make the tree more suited to its immediate environment or to reduce the effects of shading and light loss, etc. The final result should retain the main framework of the crown, and so a significant proportion of the leaf bearing structure, and leave a similar, although smaller outline, and not necessarily achieve symmetry for its own sake. Crown reduction cuts should be as small as possible and in general not exceed 100mm diameter unless there is an overriding need to do so. Reductions should be specified by actual measurements, where possible, and reflect the finished result, but may also refer to lengths of parts to be removed to aid clarity, e.g. 'crown reduce in height by 2.0m and lateral spread by 1.0m, all round, to finished crown dimensions of 18m in height by 11m in spread (all measurements approximate.)'. Not all species are suitable for this treatment and crown reduction should not be confused with 'topping', an indiscriminate and harmful treatment.

The importance of correct pruning cuts

Every pruning cut inflicts a wound on the tree. The ability of a tree to withstand a wound and maintain healthy growth is greatly affected by the pruning cut – its size, angle and position relative to the retained parts of the tree. As a general rule branches should be removed at their point of attachment or shortened to a lateral which is at least 1/3 of the diameter of the removed portion of the branch, and all cuts should be kept as small as possible.

Other useful terms associated with tree work

Adaptive growth

An increase in wood production in localised areas in response to a decrease in wood strength or external loading to maintain an even distribution of forces across the structure.

Adventitious/epicormic growth

New growth arising from dormant or new buds directly from main branches/stems or trunks.

Bracing

Bracing is a term used to describe the installation of cables, ropes and/or belts to reduce the probability of failure of one or more parts of the tree structure due to weakened elements under excessive movement.

Branch bark ridge and collar

Natural features of a fork or union that may or may not be visually obvious. Neither the branch bark ridge nor collar should be cut.

Callus

Undifferentiated tissue initiated as a result of wounding and which become specialised tissues of the repair over time.

Cavity

A void within the solid structure of the tree, normally associated with decay or deterioration of the woody tissues. May be dry or hold water, if the latter it should not be drained. Only soft decomposing tissue should be removed if necessary, to assess the extent. No attempt should be made to cut or expose living tissue.

Co-dominant stems

Two or more, generally upright, stems of roughly equal size and vigour competing with each other for dominance. Where these arise from a common union the structural integrity of that union should be assessed.

Coppicing

The cutting down of a tree within 300mm (12in) of the ground at regular intervals, traditionally applied to certain species such as Hazel and Sweet Chestnut to provide stakes etc.

Crown

The foliage bearing section of the tree formed by its branches and not including any clear stem/trunk.

Deadwood

Non-living branches or stems due to natural ageing or external influences. Deadwood provides essential habitats and its management should aim to leave as much as possible, shortening or removing only those that pose a risk. Durability and retention of deadwood will vary by tree species.

Decline

When a tree exhibits signs of a lack of vitality such as reduced leaf size, colour or density.

Dieback

Tips of branches exhibit no signs of life due to age or external influences. Decline may progress, stabilise or reverse as the tree adapts to its new situation.

Dormant

The inactive condition of a tree, usually during the coldest months of the year when there is little, or no growth and leaves of deciduous trees have been shed.

Drop Crotching

Shortening branches by pruning off the end back to a lateral branch which is at least 1/3 of the diameter of the removed branch.

Dysfunction

The inactive condition of a tree, usually during the coldest months of the year when there is little, or no growth and leaves of deciduous trees have been shed.

Fertilising

The application of a substance, usually to the tree's rooting area (and occasionally to the tree), to promote tree growth or reverse or reduce decline. This will only be effective if nutrient deficiency is confirmed. If decline is the result of other factors such as compaction, physical damage, toxins etc., the application of fertiliser will not make any difference.

Formative pruning

Minor pruning during the early years of a tree's growth to establish the desired form and/or to correct defects or weaknesses that may affect structure in later life.

Fungi/Fruiting bodies

A member of the fungi kingdom that may colonise living or dead tissues of a tree or form beneficial relationships with the roots. The fruiting body is the spore bearing, reproductive structure of that fungus. Removal of the fruiting body will not prevent further colonisation and will make diagnosis and prognosis harder to determine. Each colonisation must be considered in detail by a competent person to determine the long-term implications of tree health and structure when considered alongside the tree species, site usage etc.

Ivy Banding

The severing and removing of a band of Ivy round the entire circumference of a stem. The Ivy is to be cut in two places, at ground level and at a height of one meter (minimum). The severed section is to be removed from the stem thus revealing a cleared band of the stem. When cutting and removing the Ivy, great care should be taken not to damage the tree bark.

Lopping and Topping

Generally regarded as outdated terminology but still included as part of Planning legislation. Lopping refers to the removal of large side branches (the making of vertical cuts) and topping refers to the removal of large portions of the crown of the tree (the making of horizontal cuts, generally through the main stems). Often used to describe crude, heavy-handed or inappropriate pruning.

Monolith

To significantly reduce a tree, back to the main stem with no or little branch structure so it can be retained for its habitat and/or architectural values.

Painting or Sealing

Covering pruning cuts or other wounds with a paint, often bitumen based. Research has demonstrated that this is not beneficial and may in fact be harmful. On no account should timber treatments be used as these are harmful to living cells.

Pollard

The initial removal of the top of a young tree at a prescribed height to encourage multistem branching from that point, traditionally for fodder, firewood or poles. Once started, it should be repeated on a cyclical basis always retaining the initial pollard point, or bolling as it becomes known.

Retrenchment pruning

A form of reduction intended to encourage development of lower shoots and emulate the natural process of tree aging.

Root pruning

The pruning back of roots (similar to the pruning back of branches). This has the ability to affect tree stability, so it is advisable to seek professional advice prior to attempting root pruning.

Topping

See Lopping and Topping.

Vitality

The degree of physiological and biochemical processes (life functions) within an individual, group or population of trees.

Topics:

