



Arboricultural Tree Survey Report

F.A.O – Fitz Architects

Mr. G. Lawton
6 Whitburn Road,
Cleadow,
South Tyneside,
SR6 7QL

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- HNC Forestry & Woodland Management
- Level 3, Subsidiary Diploma in Arboriculture & Woodland Management

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The contents of this report are intended for the use of the client; Mr G. Lawton & Fitz Architects.

No liability is accepted if they are used by any other parties.

1a). Validity:

- Trees are dynamic, biological organisms and as such are subject to change. Throughout a trees life time their health & structure are constantly influenced by external forces that are found within the surrounding & wider environment.
- It must be noted that the health & condition of a tree is most likely to change when extremes of weather conditions have been experienced. However, there are many other abiotic & biotic pathogens that influence both the immediate & long term health of the tree(s).
- The findings within this report are based on a survey that was carried out on the date of February 5th 2014.

1b). Limitations:

- This report is based on a visual inspection from ground level only; no climbing inspection was performed.
- No diagnostic tools were used in the survey.
- Root Collar Excavation has not been employed.
- Soil present around the base of the tree(s) was not removed; the soil type has not been assessed.

1c). Tree Survey Method:

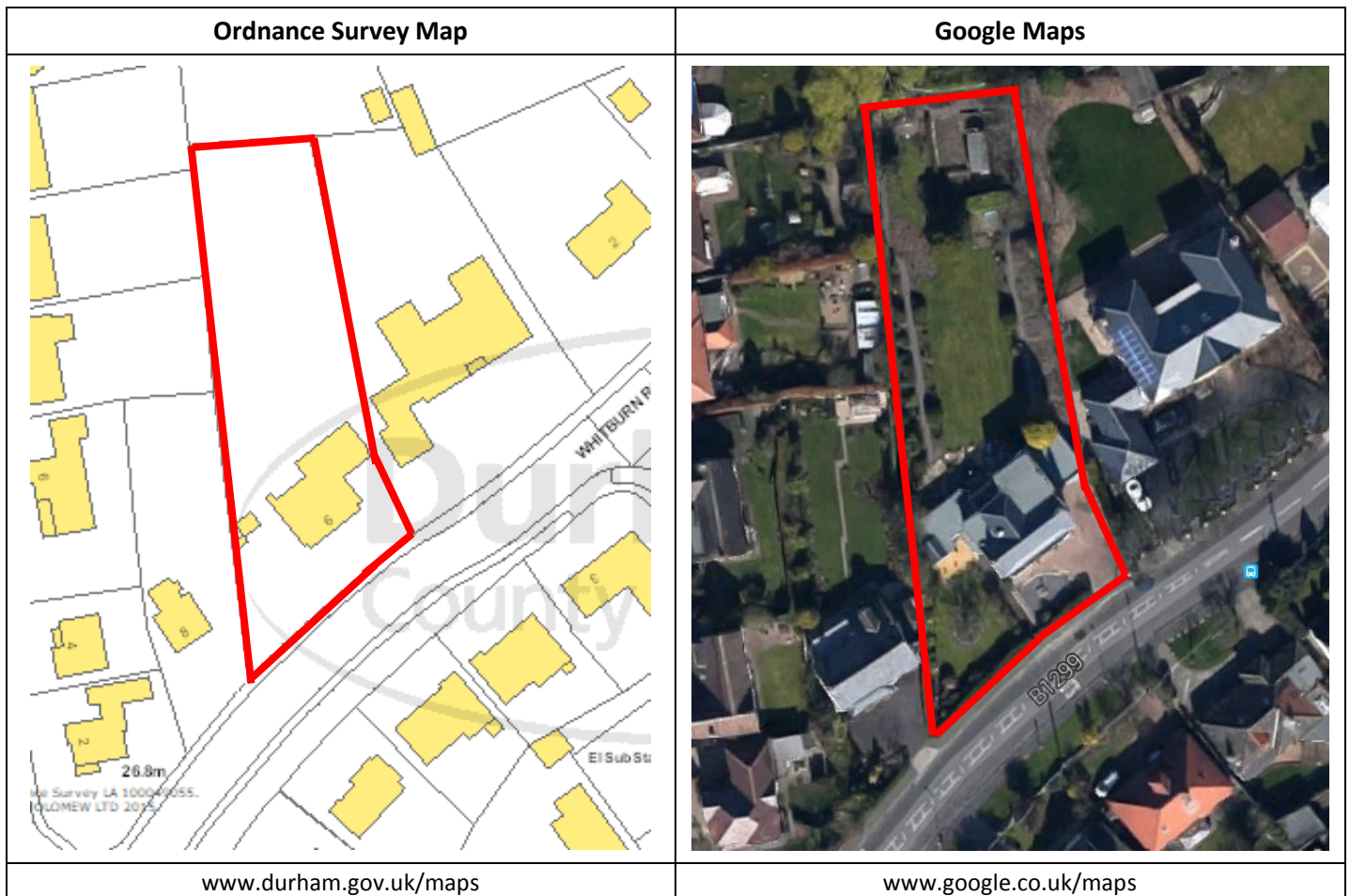
- The girth of the tree(s) was measured at breast height (1.5m) using a DBH tape.
- The height of the tree(s) was measured with a Clinometer.
- The crown spread of the tree(s) was measured with a tape measure following the 4 cardinal compass points.
- The survey was carried out using a system based on the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method.

