



**Glendale Countryside North East,
Upright House, Hill Street
South Shields, NE 33 1RN**

**Former Library Site
Sunderland Road
South Shields**

**Tree categorization
Arboriculture impact assessment,
Tree protection plan, and Arboricultural
Method Statement**

**In accordance with B.S 5837 Trees in
relation to design, demolition and
construction 2012.**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background.

1.1.1 The development proposal for the former Library site Sunderland Rodd South Shields, identifies as part of the design process, the requirement for an assessment of the arboricultural implications associated with the development and the position of trees within the site.

1.2 Request.

1.2.1 The request was made by Mr Gribben.

1.3 Inspector.

1.3.1 Gavin Reichert TechArborA Supervisor at Glendale Countryside North East, carried out two inspections on the 16th May 2014 when the weather conditions at the time were clear and dry with good visibility. The second visit was on the 4th June 2014 when the weather was overcast.

1.4 The Scheme.

1.4.1 The proposal is for the redevelopment and extension of the former library site on Sunderland Road, South Shields.

1.4.2 Before any works are undertaken on the trees it would be advisable to contact the Local Planning Authority regarding possible restrictions.

1.5 The location access and topography of the site.

1.5.1 The location of the site is a suburban street that runs into the high street at The Nook, South Shields. The site is surrounded by suburban housing to the North East and West and a supermarket site on the South side. The trees numbered T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T13, T14, T22, T23, T24 and T25 are located in the grounds of the site to the East of the existing building. The trees numbered T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, and T12 are located on the South boundary shared with the supermarket. T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, are located in various private residential gardens to the east T21 is in a private residential garden on the North side. The trees range from semi mature to mature in age.

1.5.2 I was not allowed admittance to the properties containing T16, T17, and T18, so the data taken was from over the fence, the DBH of the tree had to be an educated guess. This fact is marked on the survey sheet with # after the figures. This factor also means that the crown spread to the West of these trees were also an educated guess.

1.5.3 At the time of inspection work on the site had already begun, the internal floor within the existing building was in the process of being removed and some trenching had been started in the RPAs exposing some roots. No protective fencing or temporary ground protection was in place, (see section 5.1 5.2 of this

report). The trees affected by this trenching were T22, T23, T24, T14, T13, T5, T4, T3 located in the grounds of the development site, the other trees affected are T18, T17, T16, T15 these are located in the private residential gardens to the West of the site. I was informed by the developer that these trenches had been hand excavated.

1.5.4 Pruning works already appear to have been carried out on a number of the trees that may have been conflicting with the work site access and area where work has been started.

2 TREE SURVEY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND DATA

2.1 References.

- BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations', BSI London.
- BS 3998: 2010 'Tree work - recommendations, BSI London.
- NHBC Standards 2007 'Buildings Near Trees' (Chapter 4.2), NHBC Amersham.
- 'The Body Language of Trees' A handbook for failure analysis. Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer, 1994, TSO, London.
- 'Diagnosis of Ill-health in trees' R.G Strouts and T.G Winter, 2004, TSO, London.
- 'Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management', David Lonsdale, 1999, TSO, London.

2.2 Scope of assessment and collection of data.

2.2.1 This assessment is concerned with the Arboricultural aspects of the site only.

2.2.2 A site visit was made by Gavin Reichert on 16th May 2014 and 4th June 2014. The inspection followed the Visual Tree Assessment methodology described by Mattheck & Breloer¹. The survey followed the recommendations in paragraph 4.4 of the British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations (the Standard). It collected the data listed in paragraph 4.4.2.5. Trees were categorized according to paragraph 4.5 and Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment, and the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees calculated according to paragraph 4.6 of the Standard.

2.2.3 There were no trees of stem diameter at 1.5m of <75mm, nor any shrubs.

2.2.4 Trees have been allocated an individual tree number, which is used to identify them throughout this report, on the Tree Schedule the Arboricultural impact assessment, Tree protection plan and the Arboricultural method statement. There has been no need to identify trees on site with individual tags.

2.2.5 In accordance with the Standard trees are assessed against the criteria in Table 1 and categorised as either:

- U – Tree Unsuitable for retention
- A – Tree of high quality
- B – Tree of moderate quality
- C – Tree of low quality, or young tree with a stem diameter below 150mm.

2.2.6 Preliminary management recommendations for each tree is made including, where necessary, further investigation of defects that require more detailed assessment and the recommendations for tree management in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree work. These recommendations identify tree work that is necessary at the time of the survey or would be necessary to implement the proposal.

