



Property Risk Inspection
LIMITED

PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL REPORT



Risk Address:

11 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY

For:

Client: Sedgwick International UK
Insurer: Churchill Insurance

Client Ref: 11151430
Insurer Ref: 500871884



Council Name: South Tyneside



PRI Ref: 359622



Arborist: Steve Keene



Survey Date: 04-06-2026



Statutory Controls: Yes



Case pathway: B1/C1/D



QC: Ryan Ollman



QC Date: 19-06-2026



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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BRIEF

- 1.1** Property Risk Inspection has been instructed on behalf of the building insurers of the insured property. We have been advised that the insured property has suffered differential movement and damage that is considered to have been caused by trees growing adjacent to the property influencing soils beneath its foundations.
- 1.2** We have been instructed to undertake a survey of the vegetation growing adjacent to the insured property in order to provide our opinion as to whether, based on the available information, any of this vegetation is likely to be influencing soil moisture levels beneath the foundations of the property, and if so, to provide recommendations as to what tree management could be implemented to effectively prevent damage continuing.
- 1.3** The vegetation growing adjacent to the risk address has been surveyed from the ground. All distances are measured to the nearest point of the risk address unless otherwise stated.

2.0 LIMITATIONS

- 2.1** Recommendations with respect to tree management are associated with the risk address as stated on the front cover of this report and following consultation with investigating engineers. The survey of trees and any other vegetation is associated with impacts on the risk address subject of this report. Matters of tree health, structural condition, and/or the safety of vegetation under third party control are specifically excluded. Third party land owners are strongly advised to seek their own professional advice as it relates to the health and stability of trees under their control.
- 2.2** Recommendations do not take account of any necessary permission (statutory or otherwise) that must be obtained before proceeding with any tree works.
- 2.3** Recommendations do not take account of any requirements for survey or mitigation relating to European or other protected species, e.g. bird nesting or bats. Land owners must obtain their own professional advice in respect of any protected species.



3.0 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Soils, soil water and vegetation

All vegetation requires water to live, and this water is substantially accessed from the soil within which the plants' roots grow.

If the soil is classified as a clay soil, then it will hold very much more water than sands, gravels and loam soils. As plants abstract water from the clay soil, the soil volume will “shrink” and “swell” during the summer as water is first removed and then added by summer rainfall. In years in which rainfall during the summer is less than the total amount of water taken from the soil by plants, shrinkage will occur. This shrinkage may remove support from building foundations, leading to cracking in the fabric of the building.

3.2 Vegetation management

The control of trees, shrubs, and climbers, by removal or pruning as appropriate, are proven techniques that can control total soil water loss thereby minimising soil shrinkage and allowing repairs to proceed.

If vegetation management works are carried out promptly, then repairs can usually proceed very quickly and the duration and distress associated with the disruption that tree related subsidence brings can be minimised.

3.3 Third party liaison and statutory controls

Tree roots do not respect physical or property boundaries and can travel for many metres beyond the above ground “dripline” of the canopy of the vegetation.

The purpose of this report is to ascertain which vegetation is the most likely substantial and/or effective contributory cause of the damage witnessed to allow for liaison with third parties or with local administrative Councils as necessary.

3.4 Evidential framework

The engineer has determined on a preliminary basis the damage to the property, its location and the likely mechanism of movement, and has concluded that the building failure is related to differential subsidence damage caused as a result of the action of vegetation. Where a factual geotechnical report has been completed, this will describe the below ground foundation design, soil and geotechnical conditions, as well as any root identification where available.



4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Recommendations

On the basis of our findings, we have considered a practical vegetation management specification.

This specification will assist in reducing the impact of the adjacent vegetation on soil moisture levels, thereby potentially stabilising foundations of the affected area of the building.

Where felling has been proposed, this will be on the basis that the vegetation in question would not respond well to a severe reduction in leaf area that would inevitably lead to decay, the development of potential hazards, and an annual or other on-going management commitment and cost.

If pruning is recommended, the specification will be designed to allow continual ease of re-pruning with a reasonable prospect of a reduction in soil water use.

