TreeSure Second Tree Report

This is the second tree report, which states that the tree is in a worse condition than originally thought. This is a 90ft high tree. Note on Page 5, Point 5, where it states: “Advanced Decay at base – Remove.” Yet the Council ‘tree people’ have not removed it at the base, where the decay is. Whilst it poses less of a risk of damage, the tree is still approximately 30ft high. Note the report does not say it is decaying above 30ft, so remove above this – it is decaying at the base, so common sense would surely dictate that it is removed where the decay is.

We have been unable to find other trees that have been cut back in Heswall that have been left at this height. We have found trees on Telegraph Road in Heswall that have been cut back to approximately 7ft high or even removed down to stumps. Why has this tree been left at 30ft high when others have not? This is another issue we will be taking up separately with the Council.

JULY 1, 2024

TREESURE

TREE SURVEY AND RECOMMENDED WORKS

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1: Introduction

1.1 Guy Smallthwaite is an Arboricultural consultant with Treesure. He has been awarded a foundation degree in Arboriculture with the University of Central Lancashire in conjunction with Myerscough College and is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.

1.2 Treesure have been instructed by to undertake a tree survey on a mature poplar Lombardi tree located on the west side verge of [redacted] at the entrance to the [redacted] and opposite the front boundary wall of . The survey was undertaken on the 26th of June 2024.

1.3 The tree surveyed is not covered by a Tree Preservation Order.

2: Scope and limitations of the Survey

2.1 The scope of the survey includes a visual inspection of the tree located on [redacted]

2.2 The brief was to appraise the tree in relation to its health and condition and overall safety.

2.3 The survey refers to the condition of the tree through visual assessment noting all external signs of decay and of growth – related defects.

2.4 Any legal descriptions or information given by the consultant are understood to be accurate.

2.5 No responsibility is assumed by Treesure for legal matters that may arise from this report, and the consultant shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made.

2.7 Any alteration or deletion from this report will invalidate it as a whole and the conclusions of this report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection

2.8 The report is only valid for typical weather conditions. Exceptional severe weather conditions can result in the snapping or uprooting of any tree even if it is free from recognisable defects. Treesure cannot be held liable for any such failures.

2.9 The responsibility for any work undertaken on the surveyed tree rests with the persons in charge of the tree work.

2.91 Wildlife and Countryside Act -1981. Timing of tree work operations must be considered to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds that may be present within trees or hedgerows (March- August).

3.0 Methodology

3.1 The inspection took place from ground level aided by the Visual Tree Assessment Method (Mattheck and Breloer 1994) which is a widely accepted method which takes into account structure and physiological symptoms

3.2 The tree was assessed for potential hazards.

3.3 The survey was carried out without the use of a topographical survey.

3.4 Photographs have been included within the survey. Photographs are used as a comparative record for subsequent tree surveys and also assist contractors with identification.

4.0 HEADINGS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SPECIES	COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAME
TREE NO	LOCATION OF TREE ON MAP
AGE RANGE	Y=YOUNG SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE
HEIGHT	OTHER THAN WHEN THE HEIGHT OF THE TREE IS CRTITICAL TO THE RISK ASSESSMENT, APPROXIMATELY I IN 10 TREES ARE MEASURED AND THE REMAINDER MEASURED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES
DIAMETER	STEM DIAMETER – MEASURED AT APPROXIMATELY 1.3 METRES
VITALITY	A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION D=DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P=POOR, M=MODERATE, G=GOOD

5.0 Summary

5.1 Treesure have undertaken a tree survey on a mature poplar Lombardi tree located.

All specific tree work recommendations are detailed within this report.

Table 1. Tree work for individual trees

Table 1. Recommended works in order of priority.		
Individual trees and groups	Recommendations	Time Scale
T1 Poplar Lombardi *Populus nigra italica*	Advanced decay at base. Remove	Urgent. There is a risk of this tree failing in strong winds.

Fig 1. Aerial image of [redacted], Heswall.