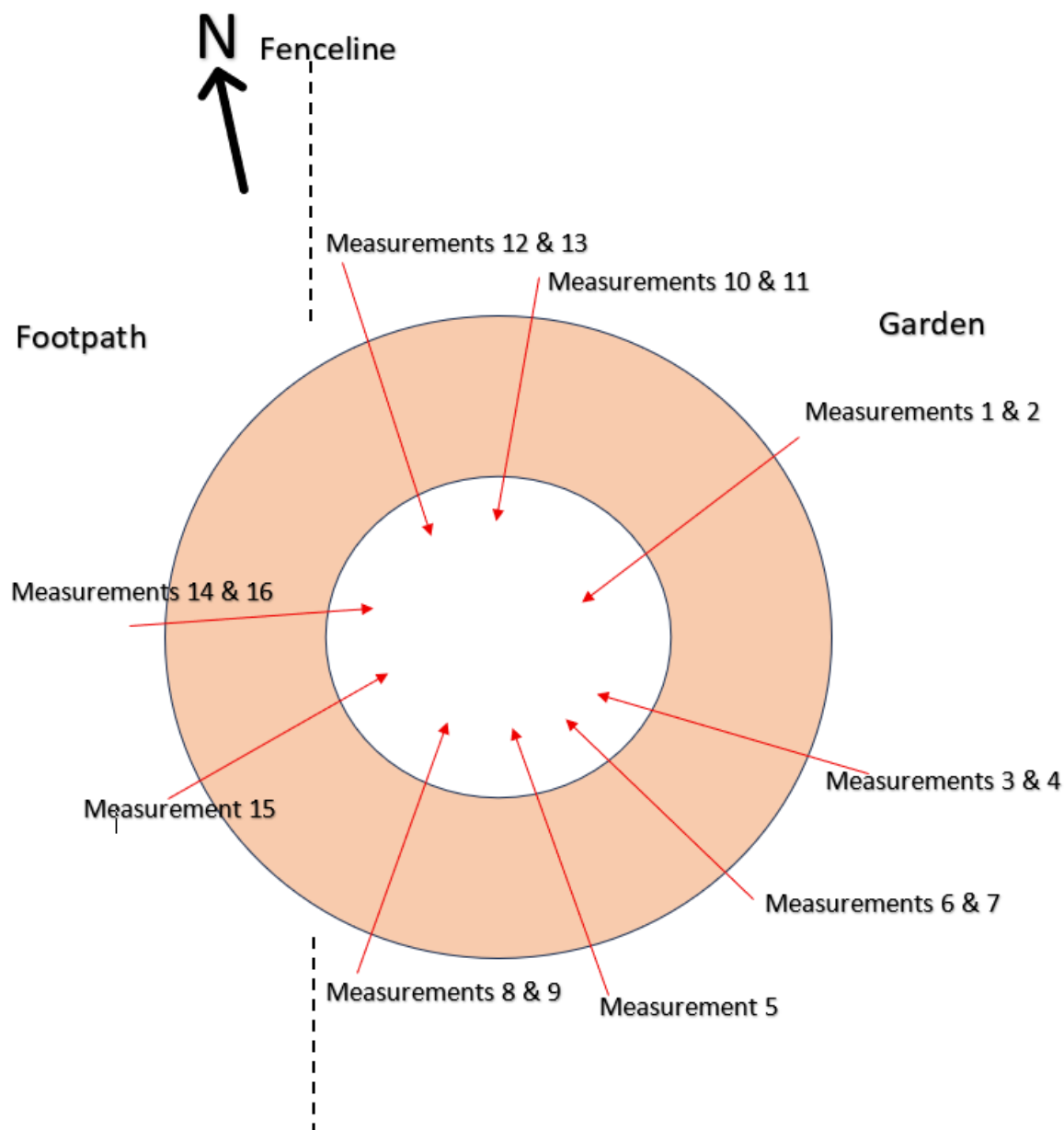
Adaptive growth, bracing, callus, cavity, coppicing, crown, crown lifting, crown raising, crown reduction, crown thinning, deadwood, definitions, dieback, glossary, lopping, terminology, topping.

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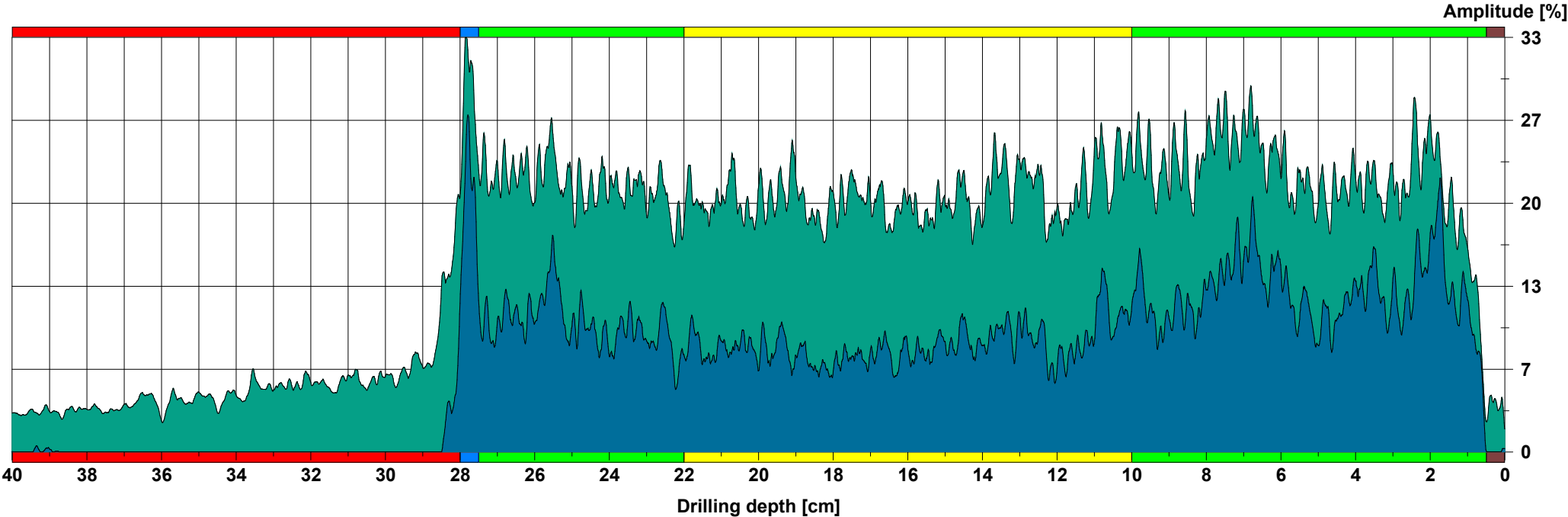
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Appendix 1. Drilling Positions



Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	1	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 0.3m
Drilling depth	: 40,12 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	E
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 95 / 276	Species	: Beech
Time	: 11:04:10	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min			Name	: Bawden