4.2 Recommended vegetation management to address the current subsidence:

Tree No:	Species	Works Required	CA	TPO	Ownership
S2	Photinia	Fell and treat stump with eco plugs (broadleaved).	No	No	P3P
T4	Magnolia	Fell and treat stump with eco plugs (broadleaved).	Yes	No	P3P
TG2	Poplar	Fell and grind stump.	Yes	No	UKN

The above works concentrate on seeking to prevent ongoing subsidence at the address.

As part of our survey, we will also seek to advise on any vegetation which is likely to outgrow its location in the short term and may also be an ongoing risk to the property later.

Examples might be young trees that have self-sown next to the address, conifers planted far too close or hedges that need to come under management.

See the main tree tables for these additional works and if appropriate they may be scheduled as part of the tree works above.



5.0 STATUTORY CONTROLS

South Tyneside Council has confirmed that none of the implicated vegetation is subject to a Tree Preservation Order however there are Conservation Area controls.





6.0 APPENDIX 1: TREE TABLES

Tree No:	Common Name	Age Class	Condition	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Stem diam. (mm)	No. of Stems	Dist to bldg. (m)	Roots Implicated	Pruning History	Recommendation	Tree Work Constraints	Notes	Owner address	Owner
H1	Cypress	Semi-Mature	Fair	2.50	1.00	125	2	15.50	No	Managed by regular pruning.	No work required.	There are restrictions to the site or to the tree - scheduled rates may apply. Access through side gate.	Well maintained hedge at bottom of garden. Stem count and diameter estimated.	11 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	PH
S1	Lonicera	Early Mature	Fair	2.00	2.00	25	10	5.00	No	Managed by regular pruning.	No work required.	The third party may be responsible for works.	All measurements estimated due to lack of access. Large well-maintained shrub; slightly overhang paved area. Stem count and diameter estimated.	12 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	P3P
S2	Photinia	Semi-Mature	Fair	2.50	1.50	50	1	3.50	No	No significant past works.	Fell and treat stump with eco plugs (broadleaved).	The third party may be responsible for works.	All measurements estimated due to lack of access.	12 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	P3P
S3	Euonymus	Semi-Mature	Fair	2.00	0.50	50	1	6.50	No	No significant past works.	No work required.	There are restrictions to the site or to the tree - scheduled rates may apply. Access through side gate.	Woody shrub grows up to boundary fence.	11 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	PH
SG1	Azalea	Semi-Mature	Fair	0.50	0.50	25	9	8.00	No	No significant past works.	No work required.	There are restrictions to the site or to the tree - scheduled rates may apply. Access through side gate.	Well established appropriate plants. Stem count and diameter estimated.	11 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	PH



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SG2	Fuchsia	Semi-Mature	Fair	0.50	0.50	25	9	9.00	No	No significant past works.	No work required.	There are restrictions to the site or to the tree - scheduled rates may apply. Access through side gate.	Well established appropriate plants. Stem count and diameter estimated.	11 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	PH
T1	Cypress	Semi-Mature	Fair	3.50	2.00	225	1	5.10	No	Managed by regular pruning.	No work required.	There are no restrictions to the site or to the tree - scheduled rates may apply.	Regularly trimmed Conifer in fair condition.	11 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	PH
T2	Maple (Japanese)	Young	Fair	0.50	1.00	75	1	2.60	No	No significant past works.	No work required.	There are no restrictions to the site or to the tree - scheduled rates may apply.	Attractive small tree with broad spreading crown.	11 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	PH
T3	Cypress	Young	Fair	2.00	1.00	175	1	3.80	No	No significant past works.	No work required.	The third party may be responsible for works.	Some measurements estimated due to lack of access. Attractive small tree with broad spreading crown.	12 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	P3P
T4	Magnolia	Semi-Mature	Fair	4.00	3.00	75	1	4.20	Yes	Managed by regular pruning.	Fell and treat stump with eco plugs (broadleaved).	The third party may be responsible for works.	All measurements estimated due to lack of access.	12 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	P3P
T5	Birch	Semi-Mature	Fair	7.00	3.00	200	1	12.50	No	Managed by regular pruning.	No work required.	The third party may be responsible for works.	All measurements estimated due to lack of access. Has been pruned lightly in past; low risk deadwood, well clear of property	12 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY	P3P

