

Arboricultural Report

Regarding trees at

**18 Le Marchant Avenue
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD3 3DF**

I am instructed by Tim Stephenson to inspect two cherry trees that grow in the front garden of the above property and to make management recommendations.

Inspection details

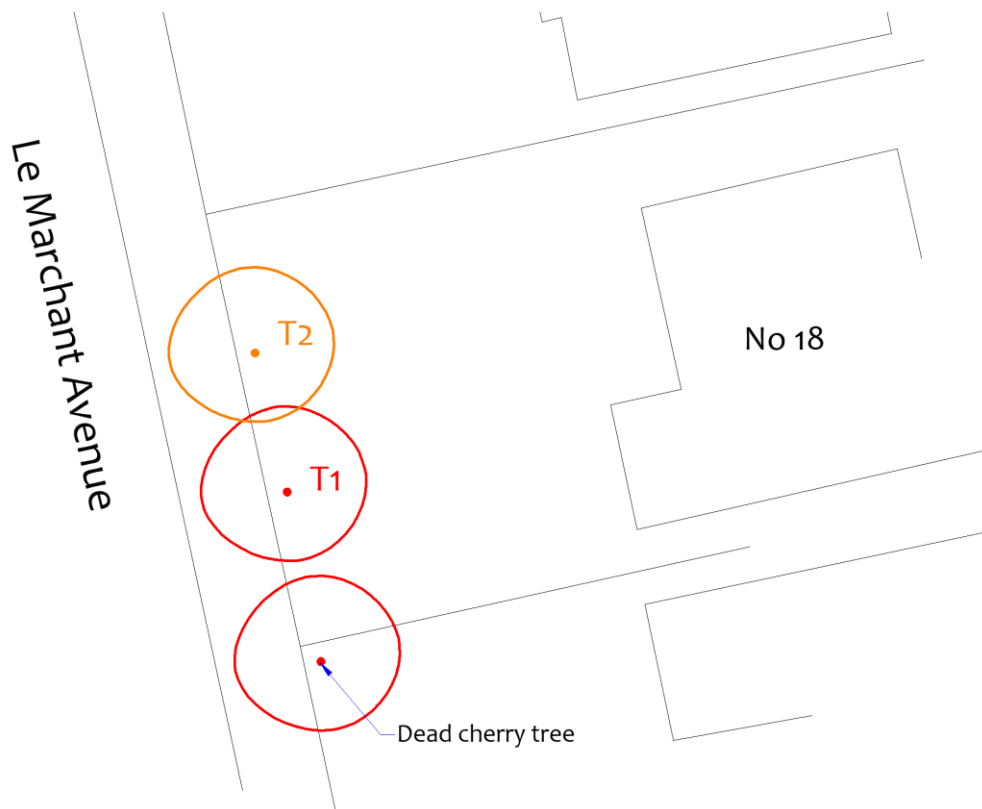
I assessed the trees on the 5th of October 2023.

My inspection was undertaken from ground level using binoculars, a sounding hammer and metal probes. The trees were assessed using the VTA system as endorsed by the Arboricultural Association and the British Standards Institute. I examined the stem base, stem, scaffold branches and branch junctions for anomalies, defects, or symptoms of disease or inner decay which might affect structural integrity.

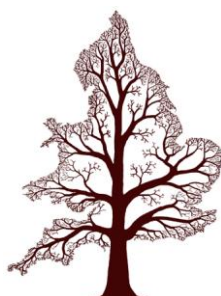
No climbing or specialist decay detection were undertaken.

Tree Location

The trees are located where shown below:



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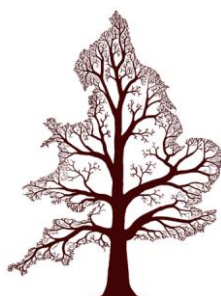
Tree Description and Discussion

Three cherry trees of comparable size and form grow in a row. Two of the trees are located within the front garden of 18 Le Marchant Avenue (T1 & T2), the third is situated on third party land, within the neighbouring garden.

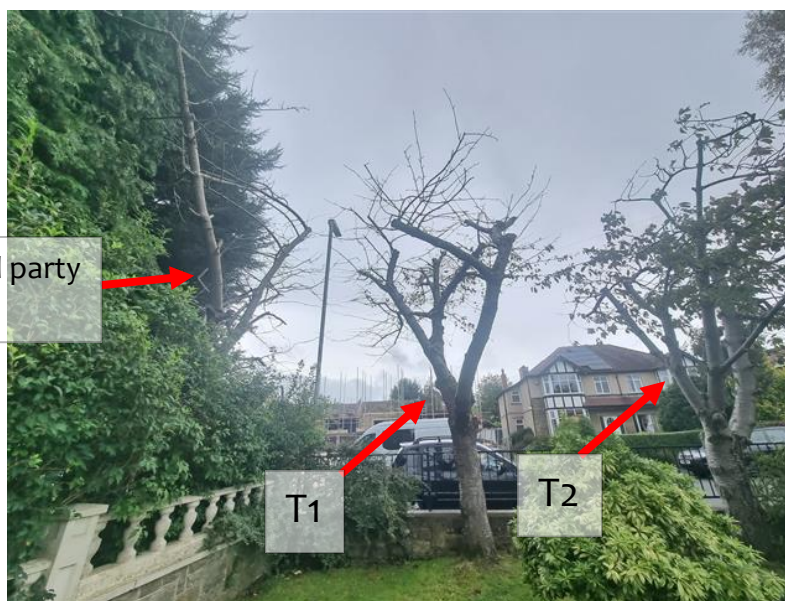
T1 & T2 are early mature cherry trees with a height of approximately 3.5m and stem diameters between 30-35cm. Both trees have a radial canopy spread of approximately 2.5m. Both are multiple stemmed at circa 1.5m and have been heavily reduced in the past.