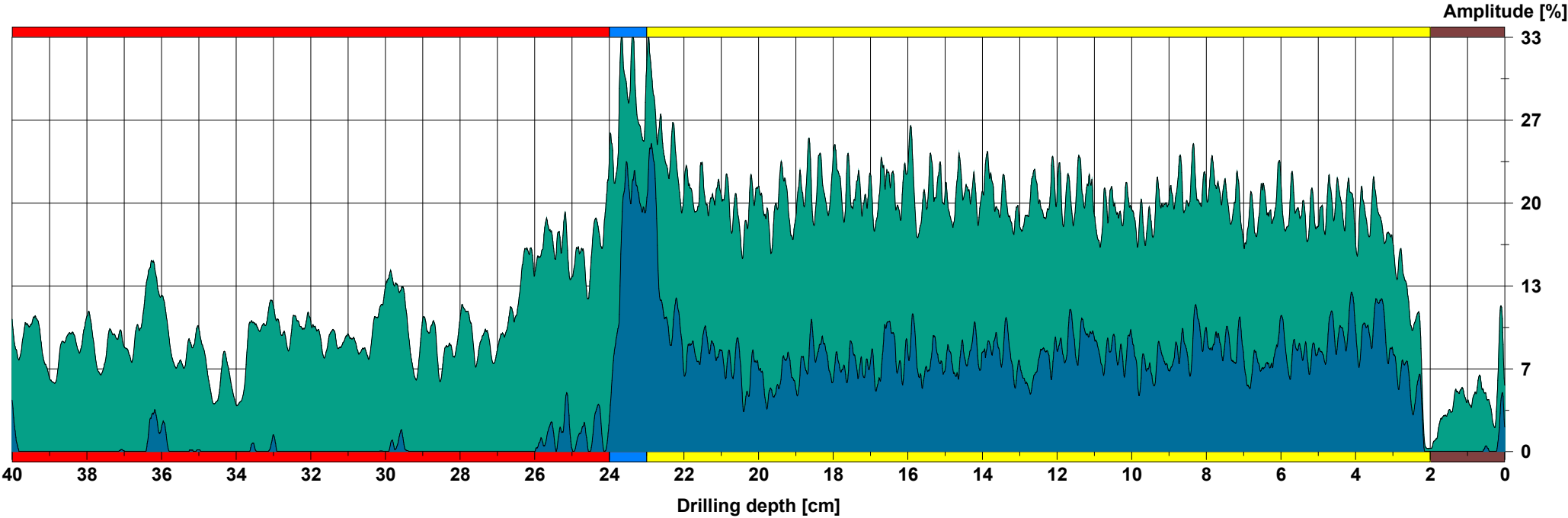
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	0,50 cm	: Bark
From	0,50 cm to	10,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	10,00 cm to	22,00 cm	: Low resistance
From	22,00 cm to	27,50 cm	: Sound Wood
From	27,50 cm to	28,00 cm	: Barrier zone
From	28,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	2	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,13 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	E
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 95 / 277	Species	: Beech
Time	: 11:06:11	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



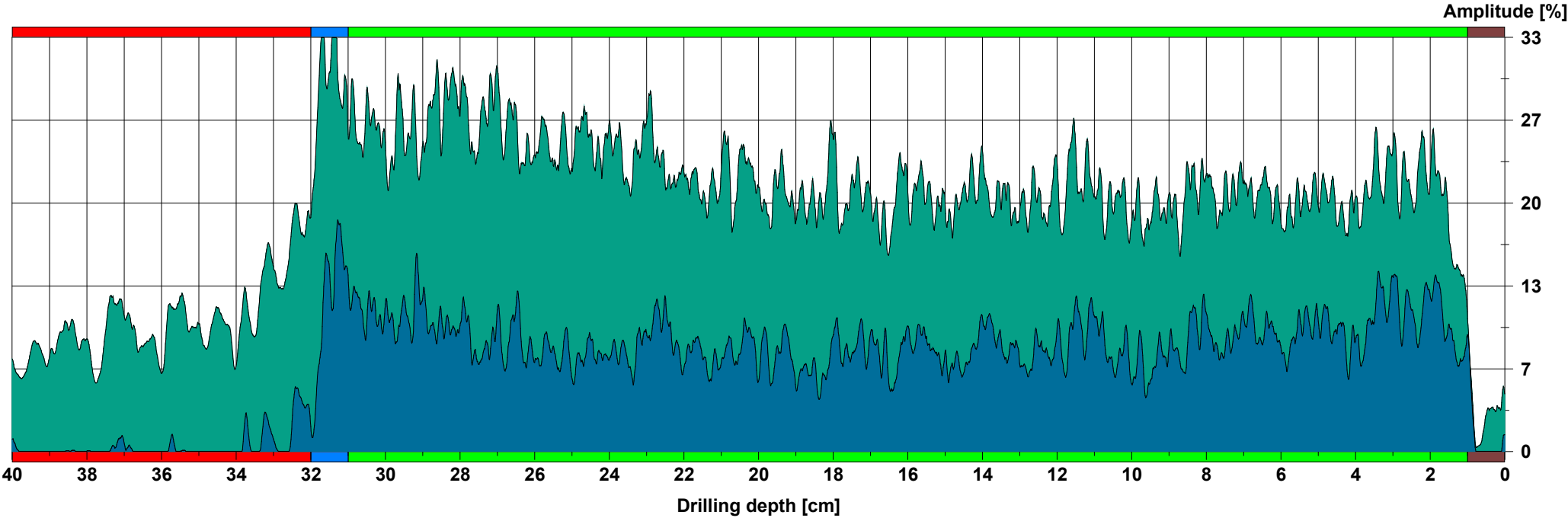
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	2,00 cm	: Bark
From	2,00 cm to	23,00 cm	: Low resistance
From	23,00 cm to	24,00 cm	: Barrier zone
From	24,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	3	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,14 cm	Tilt	---	Direction:	SE
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 89 / 275	Species	: Beech
Time	: 11:08:16	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



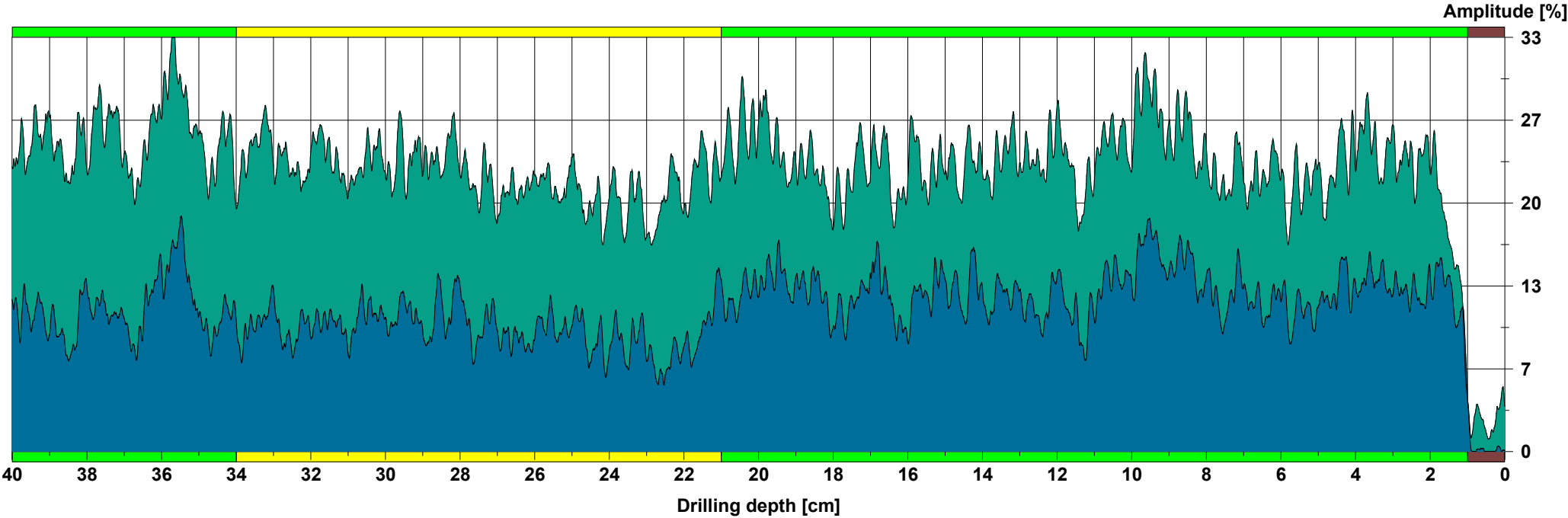
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,00 cm	: Bark
From	1,00 cm to	31,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	31,00 cm to	32,00 cm	: Barrier zone
From	32,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	4	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 0.3m
Drilling depth	: 40,14 cm	Tilt	---	Direction:	SE
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 77 / 275	Species	: Beech
Time	: 11:10:53	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