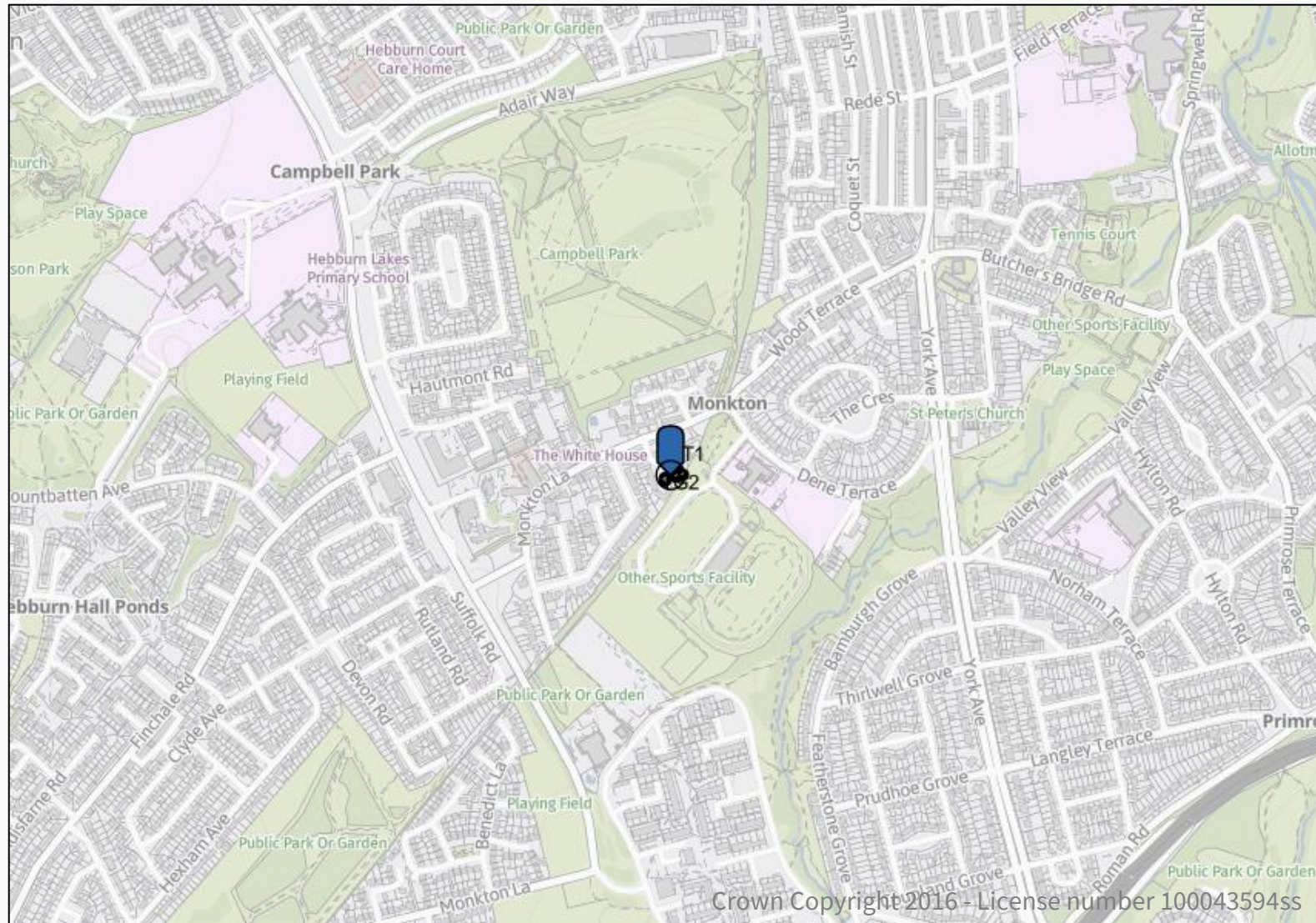


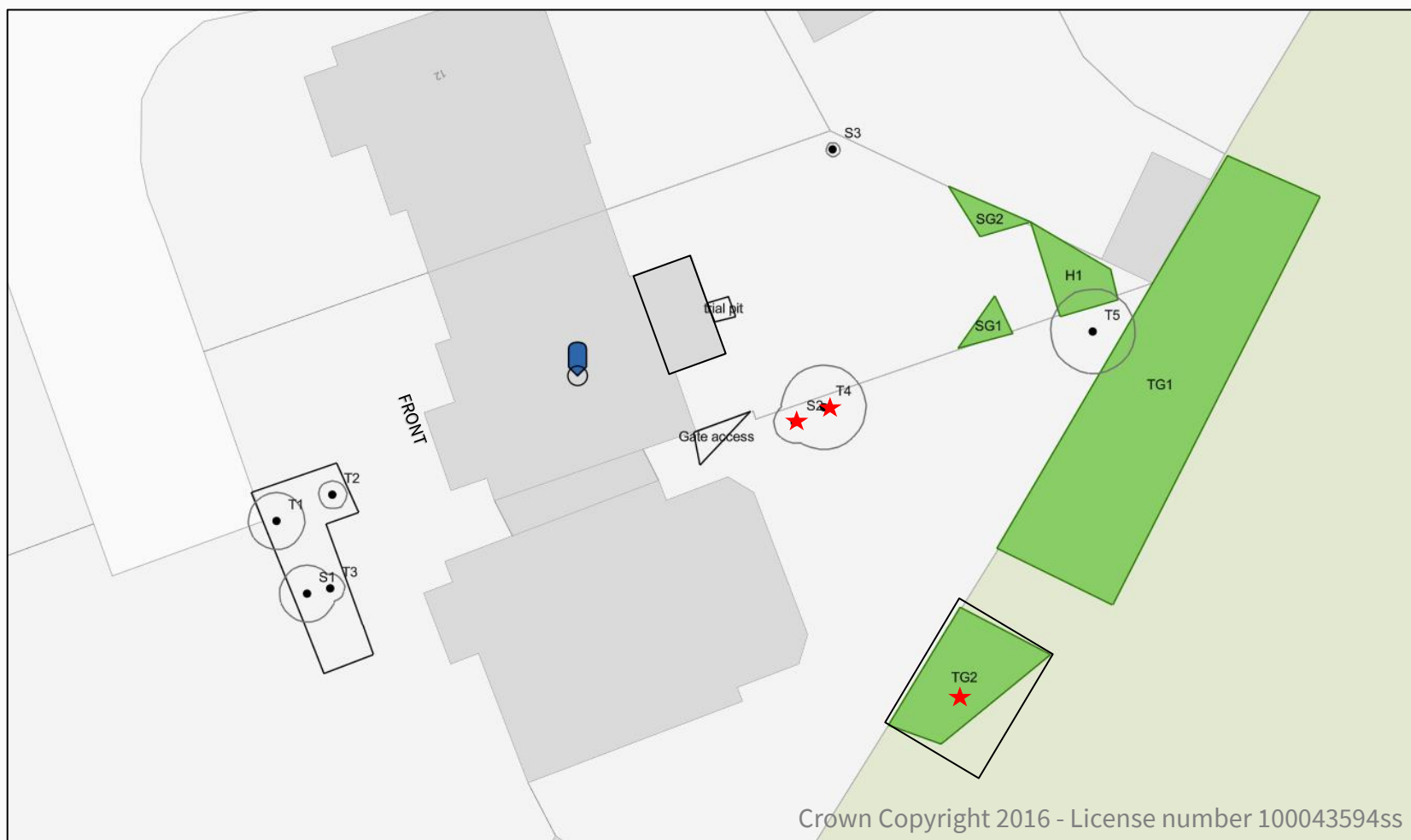
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TG1	Mixed species group	Early Mature	Fair	13.00	3.25	175	20	16.50	No	No significant past works.	No work required.	The commercial third party may be responsible for works.	All measurements estimated due to lack of access. Mixed group provides valuable screen and wildlife area. Species include Oak, Birch, Sycamore, Ash, Poplar, and mixed woody shrubs. Stem count and diameter estimated.	DLR Search Required	UKN
TG2	Poplar	Mature	Fair	19.00	8.00	600	2	15.50	No	Significant past works.	Fell and grind stump.	The commercial third party may be responsible for works.	All measurements estimated due to lack of access. DBH is an approximate average of the stems.	DLR Search Required	UKN