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Dead tree (third party land)



The third-party tree was dead, with no foliage remaining and no signs of new growth or living buds.

The two remaining living trees, within the garden of 18 Le Marchant Avenue, are both in a state of decline. This is evidenced by the significant loss in foliage, low vigour and the multiple recently dead/dying twigs that were observed. T1 is in an advanced state of decline, with approximately 80% of the canopy already dead/dying. The foliage that remained was sparse, with wilted and browning leaves (in comparison with nearby cherry trees on the same street that still had full healthy canopies at the time of the survey). T2 is in a less advanced state of decline with approximately 60% of the foliage remaining. Both specimens are in a poor physiological condition with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Very little annual new growth was observed (see photographs).

Other than the evident decline in physiological condition, no other significant anomalies were observed. The buttress roots, stem and branches were closely inspected for signs of decay or disease, no cavities, cankers, knots, exudates, or fungal fruiting bodies were observed.

Furthermore, I saw no evidence of excavation or ground disturbance close to the primary rooting zones that may have caused the decline in condition.

Recommended Works

Although both trees are not considered to be hazardous from a safety perspective, I consider the chance of T1 recovering from its current state to be very low. I also consider T2 to have a safe useful life expectancy of 5 years or less. Consequently, I recommend that both trees are removed and replaced with healthy specimens.

As an alternative to tree removal, T2 could be monitored annually to assess its rate of decline as it may recover.

Signed

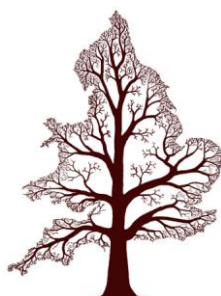


Sarah Alway FdSc (Arb), Tech. Arbor. A.
Consulting arborist

Dated 17th October 2023



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Appendix 1: Authors qualifications.

Qualifications & Experience of Sarah Alway - TechArborA, FdSc (Arboriculture).

Sarah recently obtained an FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management at the University of Central Lancashire which she passed with distinction. She is a member of the Arboricultural Association and regularly attends seminars and events to keep abreast developments in industry knowledge and current best practise in Arboriculture.

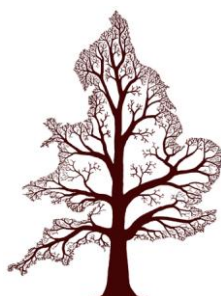
Sarah has been working closely alongside the principal consultant and managing director of Crown Consultants since the company was established in 2008. During that time, she has gained experience in all aspects of the business such as reporting, CAD, administration, accounting, and business management. Additionally, she has assisted consultants with numerous reports relating to all aspects of arboriculture including BS:5837 planning and development, vegetation related subsidence, tree preservation orders and tree risk assessment. She has also assisted with tree surveys for several years and since qualifying has been undertaking her own surveys.

In addition to working for Crown Tree Consultants Ltd producing reports, Sarah also likes to expand her knowledge of the wider Arboricultural industry by training in other areas of tree services and management. She has recently completed a training programme in tree-planting and volunteer management, including education in tree planting and natural dam building to help mitigate against the risks of heavy flooding (Natural Flood Management). Sarah also regularly volunteers with two local climate action groups who plant trees and build leaky dams.

As Sarah's career develops, she intends on focusing her attention on sustainable innovation in arboriculture and how green urban spaces could pave the way for the forests of the future.



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Appendix 2: Photographs.

Photo 1. Stem and canopies of T1 & T2.



Photo 2. Canopy of T1.



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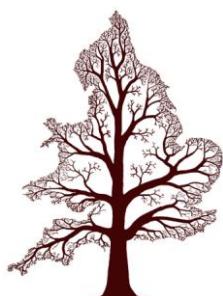


Photo 3. Stem of T1.



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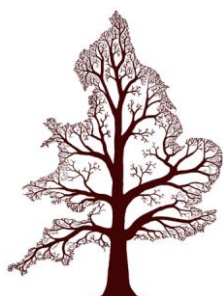


Photo 4. Stem and canopy of T2.



Photo 5. Sparse canopy of T2.



Photo 6. Dieback to canopy of T2.



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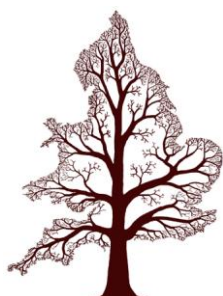


Photo 7. Dieback to canopy of T2.



Photo 7. Limited annual twig extension on T2 indicated low vigour.



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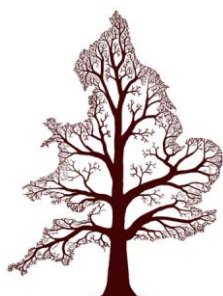


Photo 8. Foliage on T2.



Photo 9. Foliage on T2.



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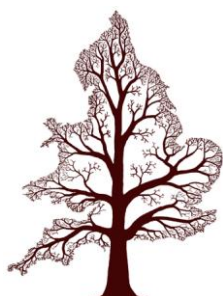


Photo 10. Foliage on T1.



Photo 11. T1 & T2 from the street.



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