Note: This reduced format report is an initial appraisal only and may have been produced without the benefit of site investigations. It is intended for use between the client, Marishal Thompson Group and any parties detailed within the report. It is based on the assumption that Engineers are satisfied that current damage is due to clay shrinkage subsidence attributable to vegetation.

1. Case Details

Insured	Peters	Address 15 Pandora Road, London, NW6 1TS				
Client	Halifax General Insurance	Contact	Godfrey Sims	Claim No.	100996767	
MT Ref	NL/1201121237/AC-REV1	Consultant	Thomas Peppiatt	Contact No.	08702 416 180	
Report Date	02/05/2012					

Scope of Report: To survey the property and determine significant vegetation contributing to subsidence damage, make recommendation for remedial action, initiate mitigation action and assess recovery prospects. The survey does not make an assessment for decay or hazard evaluation.

This is a revision of our original report dated 09/02/2012, due to the addition of further site investigations.

2. Property and Damage Description

The insured structure is a 2 storey mid-terrace house. The property occupies a level site with no adverse topographical features.

Damage relates to the rear elevation of the insured dwelling.

3. Technical Reports (Revised)

In preparing our revised report we have had the benefit of the following technical investigations.

Soil Analysis	\boxtimes	Foundation Detail	\triangleright
Root Analysis	\boxtimes	Borehole Log	\geq

4. Action Plan

Mitigation					
Insured Involved?	No				
Local Authority involved?	No				
Other third party Mitigation involved?	Yes				
Recovery					
Is there a potential recovery action?					

Treeworks					
TPO / Conservation Area / Planning Protection Searches					
Additional Comments					
Awaiting Further Instructions.					
A potential recovery action has been identified.					
Engineers should consider focusing investigations to strengthen factual evidence for disclosure to third party tree owners.					
Please carry out a ground heave assessment.					

Technical Synopsis

This report is based upon our understanding that engineers are satisfied that damage is due to clay shrinkage subsidence exacerbated by vegetation.

Soils recovered from below foundation level have established the presence of a high plasticity clay; this confirms the potential for vegetation to adversely affect soil volumes in the area of damage.

Based on our observations on site and with reference to supporting technical information, it is our opinion that T1 (Plane (London)) will be exerting the principal vegetative influence in respect of the current damage.

T2 (False Acacia), is also likely to be influencing soil volumes in proximity to the insured property, albeit in a secondary capacity when compared to T1 (Plane (London)).

The influence of the above is confirmed by the recovery of roots from TH1 which have been formally identified as *Platanus spp* and *Leguminosae spp*.

Such circumstances confirm the potential for T1 (Plane (London)) and T2 (False Acacia) to influence soil volumes below confirmed foundation depths and thereby contribute to the damage observed.

Please refer to Section 6 for management prescriptions.

Whilst we have given consideration to pruning as a means of mitigating the vegetative influence, this has been discounted.

Known practice and established research (Hortlink 212) suggests that pruning is an ineffective means of controlling water uptake. For these reasons removal is recommended.

Replacement planting is considered appropriate however due consideration must be given to the ultimate size of the replacement, known species characteristics and future management. Species selection should be appropriate for the chosen site and ultimate tree height should not exceed 75% of the available distance to built structures.

The local authority have informed us that there is no TPOs on the insured or neighboring garden, nor is the area within a conservation area.

We recommend the efficacy of the management recommendations be qualified by means of further monitoring to confirm stability.

Is vegetation likely to be a contributory factor in the current damage?	Yes
Is vegetation management likely to contribute to the future stability of the property?	Yes
Is replacement planting considered appropriate?	See Above
Does the potential of ground heave need to be assessed by Consulting Engineers before management recommendations are implemented?	Yes
Will implementation of the management recommendations result in significant amenity loss?	No
Would DNA profiling be of assistance in this case?	No

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 Table 1 - Current Claim Requirements

These recommendations may be subject to review following additional site investigations

Tree No.	Species	Age Cat	Approx. Height (m)	Distance to Building (m)	Ownership	Action	Requirement
T1	Plane (London)	3	16	8.5	D - Unknown	Remove	Remove and treat stump to inhibit regrowth subject to heave assessment.
T2	False Acacia	3	14	14*	D - Unknown	Remove	Remove and treat stump to inhibit regrowth subject to heave assessment.
Age Cat: 1 = Younger than property; 2 = Similar age to the property; 3 = Significantly older than property							