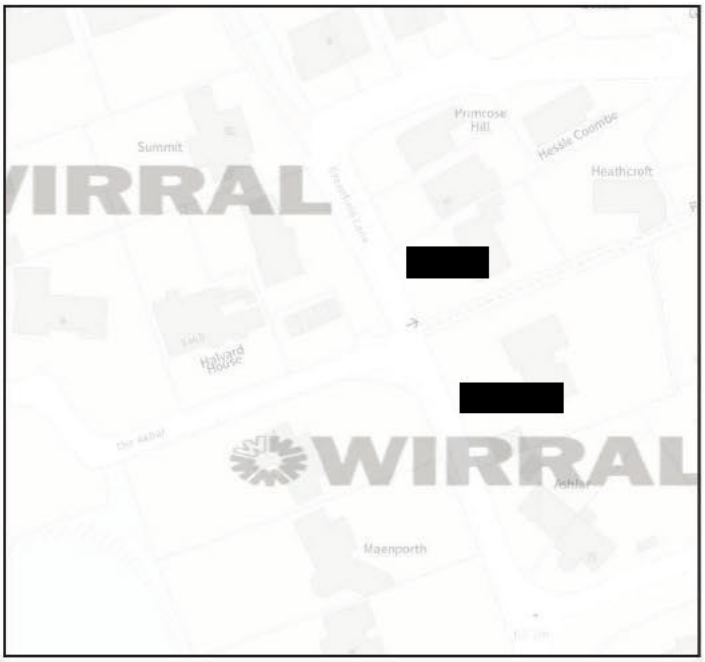
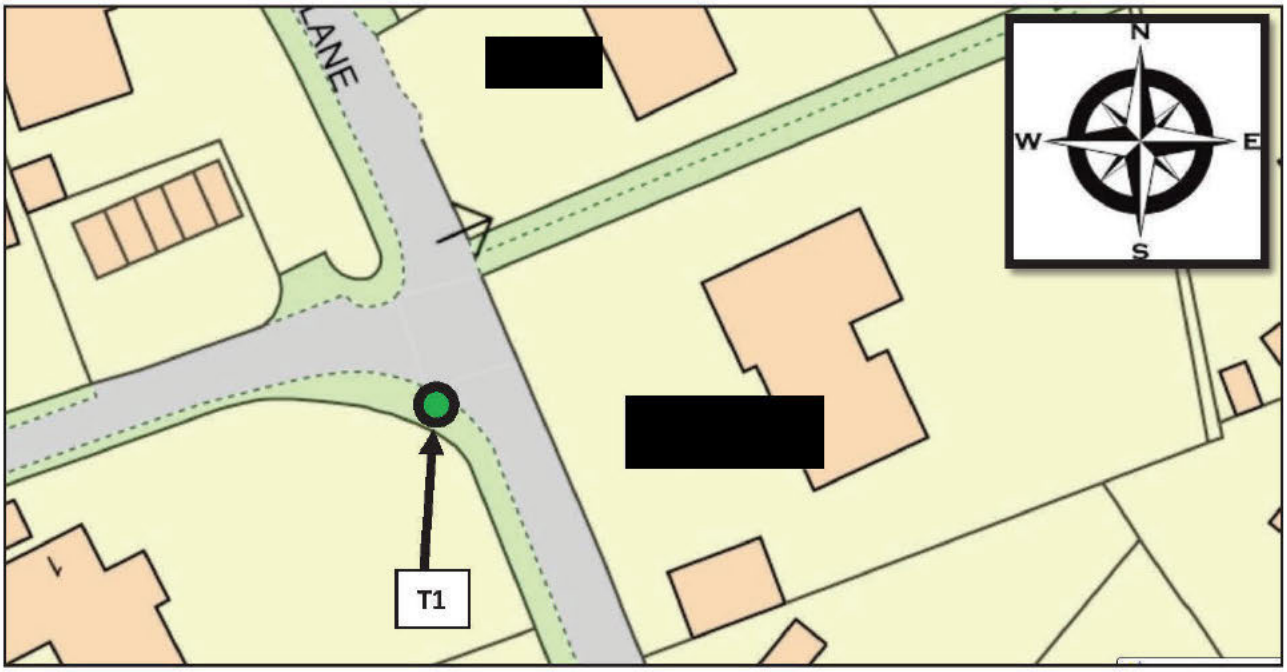


Fig 2. Image from Wirral Borough Council interactive mapping system, which confirms that the tree surveyed is not covered by a Tree Preservation order. The site is not within a Conservation Area.



Plan 1. Location of tree on site.

	Site: Greenfield Lane June 2024						Surveyor: Guy Smallthwaite Table 1	
Ref	Species	Height	Approx Stem Diameter	Cardinal points	Vitality	Age	Comments.	Management
T1	Poplar Lombardi *Populus nigra italica*	19m	891mm	N 3 S 0 E 3 W3	P	M	The tree is located on the west side verge of [redacted] at the entrance to the Akbar and opposite the front boundary wall of [redacted] It is approximately 20 metres from the house and in target range of the driveway and parking area. There is a large cavity in the main trunk at 2 metres. The tree was struck with a sounding hammer and audible signs of decay were evident indicating a large hollow to the base of the trunk and structural weakness.	**Remove.**

Plates.

Plate 1. An image of the large cavity and evidence of hollow and advanced decay.

Plate 2. A view of the tree indicating imbalance and susceptibility to prevailing wind.

Plate 3. Image when viewed from The [redacted]

6.0. References

Lonsdale, D. (1999) Principles of Tree Hazard Asssessment and Management, TSO, London, UK.

Mattheck, C and Broeler, H. (1994) The Body Language of Trees, TSO, London.

Slater, D. (2016). Assessment of Tree Forks. Arboricultural Association.