2). Introduction:

Acting upon the request of Mr G. Lawton a tree survey was carried by a qualified arborist for the property of 6 Whitburn Road, Cleadon. The survey covered both the front & back gardens; a total of 12 trees were surveyed. Both of the gardens contain a large number & variety of small plants, shrubs & fruit trees. These were not included in the tree survey.


3). General Site Map:

Shown on the maps below are the site boundaries of the property at number 6, Whitburn Road, Cleadon.


**4). Conservation Areas/TPOs:**

The property and boundaries don't lie within the conservation area set out by South Tyneside Council. However, the property and boundaries are within close proximity to the Cleadon conservation area. This shouldn't have an influence over any tree works.


5a). Site Map – Tree Locations (Prior to tree work operations)

	Map Key	
	Property Boundary	—
Tree Position	●	
General Information		
<p>In total 12 trees were surveyed, 1 tree in the front garden and 11 in the rear garden.</p> <p><u>Tree Species Status:</u> 8 trees are UK native species that are very common in both the wild and in gardens. The remaining 4 trees are non UK native species, but very common in gardens throughout the UK.</p> <p><u>Tree Health Details:</u> 9 trees are in good health, 1 in reasonable health & 2 trees in decline.</p> <p><u>Tree Work Programme:</u> 5 trees require remedial work & the remaining 7 trees should be felled.</p>		

5b). Site Map – Tree Locations (After tree work operations)

	Map Key	
	Property Boundary	—
	Tree Position	●
Tree Removal	○	
General Information		
<p>The map shows that 5 trees have been removed following my recommendations from my first tree survey.</p> <p>All the trees (4) within the immediate vicinity of the building have been removed.</p> <p>1 tree positioned near the rear of the garden has also been removed.</p>		

5c). Site Map – Tree Locations (Trees that could be affected due to the proposed construction plan)

	Map Key	
	Property Boundary	
	Tree Position	
General Information		
<p>The map shows that 1 tree (No. 8) that was surveyed could be affected by the proposed design, demolition & construction.</p> <p>There are many other shrubs & plants that will be affected by the proposed design, demolition & construction due to their vicinity to the property, but as discussed with Greg Lawton, none of these will be kept so no protection recommendations are required.</p>		

6). Tree Details:

Tree 8	Common Ash							<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>								
Height (m)	12	Crown Spread (m)	N	7	E	1	S	2	W	7	DBH (cm)	40	Age Class	SM	S.U.L.E	4C

Images



7). Arboricultural Recommendations:

From the information shown in the previous section, there is 1 tree that could be affected by the proposed design, demolition & construction process. The client wants to retain this tree, due to the location of this tree in relation to the proposed construction plans it must be protected to prevent any untoward damage occurring to both the underground root system & the above ground structure.