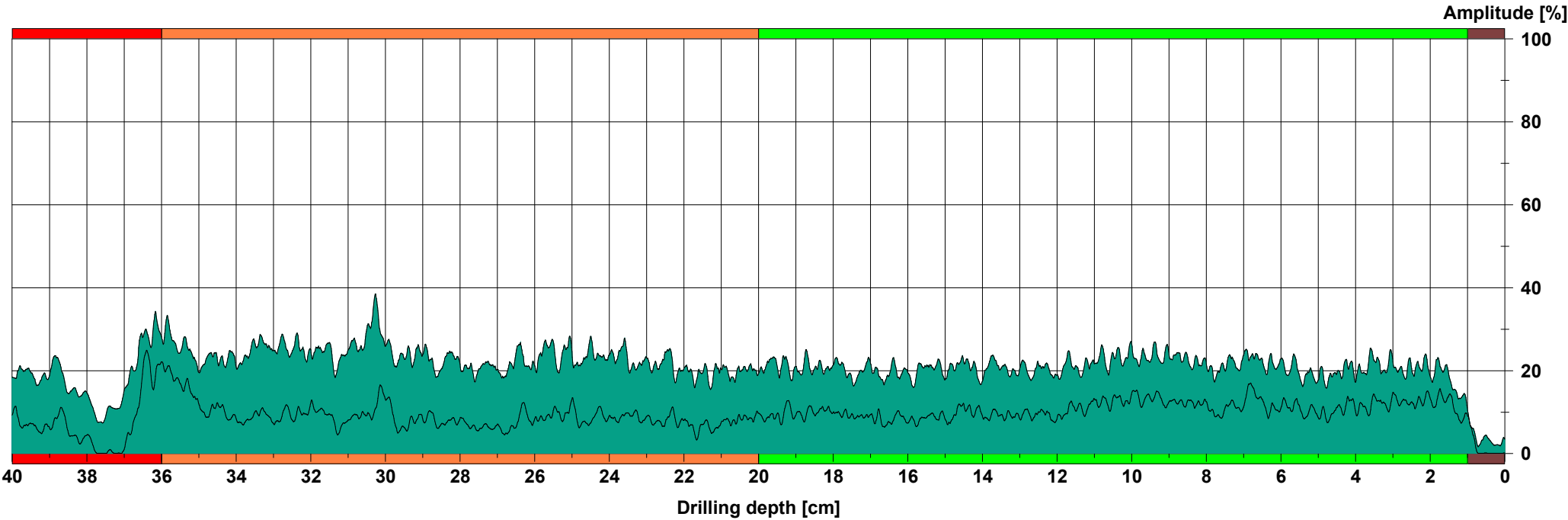
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,00 cm	: Bark
From	1,00 cm to	21,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	21,00 cm to	34,00 cm	: Low resistance
From	34,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Sound Wood

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	5	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,14 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	S
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 82 / 270	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:13:09	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



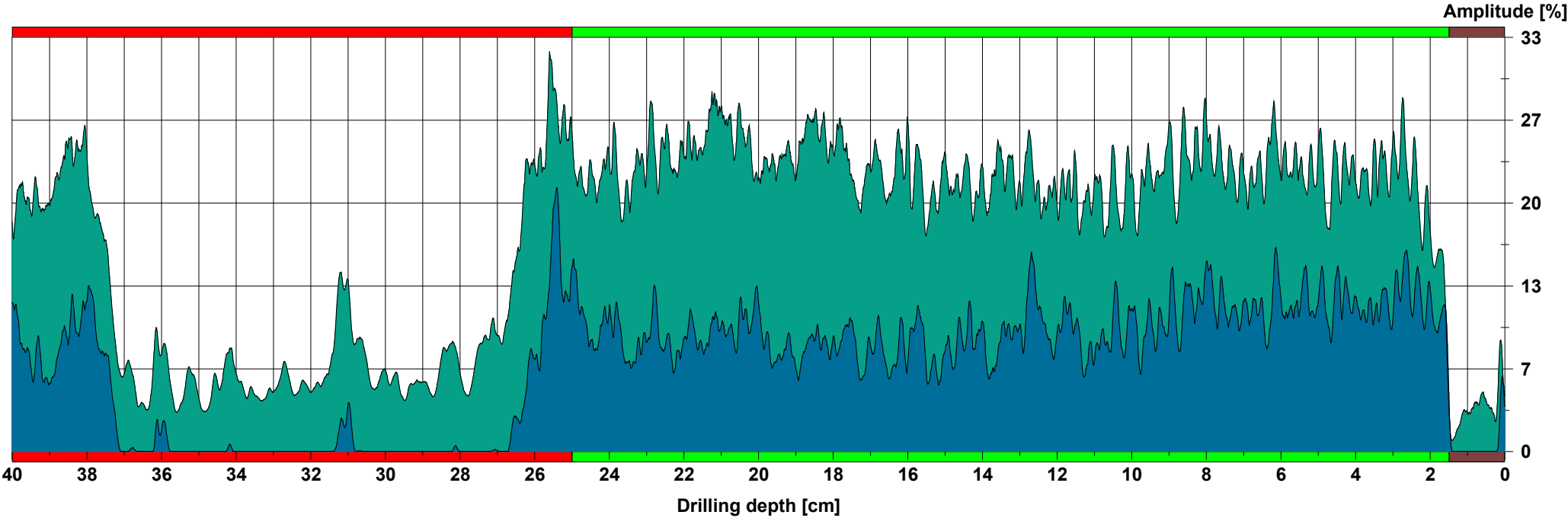
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,00 cm	: Bark
From	1,00 cm to	20,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	20,00 cm to	36,00 cm	: Early decay
From	36,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	6	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,13 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	SSE
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 80 / 275	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:15:25	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