2.2.7 The collected data is presented in the Tree Survey schedule.

2.3 Limitations.

2.3.1 Trees are large dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, therefore due to the changing nature of trees and the other site conditions this report and any recommendations made are only valid for the twelve-month period following the site survey and assessment.

2.3.2 This survey is not a tree safety inspection or risk assessment. Where clear hazards have been identified, these have been reported in the tree survey recommendations. It is recommended that a tree safety inspection and risk assessment is carried out following the significant change in site use following development.

2.3.3 This tree survey and quality assessment has been made using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA); which means visually while standing at ground level. No invasive or other internal decay detection devices have been used to assess the condition of stem, buttress zone or roots of any of the trees. No investigative trial pits have been undertaken at this stage.

2.3.4 The plan of tree positions in this report should be regarded as schematic. All dimensions have been measured unless otherwise indicated. Height has been measured and rounded to the nearest metre.

2.3.5 No document has been provided concerning: geology, hydrology or soil types; the history of previous land use that would include activities such as mining and excavations; existing drains and underground services; design details associated with the method of construction, nor design details associated with the installation of infrastructure and access roads.

3 CONSTRAINTS FROM EXISTING TREES

3.1 'A' Category trees on site

3.1.1 Category A trees can be summarised as those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years, such as those that are particularly good examples of their species, of particular visual importance as features or of significant conservation or historical value. These appear light green on the plan.

There are no category A trees on the site.

3.2 'B' Category trees on site

3.2.1 Category B trees can be summarised as those of moderate quality with a remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years, such as those downgraded from A because of impaired condition such that they are unlikely to be able to be retained beyond 40 years, OR trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit an A category. These appear mid blue on the plan.

3.2.2 T1, T2, T3, T5, T6, T10, T11, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T22, T23 and T24 on the site are category B.

3.3 'C' and 'U' Category trees on site

3.3.1 Category C trees can be summarised as those of low quality with a life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. They include unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not merit higher categories. These appear grey on the plan.

3.3.2 T7, T8, T9, T12, T21 on the site are category C.

3.3.3 Category U trees are those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees for longer than 10 years, such as those with serious irremediable defects that will lead to failure, or showing signs of irreversible overall decline or disease. This Category is used sparingly in a woodland with little public access because of the habitat value of dead or dying trees, cavities etc. These appear dark red on the plan.

3.3.4 T4 is recorded as category U.

3.3.5 There are no other species characteristics (such as fruit-drop or honeydew) of the surveyed trees that are relevant in the context of this report.

3.4 Below ground constraints of retained trees

3.4.4 Root Protection Areas (RPAs) represent below-ground constraints.

3.4.5 The RPA of each tree is calculated according to section 4.6 of the Standard. However, this is a notional shape that indicates the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability. It assumes that a tree is growing in open unobstructed soil, and so does not account for things such as changes in ground level, impermeable surfaces or structures and excavations.

3.4.6 The standard advises (*para. 7.21*) to avoid damage to tree roots, existing ground levels should be retained within the R.P.A. Intrusion into the soil (other

than for piling) within the R.P.A is generally not acceptable, and topsoil within it should be retained in situ. However, limited manual excavation within the R.P.A might be acceptable, subject to justification. Such excavation should be undertaken carefully, using hand-held tools and preferably by compressed air soil displacement.

3.5. Above ground constraints

- 3.5.1 In the survey I have highlighted recommendations for remedial action on a number of the trees on and around the site. T18, T17, T16, *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore) regarding their proximity to the proposal it would be prudent to crown lift and reduce them away from the buildings footprint to avoid further potential damage, T18 has already been pruned to a fashion and the pruning cuts will need tidying.
- 3.5.2 T14, T24 *Prunus spp* (Cherry) I have also made recommendations for remedial work on these also because of their proximity to the existing building. These trees form part of an avenue running up to the Sunderland Road from the entrance of the existing building, the remaining trees in the avenue T13, T23, T22, T3, will need some light lifting work and some recommendations to reduce back from the entrance. T4 is showing possible signs of *Erwinia amylovora* (Fire blight) in view of this it has been recommended to be removed.
- 3.5.3 T1, T2, T6, (*Prunus*) are located along the boundary with Sunderland Road to the East of the site. I have recommended remedial works to crown lift and reduce them back from the highway.
- 3.5.4 T7, T8 and T9 *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore) are on the boundary shared with the supermarket site to the South. They appear to be self sown and have developed a poor structural form at the point of the primary unions, they also exhibit damage caused by vehicle strikes. Due to these structural defects and their location next to Sunderland Road I have recommended their removal.
- 3.5.5 The remaining trees along this boundary T10, T12, *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore) and T11 *Sorbus aria* (Whitebeam) have recommendations for crown lifting, reducing back from supermarket site and the tidying of stubs left from past pruning operations.
- 3.5.6 T20, *Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash) located in a private garden to the West of the site is made up of three stems, however the stems appear to have become included. This observation made, I have recommended reducing the crown of the tree to help manage the unions.
- 3.5.7 T21, *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) the tree originates from no 234 Sunderland Road to the North of the site. However the stems and crown overhang the site of the proposal and if the development goes ahead would impose on it. I have therefore recommended that it be reduced back to the fence line from where it will be more affectively managed.

