Arborist and Gardener
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TREE REPORT
INSTRUCTED BY JAMES MAYHEW (ARBORIST)

On behalf of :
Vikki King
Orchard Bungalow. Main Road.
Tydd ST. Mary

Carried out on Thursday 2st September 2023 (13.30-14.30) 18 degrees C. partly cloudy
Inspected by Chris Hennelly N.D.Arb S.C. Hort. Arb. Ass. Technician

Lime Tree 19m X 0.7m (DBH) Crown spread 5m radius (approx.)

INSTRUCTIONS
To carry out an inspection of the Lime tree standing on the garden boundary/ access trackway to the above address. To identify whether the tree may be dangerous or potentially dangerous, and to make recommendations for remedial works which may be deemed necessary to alleviate, or remove any problems which may exist.

Also to minimise the level risk to users of the site, and minimise liability of the site owners by helping to reasonably discharge their responsibility under common law (duty of care), and statute law (Occupiers liability Act 1957 and 1984). To ensure that their trees do not pose an unreasonable threat to persons on their property and adjacent highways, footpaths and bridleways.

The tree was subject to investigation from ground level using the 'Visual Tree Assesment 'method (Mattheck. C and Breloer. H The Body Language of Trees, London 1994 (pp118ff))
This method on inspection seeks to evaluate both the physiological and structural condition of inspected trees by assessing the presence of buds, condition of foliage and bark, presence of fungal activity and external signs of decay, (where not covered with ivy etc),physical damage and growth related defects.

It is understood that any risks associated with the limitations of this inspection are accepted by the client. The report takes into account the site as laid out at the time of inspection.
No trees should be regarded as safe or free from risk. Trees are dynamic living organisms subject to change and their environment.

The lime tree stands on the boundary of the garden and a farm access trackway.

It is a highly used site with the area below the crown spread heavily compacted with there being parked cars, pedestrian access, dog kennels.

The tree also overhangs the house by some 3m (approx.). Of major concern is the vertical wound that

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extends 2.7m vertically up the stem to the crown break. It extends to 100mm at the widest point and depth estimated to be 100mm also. To reduce the risk of branch or complete tree fall it is recommended to heavily reduce the tree (pollard) to 5-6 m in height , leaving a branch structure or 'scaffold' to allow new growth, to commence forming a new crown. The length of the scaffold units should be 1-2 m. (to be determined by the climbing arborist). All cuts to be made to sound wood.

Future maintenance will be required(2-3 years) to improve the crown by light pruning/training. Basal epicormics may be removed to improve the visual aesthetics of the tree.

Following completion of the recommended works the risk from damage caused by the tree should be as 'low as reasonably practical'.

It is noted that leaving the tree to regrow should allow for water uptake/ transpiration to continue.

In the event of any queries please call Chris Hennelly on 07940 759121

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