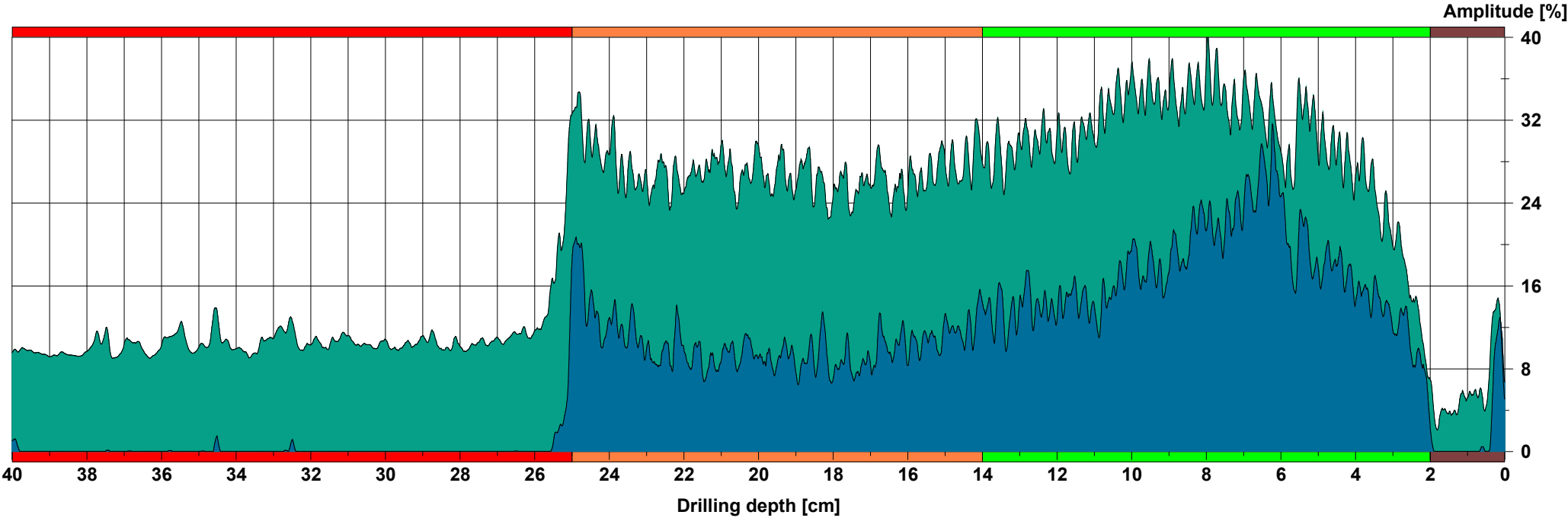
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,50 cm	: Bark
From	1,50 cm to	25,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	25,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	7	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 0.4m
Drilling depth	: 40,13 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	SSE
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 76 / 274	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:16:58	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



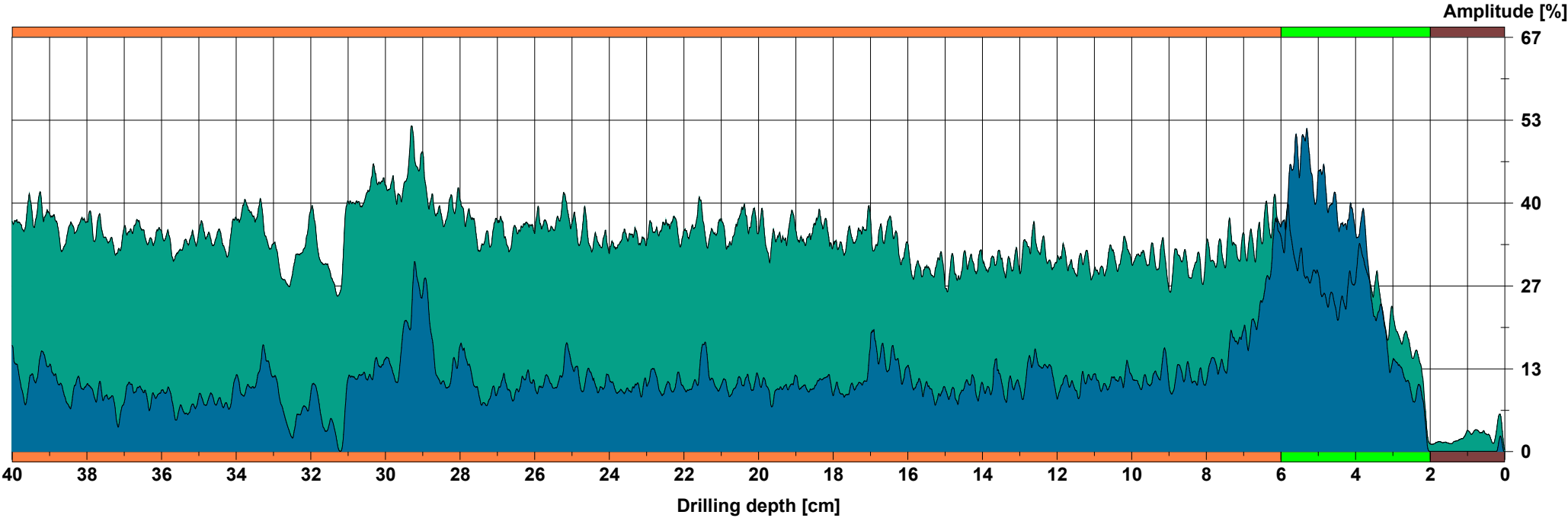
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	2,00 cm	: Bark
From	2,00 cm to	14,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	14,00 cm to	25,00 cm	: Early decay
From	25,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	8	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,10 cm	Tilt	---	Direction:	SSW
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 81 / 270	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:19:43	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



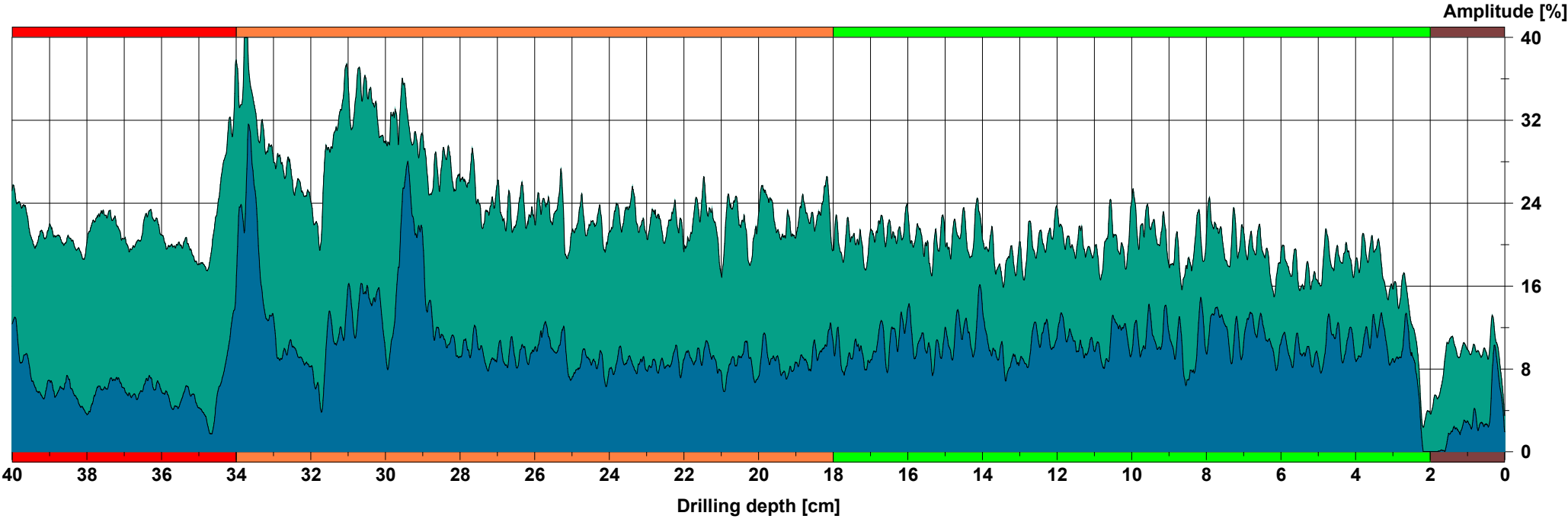
Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 2,00 cm	: Bark
From 2,00 cm to 6,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From 6,00 cm to 40,00 cm	: Early decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	9	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 0.4m
Drilling depth	: 40,14 cm	Tilt	---	Direction:	SSW
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 67 / 276	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:21:28	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