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Trees – Overview

4.1.1 The ability of a tree to tolerate some disturbance and alteration of its growing conditions depends on various circumstances, including the nature of the site and the age of the tree, amongst others.

4.1.2 Above (3.5) I have outlined the management recommended for the trees that will be directly affected by the proposed development. BS 5837 states that there must be protective fencing erected around the root protection areas (RPAs) of the trees that are to be retained (*see below*).

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

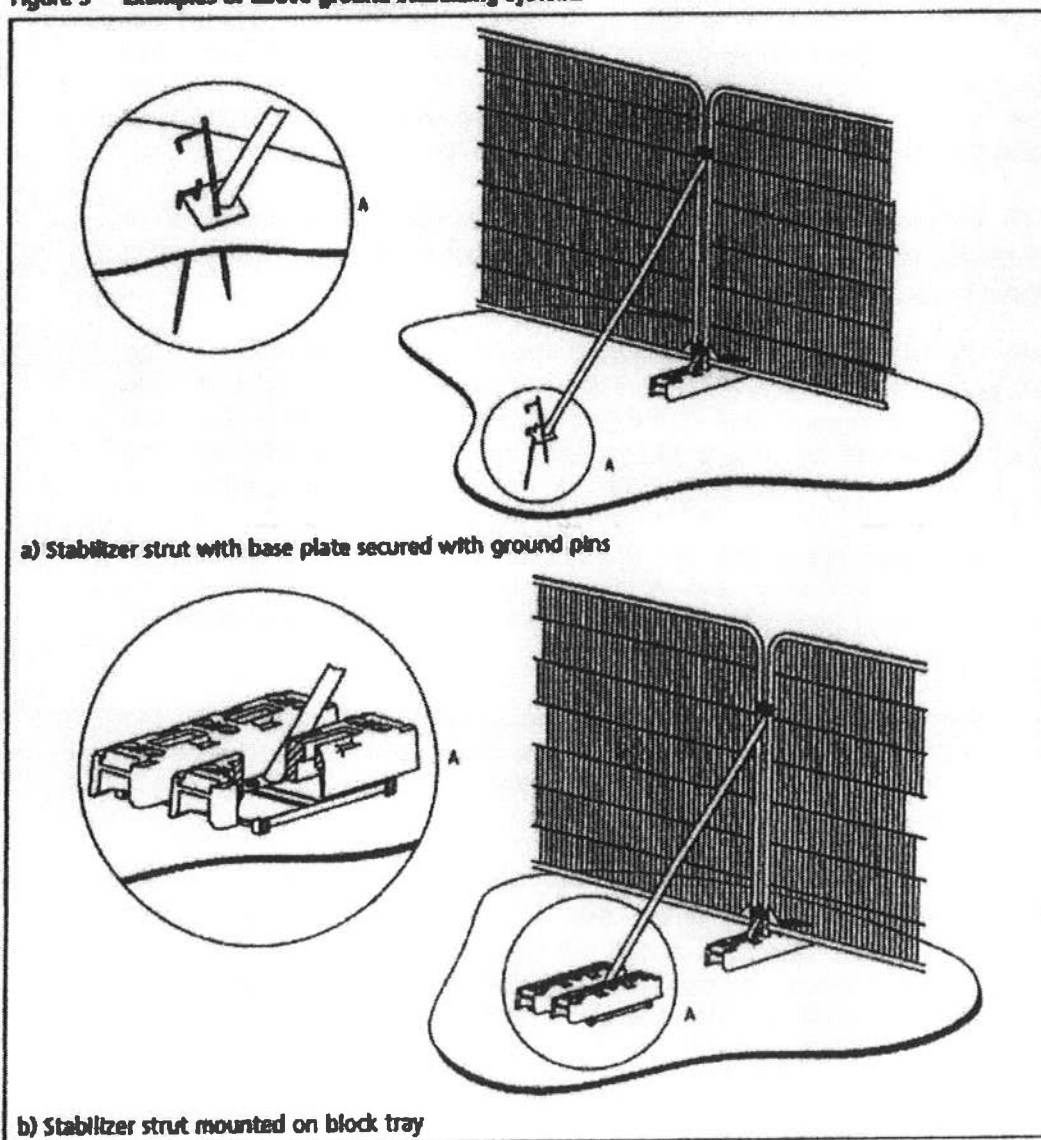
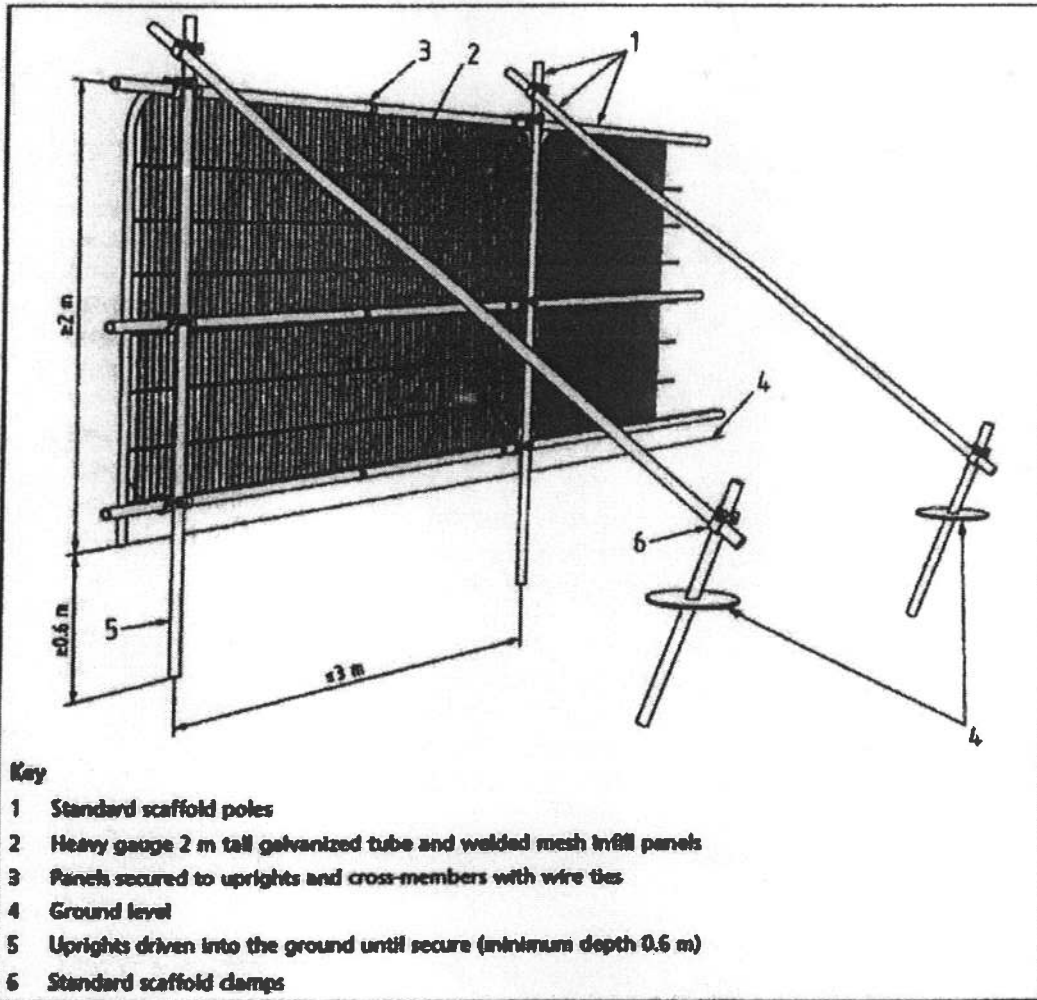


Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



5 TREE PROTECTION PLAN

5.1 Root protection areas

5.1.1 As already commented, work on the site had already begun. On the occasions of my two site visits there was no physical protection in place for the trees and areas within some of the trees and RPAs had been already excavated (see above 1.5.3). The importance of protecting root areas can not be over stated. Any damage done to areas containing roots through compacting of soil or actual physical damage to roots is often detrimental to the tree that is to be retained. This will cause issues with the trees future health and stability leading on to possible damage to property or persons.