8). Construction Recommendations:

All construction work including the design & demolition processes that can have an effect on trees within the site boundary & neighbouring trees must follow the recommendations set out within the British Standard 5837:2012 – *Trees in relation to Design, Demolition & Construction*.

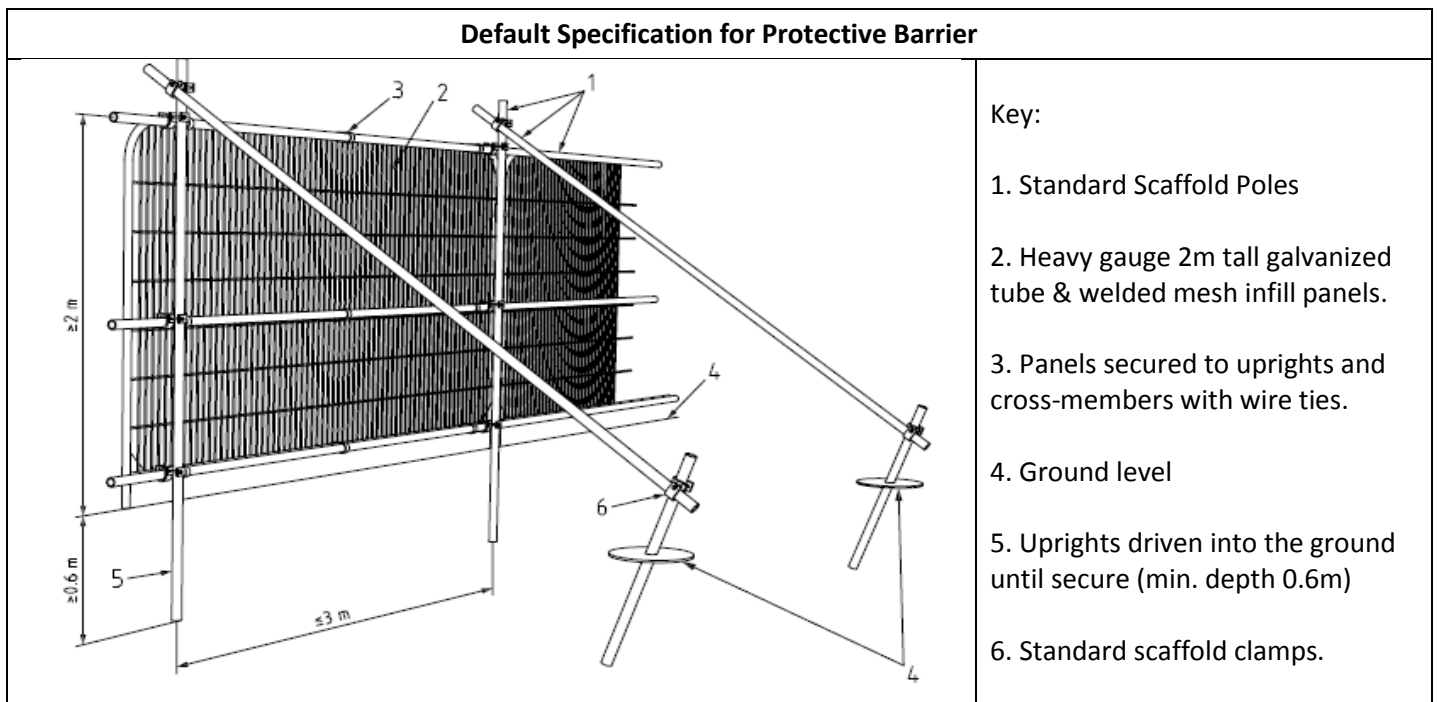
Root Protection Zone (R.P.Z):

Based on the survey data that I collected, this tree must have a protection area set out at a minimum diameter of 4.8m (2.4m measurement from all around the tree trunk). This area must be set out within the construction plans so all site workers are aware of the protection requirements & constraints this will place on any site works near to this tree.

R.P.Z. Protection Recommendation:

The R.P.Z must be set out on the structural design plans and must be installed on the work site before any ground works commence. Once this zonal area has been marked out on the work site it must be left protected and must be left undisturbed during the whole of the demolition & construction process.