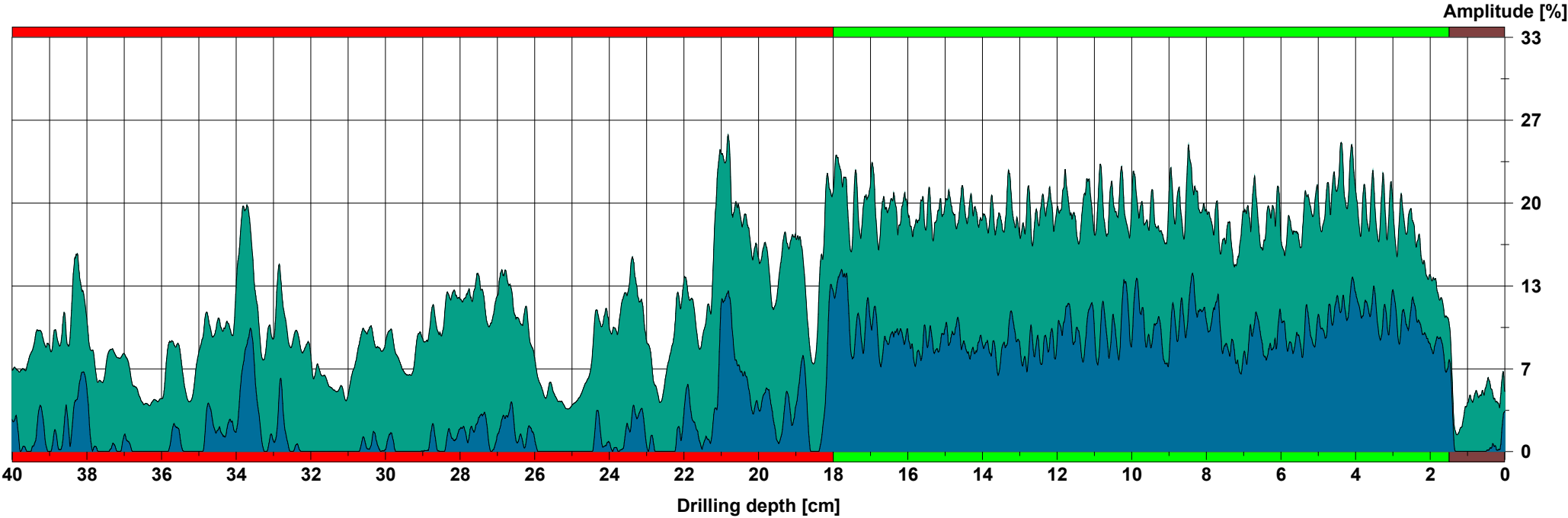
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	2,00 cm	: Bark
From	2,00 cm to	18,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	18,00 cm to	34,00 cm	: Early decay
From	34,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	10	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,13 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	NNE
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 73 / 269	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:23:32	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min			Name	: Bawden



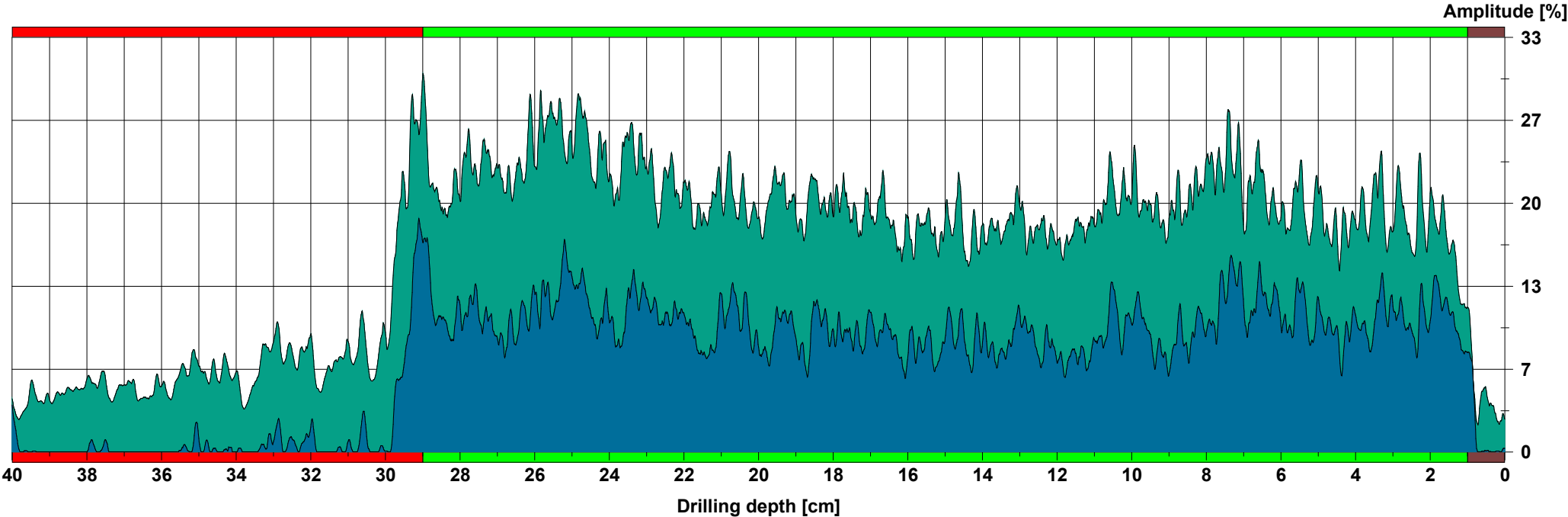
Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 1,50 cm :	Bark
From 1,50 cm to 18,00 cm :	Sound Wood
From 18,00 cm to 40,00 cm :	Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	11	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 0.3m
Drilling depth	: 40,13 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	NNE
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 68 / 270	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:26:21	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min			Name	: Bawden