5.1.2 The standard advises (para. 4.6.2) that where pre-existing site conditions indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, the shape of a tree's RPA can be modified to reflect this. However, any modification should reflect a soundly-based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution. Of course any deep excavations existing within the RPAs will have prevented root development beyond it. Regarding T15, T16, T17, T18, and T19 there may be scope for some off-setting provision as they are on the edge of suburban gardens containing shrub and grassed areas. On inspection of T19 it was noted that the ground level was stepped down on the garden side by 400mm.

5.1.3 Below are the measurements of the RPAs of the trees on the site. The dimensions of the RPAs can be in the form of a circle or a square with sides of equal length around the trees. The measurement of the RPA can be off-set on one side only by up to 20% if the circumstances allow (See above). The dimensions of the R.P.As for the tree surveyed are listed below.

T1s RPA =126.6 metres squared a circle with a radius of 6.3m, a square which approximat side lengths of 11.3m and the 20% off set is 1.3m.

T2s RPA =99.9 metres squared a circle with a radius of 5.6m, a square which approximat side lengths of 10m and the 20% off set is 1.1m.

T3s RPA =82.9 metres squares a circle with a radius of 5.1m, a square which approximat side lengths of 9.1m and the 20% off set is 1.0m.

T4s RPA =148 metres squares a circle with a radius of 6.9m, a square which approximat side lengths of 12.2m and the 20% off set is 1.4m.

T5s RPA =138.9 metres squares a circle with a radius of 6.6m, a square which approximat side lengths of 11.8m and the 20% off set is 1.3m.

T6s RPA =136.4 metres squares a circle with a radius of 6.6m, a square which approximat side lengths of 11.7m and the 20% off set is 1.3m.

T7s RPA =39.4 metres squares a circle with a radius of 3.5m, a square which approximat side lengths of 6.3m and the 20% off set is 0.7m.

T8s RPA =29.1 metres squares a circle with a radius of 2.9m, a square which approximat side lengths of 5.1m and the 20% off set is 0.6m.

T9s RPA =15.2 metres squares a circle with a radius of 2.2m, a square which approximat side lengths of 3.9m and the 20% off set is 0.4m.

T10s RPA =31.5 metres squares a circle with a radius of 3.2m, a square which approximat side lengths of 5.6m and the 20% off set is 0.6m.

T11s RPA =75.7 metres squares a circle with a radius of 4.9m, a square which approximat side lengths of 8.7m and the 20% off set is 1.0m.

T12s RPA =24.7 metres squares a circle with a radius of 2.8m, a square which approximat side lengths of 5.0m and the 20% off set is 0.6m.

T13s RPA =91.6 metres squares a circle with a radius of 5.4m, a square which approximat side lengths of 9.6m and the 20% off set is 1.1m.

T14s RPA =119.5 metres squares a circle with a radius of 6.2m, a square which approximat side lengths of 10.9m and the 20% off set is 1.2m.

T15s RPA =77.5 metres squares a circle with a radius of 5.0m, a square which approximat side lengths of 8.8m and the 20% off set is 1.0m.

T16s RPA =127.1 metres squares a circle with a radius of 6.4m, a square which approximat side lengths of 11.3m and the 20% off set is 1.3m.

T17s RPA =77.5 metres squares a circle with a radius of 5.0m, a square which approximat side lengths of 8.8m and the 20% off set is 1.0m.

T18s RPA =131.9 metres squares a circle with a radius of 6.5m, a square which approximat side lengths of 11.5m and the 20% off set is 1.3m.

T19s RPA =123.3 metres squares a circle with a radius of 6.3m, a square which approximat side lengths of 11.1m and the 20% off set is 1.3m.

T20s RPA =91.5 metres squares a circle with a radius of 5.4m, a square which approximat side lengths of 9.6m and the 20% off set is 1.1m.

T21s RPA =25.5 metres squares a circle with a radius of 4.8m, a square which approximat side lengths of 8.6m and the 20% off set is 1.0m.

T22s RPA =83.7 metres squares a circle with a radius of 5.2m, a square which approximat side lengths of 9.1m and the 20% off set is 1.0m.

T23s RPA =89.6 metres squares a circle with a radius of 5.3m, a square which approximat side lengths of 9.5m and the 20% off set is 1.1m.

T24s RPA =125.7 metres squares a circle with a radius of 6.3m, a square which approximat side lengths of 11.2m and the 20% off set is 1.3m.

