



Report No: LTM0240.ADDR.01

Date: 03/05/2021

Project: 32 Hampton Road
Chorlton-Cum-Hardy
M21 9LA

Advanced Decay Detection Report

Inspection Record.

Date of Inspection	Surveyor
30/04/2021	Matthew Lally. FdSc MArborA

Lally Tree Management.

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Revision	Date	Prepared by	Status
Final	03/05/2021	M. Lally	Complete

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.0.1 My name is Matthew Lally and I have been working and studying in the Arboricultural Industry for over 16 years. I have many years practical experience as an arborist and professional experience as a consulting arboriculturalist.
- 1.0.2 I so far hold the following Arboricultural qualifications and technical memberships:
- FdSc Arboriculture
 - LANTRA Profession Tree Inspection Certificate
 - VALID - Validator
 - Professional Member of the Consulting Arborist Society
 - Professional member of the Arboricultural Association
- 1.0.3 I was instructed by Mr Marcus Redmond with reference to the potential decay within the tree at the front of the property at 12 Wellington Road in Timperley.
Tree Number: T1
Species: Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus Nigra)
- 1.0.4 The purpose of this report is to assess the extent of the decay within the main stem of the tree and assess any potential risks resulting from this decay and to suggest mitigation measures where required.
- 1.0.5 The contents of this report are valid for 12 months only.
- 1.0.6 This report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction is not permitted without my express written consent.
- 1.0.7 The inspection was carried out Friday 30th April 2021 at a height of 20cm from ground level.
- 1.0.8 Weather conditions during the survey were dry and still.
- 1.0.9 Assessing the potential influence of trees upon load bearing soils, beneath existing and proposed structures resulting from water abstraction by trees or rehydration of shrinkable soils was not included in the contract brief and is therefore not considered in the report. The consultant cannot be held responsible for damage arising from such action.
- 1.0.10 This report is not a full arboricultural survey and is only focused on the findings from the advanced decay detection works.
- 1.0.11 No tree can ever be deemed fully safe as trees can fail during storm and high wind events and also suffer summer branch drop etc.
- 1.0.12 LIMITATIONS. Tomography is typically only appropriate between ground level and where the operator can reach and as such, cannot show any decay or issues within the root system. Any tests, interpretation and recommendations are based on test levels between the aforementioned points and observable factors on the day.

3.0 Legislation

Statutory Considerations

3.0.1 A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a local planning authority to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A TPO prohibits the:

- cutting down
- topping
- lopping
- uprooting
- willful damage
- willful destruction

of trees without the local planning authority's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. In the Secretary of State's view, cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent. Anyone found guilty of such an offence is liable and in serious cases, may result in prosecution and incur an unlimited fine.

3.0.2 I have not contacted the council to ascertain the protection status of this tree. Before any works are undertaken the protection status of this tree must be ascertained and the appropriate permissions gained. It is believed that the tree is protected by a tree preservation order due to several conversations with the neighbours on the day of the test.

3.0.3 Felling Licence

3.0.4 Tree felling is also restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for "Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) ..."

3.0.5 If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.

4.0 Methodology

- 4.0.1 The tree is located at the front of 32 Hampton Road, Chorlton – Cum – Hardy adjacent to the drive.
- 4.03 This tree has been tested in 2017 by a third-party company with 11 Pins and was found to have internal decay. Mr Redmond would like to know if this decay has developed any further since this time.
- 4.0.1 I carried out a PiCUS Test using the PiCUS 3:6 on the tree of Wednesday 29th June at a height of 20cm from ground level. Pin 1 was located to the north. 20 Pins were used in total to assess the internal parts of the tree at this height. Sound travels faster through solid wood than through degraded wood, the PiCUS interprets this information to produce a visual image of the tree's internal condition at this height. On the image **brown indicated sound wood**, **green indicated transitional wood** and **purple and blue areas suggest areas of decay**.