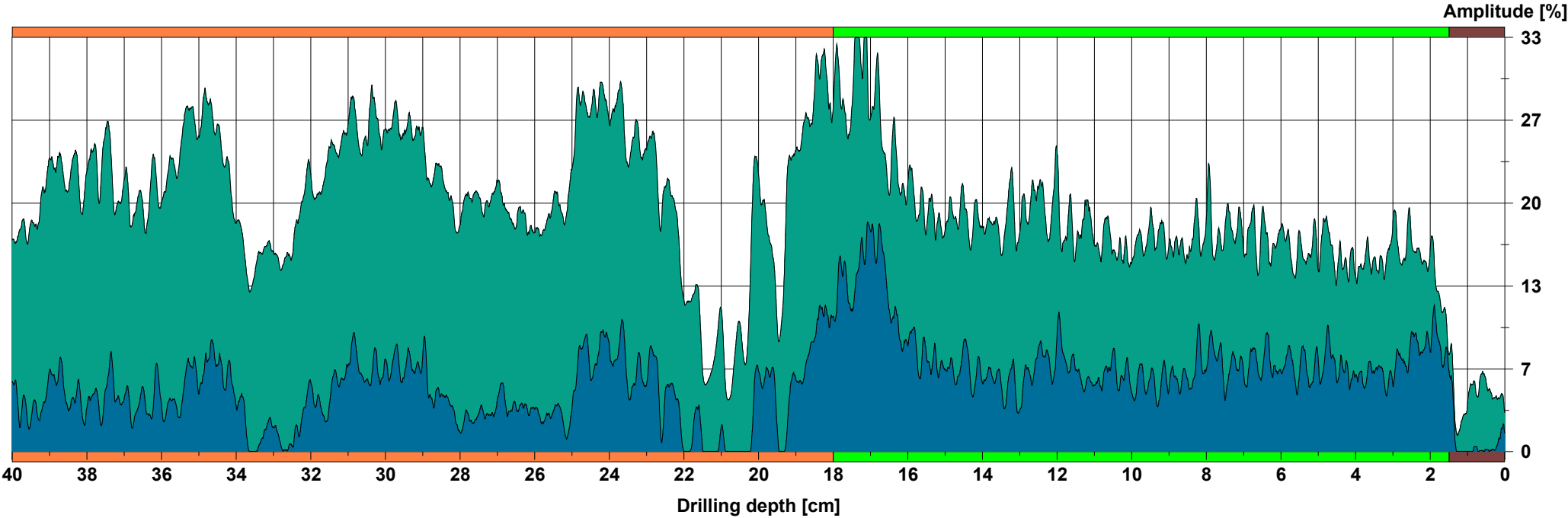
Assessment

From	0,00 cm	to	1,00 cm	: Bark
From	1,00 cm	to	29,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	29,00 cm	to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	12	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,14 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	N
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 85 / 275	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:51:13	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



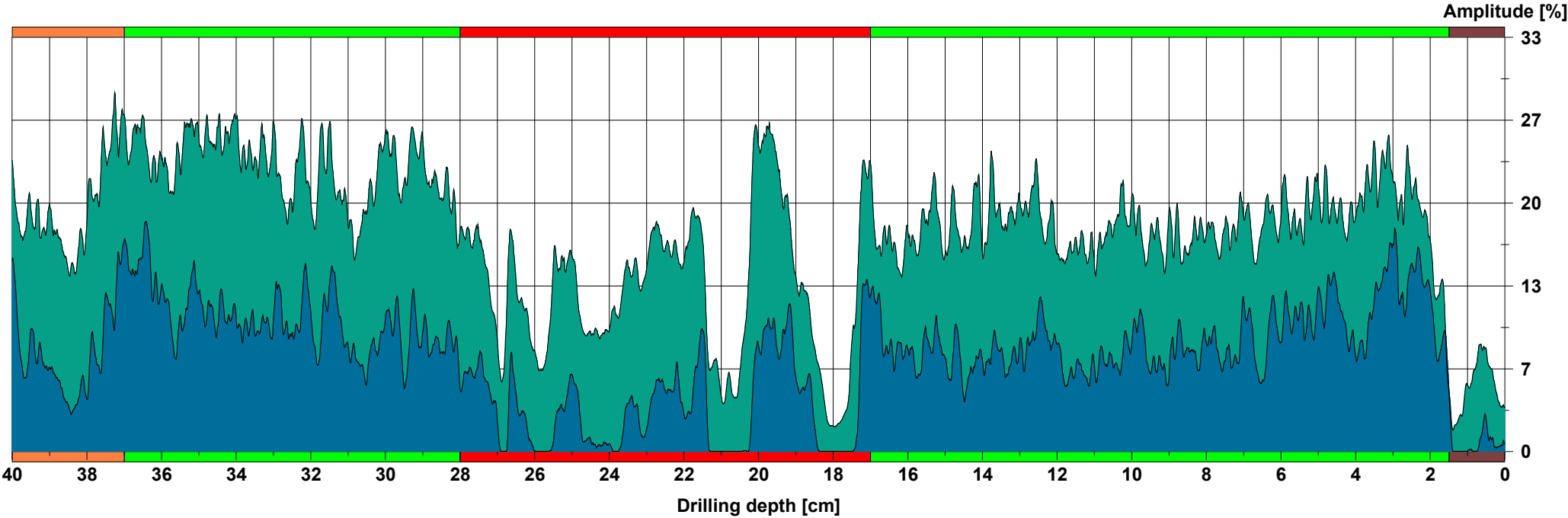
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,50 cm	: Bark
From	1,50 cm to	18,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	18,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Early decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	13	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 0.2m
Drilling depth	: 40,14 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	N
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 77 / 266	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:52:44	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



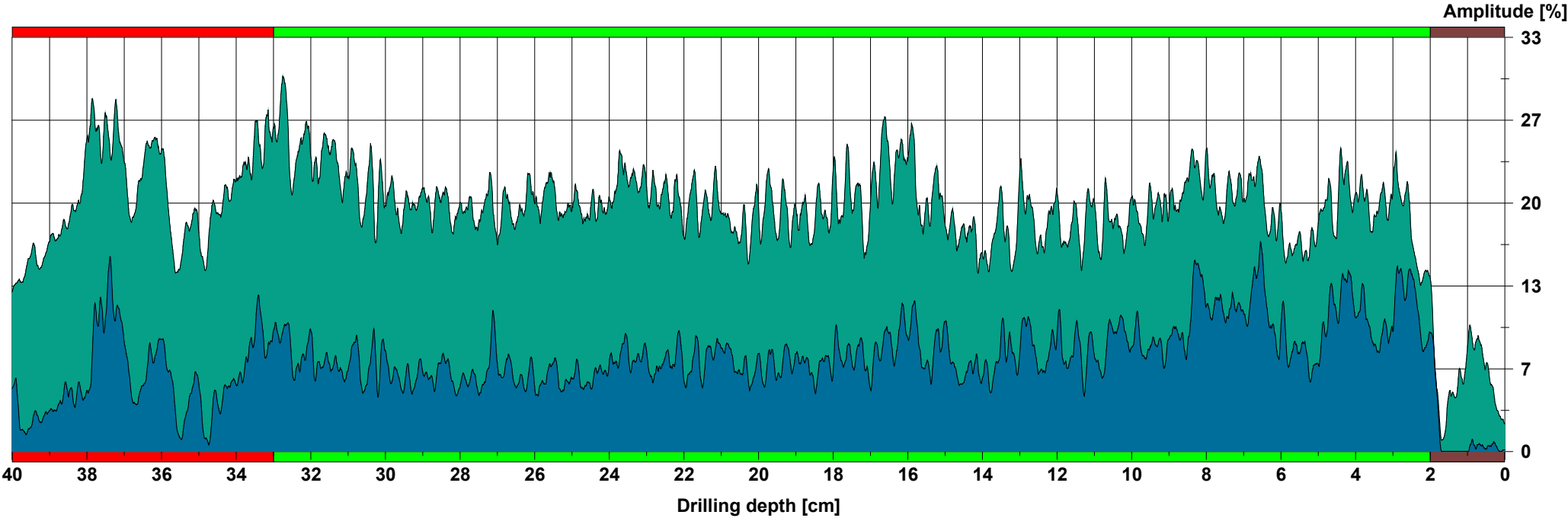
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	1,50 cm	: Bark
From	1,50 cm to	17,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	17,00 cm to	28,00 cm	: Decay
From	28,00 cm to	37,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	37,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Early decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	14	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,13 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	W
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 76 / 263	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:54:22	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