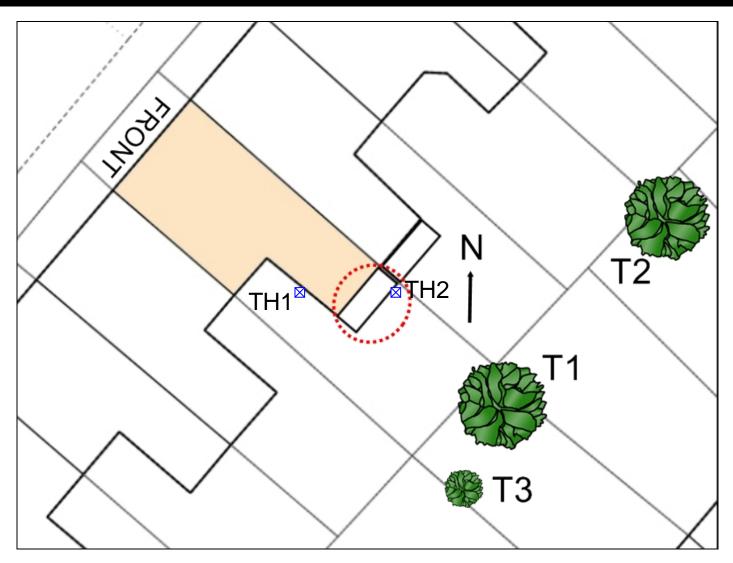
6.2 Table 2 - Future Risk Recommendations

These recommendations may be subject to review following additional site investigations

Tree No.	Species	Age Cat	Approx. Height (m)	Distance to Building (m)	Ownership	Action	Requirement
Т3	False Acacia	1	6	10*	D - Unknown	Action to avoid future risk	Do not allow to exceed 7m height.
Age Cat	Age Cat: 1 = Younger than property; 2 = Similar age to the property; 3 = Significantly older than property						

^{*} Estimated

Site Plan



Please note that this plan is not to scale. OS Licence No. 100043218

Third party property addresses should be treated as indicative only, should precise detail be required then Marishal Thompson can undertake Land Registry Searches

8. Photographs



T2 - False Acacia



T1 - Plane (London)



T1 - Plane (London)



T3 - False Acacia



T2 - False Acacia

Date: 02/05/2012 Property: 15 Pandora Road

9. Tree Works Reserve - Does not include recommendations for future risk.

Insured Property Tree Works	£0
Third Party Tree Works	£3150
Provisional Sum	£900

- > The above prices are based on works being performed as separate operations.
- > The above is a reserve estimate only.
- > Ownerships are assumed to be correct and as per Section 6.
- > A fixed charge is made for Tree Preservation Order/Conservation Area searches unless charged by the Local Authority in which case it is cost plus 25%.
- > Should treeworks be prevented due to statutory protection then we will automatically proceed to seek consent for the works and Appeal to the Secretary of State if appropriate.
- > All prices will be subject to V.A.T., which will be charged at the rate applying when the invoice is raised.
- > Stump removal is not included within the above price, and would be an additional charge if required. Where this is requested please note that responsibility cannot be accepted for damage to underground services unless these are identified prior to the works being undertaken.
- > Where chemical application is made to stumps it cannot always be guaranteed that this will prevent future re-growth. Should this occur we would be pleased to provide advice to the insured on the best course of action available to them at that time. Where there is a risk to other trees of the same species due to root fusion, chemical control may not be appropriate.

10. Limitations

This report is intended as a preliminary appraisal of vegetation influence on the property and assumes that engineers suspect or have confirmed that vegetation is contributing to clay shrinkage subsidence, which is impacting upon the building. Recommendations for remedial tree works and future management are made to meet the primary objective of assisting in the restoration of stability to the property. In achieving this, it should be appreciated that recommendations may in some cases be contrary to best Arboricultural practice for tree pruning/management and is a necessary compromise between competing objectives.

Any connection between the structural damage to the property and trees will require the clear identification of shrinkable clay soils below foundation depths. Following tree works we recommended that the building be monitored to establish the effectiveness of the works. Should sufficient stability not be achieve this may be indicative of the fact that an Arboricultural solution is not possible in isolation.

The influence of trees on soils and building is dynamic and vegetation in close proximity to vulnerable structure should be inspected annually.

The presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Area status must be determined prior to any tree works being implemented, failure to do so can result in fines in excess of £20,000.

Our flagging of a possible recovery action is based on a broad approach that assume all third parties with vegetation contributing to the current claim have the potential for a recovery action (including domestic third parties). This way opportunities do not "fall through the net"; it is understood that domestic third parties with no prior knowledge may be difficult to recover against but that decision will be fully determined by the client.

A legal Duty of Care requires that all works specified in this report should be performed by qualified, arboricultural contractors who have been competency tested to determine their suitability for such works in line with Health & Safety Executive Guidelines. Additionally all works should be carried out according to British Standard 3998 (1989) "Recommendations for Tree Work".