T25s RPA =81.7 metres squares a circle with a radius of 5.1m, a square which approximat side lengths of 9.0m and the 20% off set is 1.0m.

5.2 Temporary ground protection within the RPAs.

5.2.1 In the event of the tree protection barriers being set back and possibly exposing unmade ground the standard states that; (*para 6.2.3.2*) new temporary ground protection should be installed as part of the implementation of physical tree protection measures prior to work starting on site. Regarding all the trees to be retained on site, three examples for temporary ground protection as stated in the standard are:

- a) For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- b) For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 ton, proprietary, interlinking ground protection boards on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 ton gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

5.3 Planning and provision of works in and around trees to be retained.

5.3.1 The standard states that; to avoid disturbance to the physical protection provided for the trees that are to be retained it is essential that all construction operations undertaken in the vicinity of the trees is planned and allowances made.

- a) Site construction access.
- b) The intensity and nature of the construction activity.
- c) Contractors car park.
- d) Phasing of construction work.
- e) The space needed for foundations excavations and construction works.
- f) The availability of special construction techniques.
- g) The location and space needed for all temporary and permanent apparatus and service runs, including foul and surface water drains, land drains, soakaways, gas, oil, water, electricity, telephone, television or other communications cables
- h) All changes in ground level, including the location of retaining walls, steps and making adequate allowance for foundations of such walls and backfilling.
- i) Working space for cranes, plant, scaffolding and access during works.
- j) Space for site huts, temporary toilet facilities (including their drainage) and other temporary structures.
- k) The type and extent of landscape works which will be needed within the protected areas, and the effects these will have on the root system.
- l) Space for storing (whether temporary or long term) materials, soil and fuel and the mixing of cement and concrete.
- m) The effect of slope on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

6. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT.

6.1 Limitations to current method statement.

6.1.1 This current method statement is to outline some of the requirements stated within the BS 5837 standard and in its present form is not overly site specific as to building methods at present. One of the most important elements of the Arboricultural method statement is to ensure that all the elements of the tree protection plan already mentioned are in place before any work on the proposal site is carried out.

6.2 Remedial works on trees.

6.2.1 The remedial works already stated (*see* 3.5) are recommended with a view to allow the trees that are retained and the proposal to develop in harmony. The trees that have been recommended to be removed bring a low value to the site in regard to their structural defects and the affects of diseases. This will bring future issues with management costs and possible health and safety implications if they are retained. Remedial action is recommended to be carried out before development works start.

6.2.2 However if the wish is to retain the trees I have recommended for removal their RPAs must be enforced to insure that no detrimental damage is done to the root systems which will result in possible decline and death of the tree, promoting danger to life and property.

**Glendale Countryside
North East Tree Surveys**

Surveyor: G. Reichert
Date: 16/5/14

Tree no	Species	Overall Height and Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	RPA (m)	Age Class	Physiological and Structural Condition	Recommendation	Ultimate Height and Spread (m)	SULE (years)	BS5837 rating
T1	Prunus spp	H 7 C 2	529	N 6 E 9 S 8 W 3	6.3	Mature	S=Good P=Good	Reduce back from highway.	H=9 S=14	20	B
T2	Prunus spp	H 7 C 1.5	470	N 7 E 9 S 8 W 5	5.6	Mature	S=Good (inclusion around old pruning wound @base). P=Good	Reduce back from highway.	H=9 S=16	20	B
T3	Prunus spp	H 6.5 C 2	428	N 7 E 7 S 6 W 7	5.1	Mature	S=Good P=Good	Crown lift from entrance point of property.	H=9 S=15	20	B
T4	Prunus spp	H 8 C 1.5	572	N 5.5 E 7 S 8 W 6	6.9	Mature	S=Fair P=Poor	Remove. possible case of Fireblight.	H=8 S=15	10	C
T5	Prunus spp	H 10 C 1.5	554	N 6 E 8 S 8 W 6	6.6	Mature	S=Good P=Good	Minor lift.	H=10 S=16	20	B