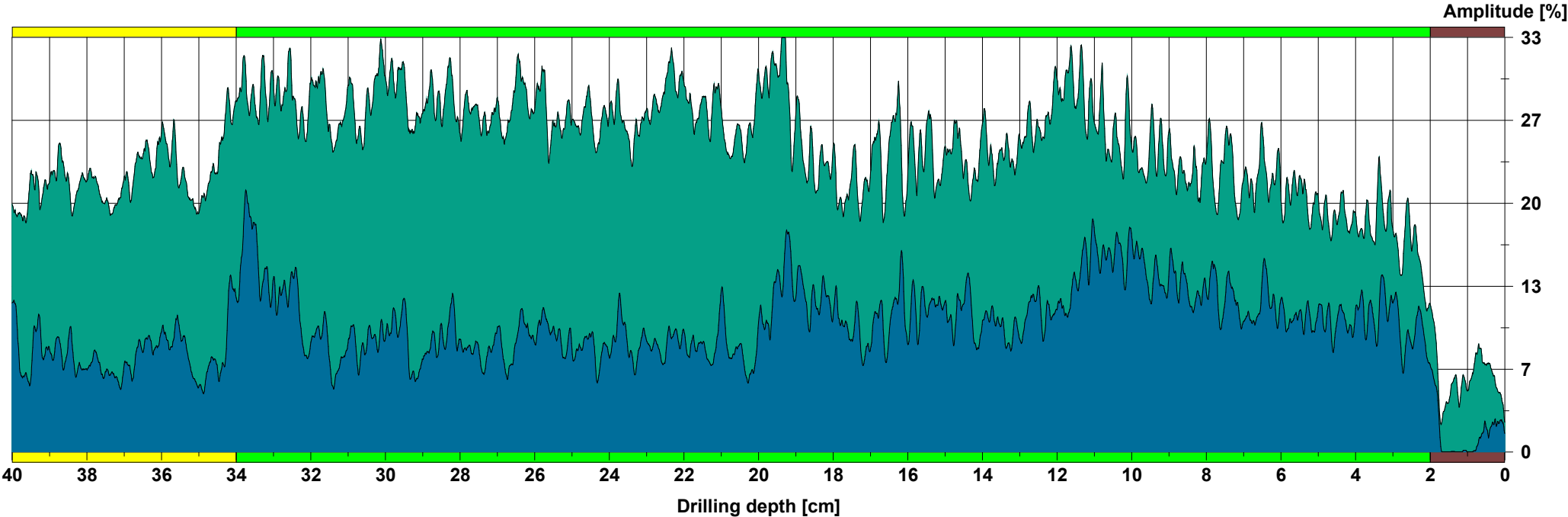
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	2,00 cm	: Bark
From	2,00 cm to	33,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	33,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	15	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 1m
Drilling depth	: 40,13 cm	Tilt	: ---	Direction:	WWS
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 75 / 269	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:56:14	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



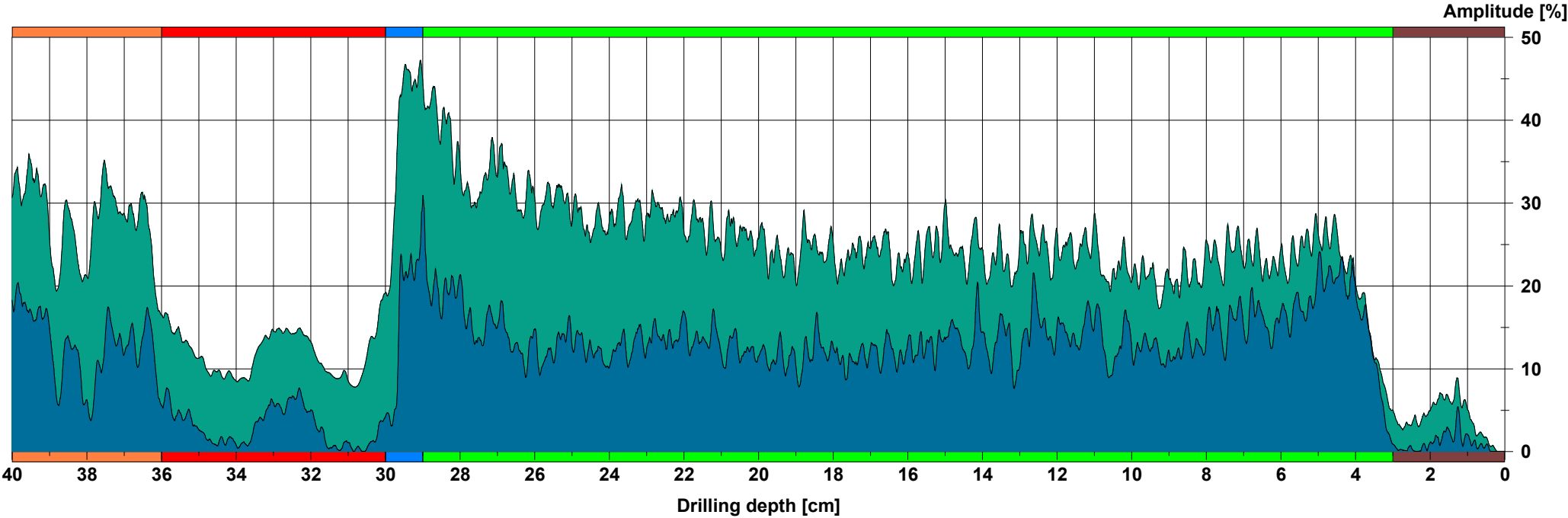
Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	2,00 cm	: Bark
From	2,00 cm to	34,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	34,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Low resistance

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.:	16	Speed	: 2500 r/min	Diameter:	
ID number	: T1	Needle state:	---	Level	: 2m
Drilling depth	: 40,06 cm	Tilt	---	Direction:	W
Date	: 12.09.2025	Offset	: 66 / 269	Species	: BEECH
Time	: 11:59:08	Avg. curve	: off / off	Location	: 26 Wilman Way
Feed	: 50 cm/min	Name	: Bawden		



Assessment

From	0,00 cm to	3,00 cm	: Bark
From	3,00 cm to	29,00 cm	: Sound Wood
From	29,00 cm to	30,00 cm	: Barrier zone
From	30,00 cm to	36,00 cm	: Decay
From	36,00 cm to	40,00 cm	: Early decay

Comment