* Value is estimated



7.0 APPENDIX 2: SITE PLAN





Location: 11 Barns Close, Jarrow NE32 5NY

Job Ref: 359622

Survey date: 04-06-2026

By Property Risk Inspection - Insurance Services

8.0 APPENDIX 3: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



S2 Photinia



S2 Photinia



T4 Magnolia



T4 Magnolia



TG2 Poplar



TG2 Poplar



9.0 APPENDIX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT & CO₂e POLICY

Tree removal as a remedy for subsidence of low-rise buildings

When subsidence occurs to a residential home which has foundations within clay soils one common cause of movement is the presence of trees, hedges and other vegetation removing moisture from the clay causing a shrinkage of the soil and downward movement of foundations.

There are a variety of ways in which subsidence of low-rise buildings can be mitigated and this report details the vegetation options that can be implemented and that should effectively deal with the cause of movements.

It is acknowledged that removal of trees has impacts on visual amenities for owners and the wider community and that trees play an important role in our towns, cities, and the countryside in a variety of positive ways.

Trees are not recommended for removal without a clear understanding of all these impacts and increasingly of the importance of due consideration relating to the climate crisis, of global climate change and of potential negative impacts in the UK and abroad.

The subsidence event must be remedied to secure the property, its energy efficiency and weather tightness, to maintain its saleability and suitability for mortgage or re-mortgage finance if sold and as a requirement of the insurers commitment under the terms of the policy.

In considering a vegetation remedy the insurer, their advisors and arboricultural specialists are seeking to minimise impacts to the policyholder, to remedy the cause of movement quickly and effectively, and allow subsequent repairs to commence without risk of recurrence of damage. To simply leave the property exposed to intermittent periods of repair based on dry periods would also be hugely disruptive to homeowners and costly in repeat super-structural repairs, vehicle movements, materials and other claim costs in CO₂e production and would not comply with a Net Zero agenda.

If vegetation management is not possible or was unsuccessful other remedies that might be attempted whether property underpinning, extensive root barriers or other soil and ground stabilisation have their own issues and impacts. Not least of these is the cost to the environment in CO₂e generation from creation of cement and cement substitutes, of steel and other metals production, from costs in plastics and then the material transport, insertion, and excavation effort with heavy machinery.

A single tree removal on a site has a relatively modest annual impact on the CO₂e budget loss for a site subject to subsidence of around 25kg CO₂e per tree per annum. The cost in total of materials and fuel in tree removal are significantly less than 100kg CO₂e.

Heavy engineering and ground stabilisation solutions can range in impacts from around 3000kg CO₂e to 10,000kg CO₂e in carbon cost and are often difficult to effectively mitigate relative to tree management.

However, this is not simply a “site” consideration and insurers and their advisors through PRI are committed to replace every tree lost on a subsidence scheme in sustainable forests and reforestation projects across the globe with thousands of trees already planted and through carbon reduction investments that stop CO₂e being generated to have immediate positive impacts whilst new trees grow.

It's always sad to see a tree lost but we ensure that the loss is mitigated and replaced with new trees, and this avoids heavy engineering solutions far more costly to the planet. You can learn more about our work in tree planting, climate change and carbon capture by visiting our web site at: www.propertyrisk.co.uk.





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