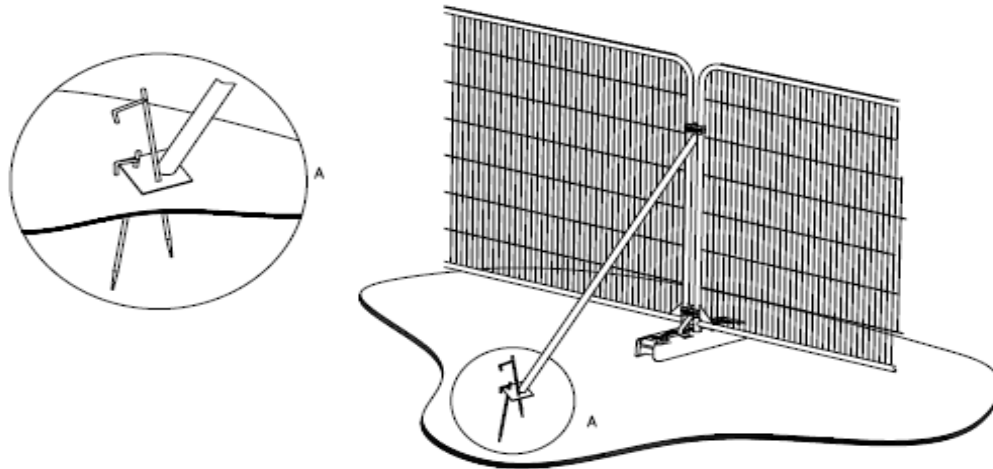
The following protection method must be employed to ensure the health & structure of the tree is not damaged:



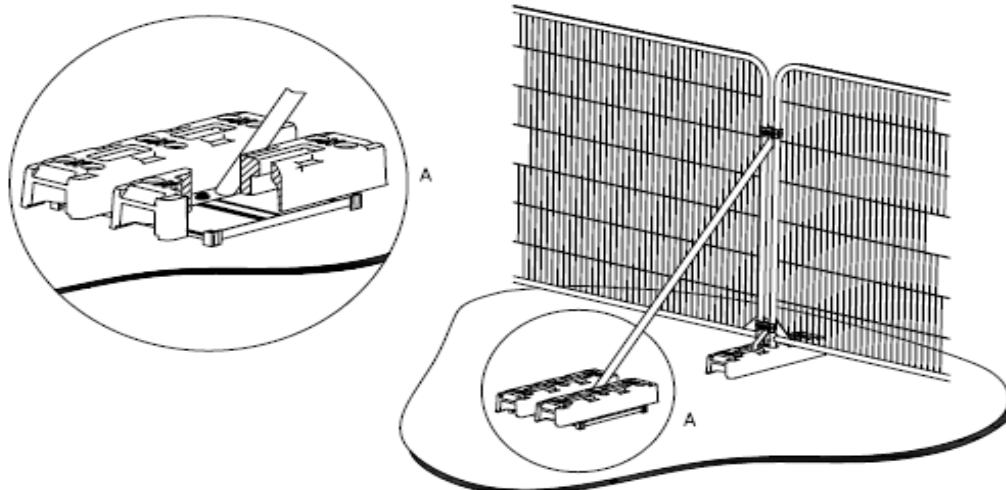
The diagram shows this protective barrier system is fastened in to the ground. If this semi-permanent technique is not feasible for this site, there are other temporary ways that can be used. These other variations of protection systems are shown below, but all are based on the stated dimensions within the default diagram.

Temporary Protective Systems using 2m tall galvanized steel fence on rubber feet

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins.



2. Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray.



9). Root Protection Zone (R.P.Z) Specifications:

1. The fencing used must be galvanised steel & at least 2m tall.
2. Fencing panels must be joined together with a minimum of 2 anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence.
3. The vertical distance between each fence coupler should be at least 1m. This distance should be kept uniform throughout the fence system.
4. The fence panels should be stabilised on the inside of the protection barrier system (towards the tree).
5. Finally, an all-weather warning sign should be attached to the barrier with words such as 'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS'.