**Glendale Countryside
North East Tree Surveys**

Surveyor: G .Reichert
Date: 16/5/14

Tree no	Species	Overall Height and Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	RPA (m)	Age Class	Physiological and Structural Condition	Recommendation	Ultimate Height and Spread (m)	SULE (years)	BS5837 rating
T6	Prunus spp	H8 C1	549	N5 E7 S5 W4	6.6	Mature	S=Good Old pruning wounds @ crown break. P=fair	Reduce back from Highway.	H=10 S=14	20	B
T7	Acer pseudoplatanus	H8 C0	S1=122 S2=133 S3=187 S4=223 S5=91	N4 E4 S4 W2	3.5	Semi Mature	S=Poor included unions @ base. P=Good	Remove.	H=15 S=15	20	C
T8	Acer pseudoplatanus	H8.5 C0	240	N3 E0.5 S3 W3	2.9	Semi Mature	S=fair Signs of vehicle strikes on stem+ lower branches. P=Good	Remove.	H=15 S=12	20	C
T9	Acer pseudoplatanus	H7 C2.5	183	N2.5 E0.5 S2.5 W4	2.2	Semi Mature	S=fair Signs of vehicle strikes poor form. P=Good	Remove.	H=15 S=11	20	C
T10	Acer pseudoplatanus	H7 C2	264	N5 E4 S4 W2	3.2	Semi Mature	S=Good P=Good	Crown lift	H=15 S=12	25	B

**Glendale Countryside
North East Tree Surveys**

Surveyor: G Reichert
Date: 16/5/14
T15: 04/06/14

Tree no	Species	Overall Height and Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	RPA (m)	Age Class	Physiological and Structural Condition	Recommendation	Ultimate Height and Spread (m)	SULE (years)	BS5837 rating
T11	Sorbus aria	H 11 C 1	409	N 4 E 4 S 5 W 6	4.9	Mature	S=Good P=Good	Tidy recent pruning cuts, remove damaged branches.	H=13 S=11	15	B
T12	Acer pseudoplatanus	H 9 C 0	S1=244 S2=138	N 5 E 6 S 4 W 6	2.8	Semi Mature	S=Fair P=Good	Crown lift, reduce back from Farm foods.	H=15 S=13	20	C
T13	Prunus spp	H 9 C 0.5	450	N 6 E 7 S 7 W 6	5.4	Mature	S=Good P=Good	Minor crown lift.	H=11 S=15	15	B
T14	Prunus spp	H 10 C 2	514	N 9 E 7 S 9 W 6	6.2	Mature	S=Good P=Good	Reduce back from building crown lift.	H=11 S=18	15	B
T15	Tilia Xeuropaea	H 15 C 5	414	N 3 E 6 S 4 W 4	5.0	Mature	S=Good Old wound @ base, good reaction growth. P=Good	Remove stubs	H=25 S=15	25	B

**Glendale Countryside
North East Tree Surveys**

Surveyor: G Reichert
Date: 4/6/14
T20 : 16/5/14

Tree no	Species	Overall Height and Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	RPA (m)	Age Class	Physiological and Structural Condition	Recommendation	Ultimate Height and Spread (m)	SULE (years)	BS5837 rating
T16	Acer pseudoplatanus	H 15 C 4	530#	N 4 E 5 S 5 W #	6.4#	Mature	S=Good P=Good	NWR	H=25 S=13	25	B
T17	Acer pseudoplatanus	H 15 C 4	414#	N 2 E 5 S 4 W 2	5.0#	Mature	S=Good P=Good	Crown lift	H=20 S=11	25	B
T18	Acer pseudoplatanus	H 15 C 2	540#	N 7 E 6 S 4 W #	6.5#	Mature	S=Good P=Good	Tidy stubs, crown lift.	H=25	30	B
T19	Acer pseudoplatanus	H 15 C 4	522	N 7 E 6 S 6 W 7	6.3	Mature	S=Good Some deadwood. P=Good	Remove deadwood.	H=22 S=18	20	B
T20	Fraxinus excelsior	H 14 C 2	S1=133 S2=385 S3=354	N 6 E 7 S 7 W 6	5.4	Mature	S=Fair Primary unions poorly formed @ base. P=Good	Reduce crown by 20% relive primary union.	H=20 S=19	20	B

**Glendale Countryside
North East Tree Surveys**

Surveyor: G.Reichert
Date: 16/5/14

Tree no	Species	Overall Height and Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	RPA (m)	Age Class	Physiological and Structural Condition	Recommendation	Ultimate Height and Spread (m)	SULE (years)	BSS837 rating
T21	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	H 8 C 2.5	S1=200 S2=203	N 1.5 E 3 S 4 W 2	4.8	M	S=Poor P=Good	Cut back to fence line, poor form.	10	10	C
T22	<i>Prunus</i> spp	H 10 C 2	430	N 9 E 10 S 8 W 8	5.2	M	S=Good P=Good	Light crown lift.	12	10	B
T23	<i>Prunus</i> spp	H 8 C 1.5	445	N 5 E 6 S 6 W 7	5.3	M	S=Good P=Good	Light crown lift.	10	10	B
T24	<i>Prunus</i> spp	H 10 C 1	527	N 7 E 6 S 7 W 6	5.4	M	S=Good P=Good	Reduce back from building, minor crown lift, tidy pegs.	20	25	B
T25	<i>Laburnum</i>	H 7 C 1	425	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 3	5.1	M	S=Good P=Good	Light lift.	17	15	B