5.0 Findings & Interpretation

- 5.0.1 The results of the Picus test clearly show that there is not extensive decay levels within the main stem at 20cm. There is, however, evidence of early degradation of the wood but this is of little concern at this time. A cavity is present at 3m on the main stem which will require further investigation.
- 5.0.2 The PiCUS Image can be found below:

Picus: Manchester Chorlton Cum Hardy



Client:

Mr Marcus Redmond
32 Hampton Road
Chorlton-Cum-Hardy
M21 9LA

Tree Expert:

Matthew Lally (MArborA)

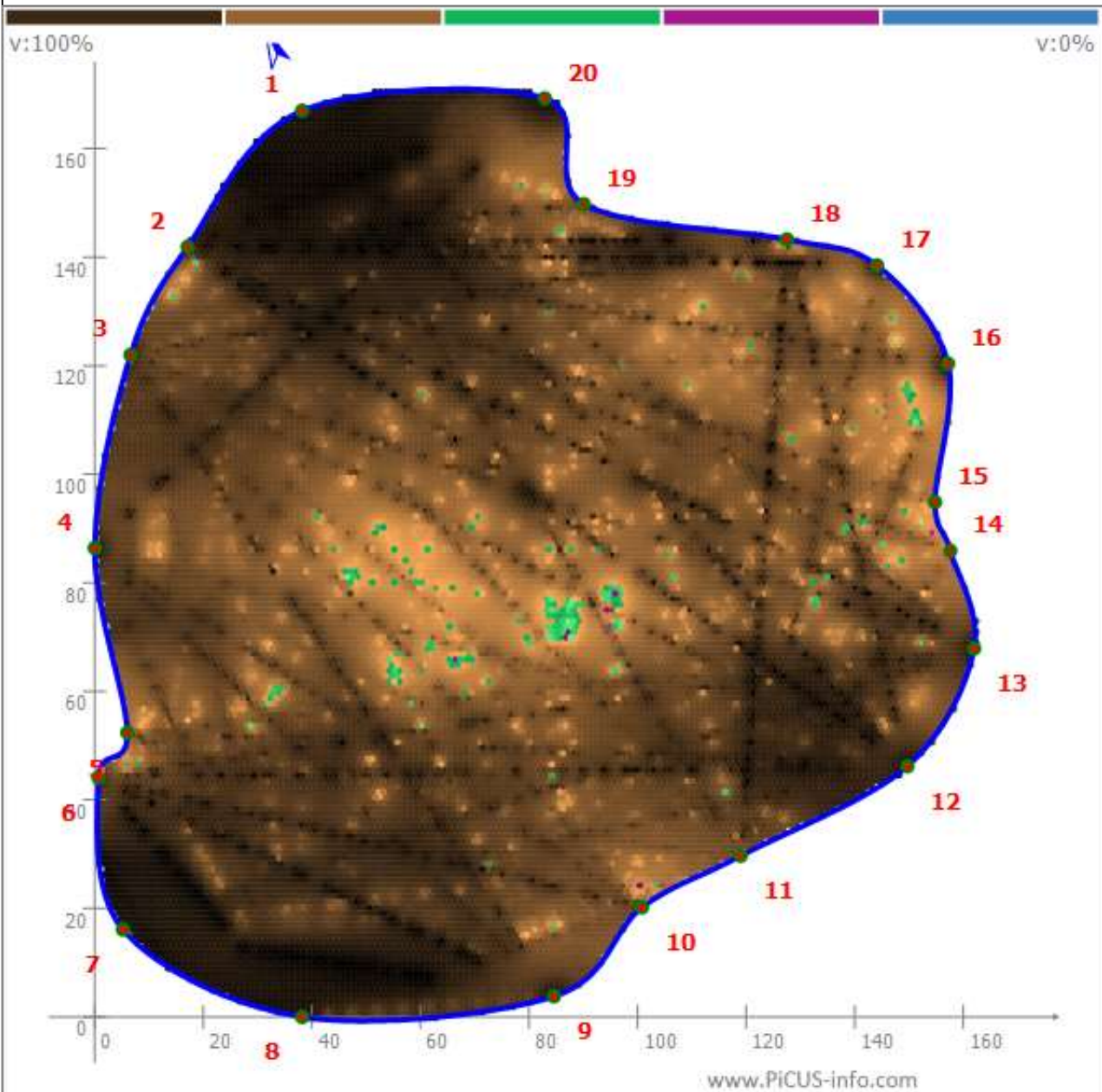
Tel: 07305740120

Fax:

Domain:

email: matt@lallytreemanagement.co.uk

Tree species:	Hybrid Black Poplar	Tree height [m]:	29
Town:	Manchester	North at measuring point:	1
Neighbourhood:	ChorltonCum Hardy	Crown spread [m]:	18
Road:	Hampton Road	Position of measuring point 1:	N
		Trunk circumference (130cm height)[cm]:	500
Number of tree:	1	Tomography level at height [cm]:	20
Measure date:	4/30/2021 2:43:00 PM		



Comments:

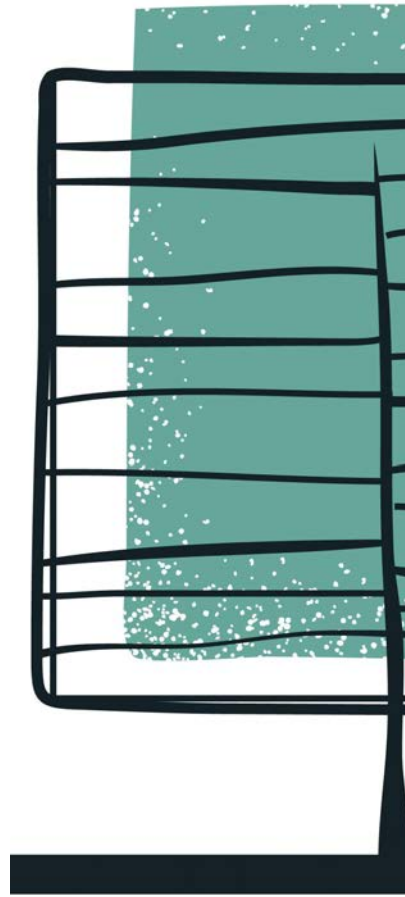
Some areas within the centre of the tree are undergoing minor changes but this is of little concern at this time. A cavity is present at approximately 3m. Further inspection of this cavity is required.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.0.1 It is recommended that the epicormic growths are removed from the main stem from ground level up to a height of 4m to enable access to investigate the extent of the cavity at 3m within a 6 month time frame.
- 6.0.2 Inspect cavity at 3m and perform a PiCUS test to ascertain level of decay in the area within 6 months.

Appendix One

Glossary of Terms



The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Age Range:

Age is site specific and categorised:

Young (Y)	Out-planted trees that have not yet established.
Semi-Mature (SM)	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown.
Early Mature (EM)	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown.
Mature (M)	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown.
Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown.
Over Mature (OM)	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size.
Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up.

Height: Height is estimated and recorded in metres.

DBH: Diameter at Breast Height is measured at 1.5m and recorded in metres. Where a tree becomes multi-stemmed below 1.5m the highest possible diameter is measured and indicated. Alternatively, above 1.5m the diameter of each stem or an average diameter is measured and indicated.

Condition: Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised:

- A -** Tree needing little, if any attention
- B -** Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress
- C -** Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed
- D -** Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund or dangerous.

Desirability to Retain – As Outlined in Table 1 of BS 5837:2005 (Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations)

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth - The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

Brown Rot - Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Cankers- A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by wound wood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.

Cavity - An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.

Chlorotic Leaf - Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.

Compartmentalisation - The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.

Crack - Longitudinal split in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Deadwood - Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances, it may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).

- End Weight -** The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.
- Girdling Root -** Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.
- Hazard Beam -** An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).
- Included Bark Union -** Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. Potential weakness due to a lack of a woody union.
- Ivy Growth -** Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.
- Live Crown Ratio -** The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.
- Reaction Wood -** Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.
- Root Plate Lift -** The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.
- Structural Defect -** Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.
- Suppressed -** Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.
- Topping -** A highly disfiguring practise, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.

- White Rot -** Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.
- Wound -** Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.
- Wound wood -** Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term "callus."
- Woodland Structure -** The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co-dominant - trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate - trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed - trees that have been overgrown and occupy an under storey position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.

Note: *The definitions described above, may not necessarily be included within the Arboricultural Survey Data.*

Appendix Two

Photographic Evidence





Figure 1. Cavity present at 3m



Figure 2. Epicormic growth on main stem preventing a detailed inspection of the cavity.



Figure 3. Tree is located at front of property.













Appendix Three

Tree Location Map.