T21 Hawthorn (*Crataegus*)

h (*Fraxinus excelsior*)

T22 Cherry (*Prunus*)

T23 Cherry (*Prunus*)

T24 Cherry (*Prunus*)

Librar

T19 Sycamore (*Acer*)

T14 Cherry (*Prunus*)

T13 Cherry (*Prunus*)

T18 Sycamore (*Acer*)

T17 Sycamore (*Acer*)

T16 Sycamore (*Acer*)

T15 Lime (*Tilia*)

T12 Sycamor

El Sub Sta

230

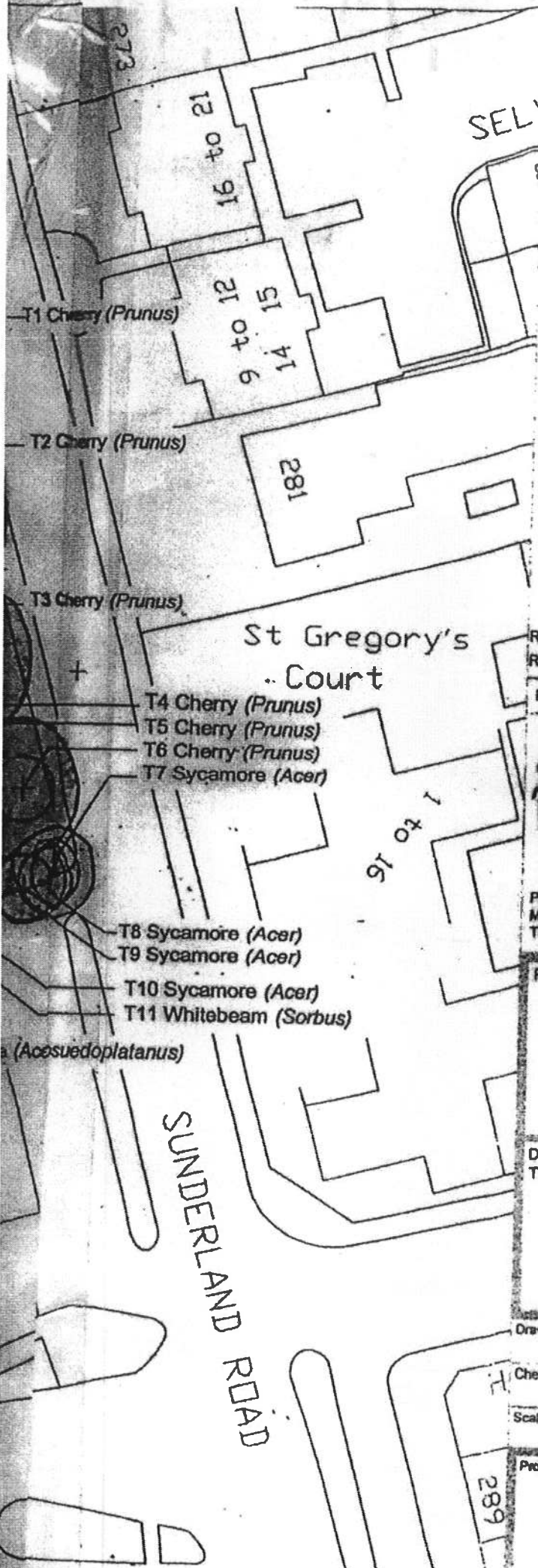
234

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248

The contractor is responsible for the verification of dimensions on the site.
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Rev B: 04/04/14 Inclusion of Trees to Rear Boundary: T15-T21
 Rev A: 06/03/14 Removal of T2 Laburnum

Rev	Date	Description	Chkd
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South Tyneside Council
 Business and Area Management

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 Telephone: (0191) 427 1717 Fax: (0191) 427 2531

Project
Tree Preservation
 Order No. 304
 (2014)

Drawing
 Title
Former Library Site
Sunderland Road
South Shields

Drawn by	AMc	Date	03/03/14
Checked by	TG	Date	03/03/14
Scale	1:500	Size	A3

Project Code Drawing Number
L(97) 255 TPO304 (2014)