

**THE ARBORICULTURAL
CONSULTANCY LTD**

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

32 Normanton Avenue, Bognor Regis

Reference Number: 0496

Version: One

Date: 19 September 2019

**Client:
Fryzer Property Services Ltd
30 York Road
Worthing
West Sussex
BN11 3EN**

**The Arboricultural Consultancy
LTD
3 Old Barn Way
Southwick
West Sussex
BN42 4NS**



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Qualifications			
Foundation degree in Arboriculture (level 5), Lantra Professional Tree Inspection.			

Arboricultural Condition Assessment

Purpose of the Assessment:

The assessment is designed to highlight the health and structural condition of a single Common Oak tree (T1), giving recommendations for management options.

Included within the Contents of this Assessment are:

- Summary of the assessment
- Tree details
- Recommended management actions

Client: Fryzer Property Services Ltd

Date: 19 September 2019

Report prepared by: Ben Tidey FdSc arb, MArborA.

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3 Old Barn Way

Southwick

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BN42 4NS

Site Details:

Tree Location Address:

32 Normanton Avenue

Bognor Regis

P021 2TU

Report Outline Information

All tree inspections, unless specified, have been undertaken from ground level and using non-invasive techniques. Comments contained within the report on the condition and risk associated with any tree relate to the condition of the tree at the date and time of survey. Please note that the condition of trees is subject to change. This change may occur, but is not limited to biological and non-biological factors as well as mechanical/ physical changes to conditions in the proximity of the tree. Trees should be inspected at intervals relative to identified site risks and in accordance with relevant HSE and Central Government guidance. The Arboricultural Consultancy can provide further information on this matter if required. Where tree surgery works have been identified these should only be undertaken after checks with the relevant authority have been made, it is necessary to ensure that works may lawfully be undertaken. Up to date checks should be made as to the possible protection status of trees/ vegetation or land they are located within, these checks should cover, but are not limited to; Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), Conservation Area, planning conditions, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Ramsar, Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Locations of designation can be found at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> and further advice on designations can be found at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk> Further advice on TPOs, Conservation Areas or planning condition can be found with the local governing organisation. All works should be undertaken in accordance with the appropriate Duty of Care. This should include, for example, site specific risk assessments and due diligence inspections for the presence of protected species. Any comment relating to 3rd party trees has been made without full access to the tree(s). Should these trees have any impact on the site we would advise you to instruct us to contact the third party and undertake further inspection work.

This survey and report has been undertaken and produced by The Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. All information within this report was correct at time of assessment.



Ben Tidey FdSc

Consultant Arboriculturist

Thursday, 19 September 2019

1.0 Introduction:

Located to north of 32 Normanton Avenue within the rear garden is the large mature oak tree T1, the tree is dominant over the area and has branching in contact with the main dwelling. The lower trunk has thickened to a point where it is now in contact with the outbuilding and has lifted and damaged paving. The tree has growth within the crown that is indicative of stress; there are pruning wounds to crown and on trunk. The lower trunk has damage from paving and the shed, with swelling of the trunk to the east. To the south and west of truck at the upper regions of buttress root area are two large fungal fruiting bodies of *Inonotus dryadeus*, this is associated with multiple cavities that have resulted in substantial internal decay of the trunk into the roots. This decay is well established, and raises concerns regarding tree integrity and suitability for retention.

1.1 Summary:

Tree T1 Oak, is large and dominant in its location posing the tree is of declining health with stress, defects, damage and decay fungus that is compromising the tree's structural integrity. The tree will not recover from this decay and damage; the compromised roots are of primary concern as root decay will lead to stem failure, the tree requires mitigation to remove the hazards. This regrettably will necessitate the entire removal of the tree, this loss shall be compensated for by replacement tree planting.

1.2 Site Details:

The Oak tree is located towards the middle of the rear garden with branching in contact with building, and shed/outbuilding as well as outdoor living area located directly under the tree, the property is residential with a well-kept garden.

1.3 Key Terms and Abbreviations:

A list of the key terms and abbreviations have been included to help explain some of the terminology, found in appendix 4.0.

1.4 Use of Assessment:

This assessment is designed to be used as guidance as to the tree's health condition and remedial action. The information within this report was accurate at the time of the site survey.

2.0 Tree Survey:

The tree was surveyed by Ben Tidey FdSc (Arb) MArborA on Monday 9th September 2019. The tree was assessed from ground level, with full access around the stem and basal areas. Notes and photographic evidence were taken during assessment.

2.1 Survey Method:

The tree was inspected from ground level using widely accepted Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) as defined in Research for Amenity Tree Series books. Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management by David Lonsdale research for Amenity Trees No.7. Published 21/07/1999. No climbing inspections were undertaken. No samples of soil, tree tissue or suspected pests, diseases and pathogens were taken. Heights of trees were estimated by eye and crown spreads by physical pacing. Diameters were measured in mm using a diameter tape measure. The tree was measured at 1.5m from ground level if it consisted of a single stem. Trees present with more than one stem below 1.5m are measured in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Any photographs taken on site are done so using a digital camera. Tools used for tree inspection were a metric diameter tape, binoculars, hand lens and where appropriate, metal probe, trowel, and engineers' mallet. See appendix 1.0 for tree survey record.

2.2 Tree Details:

The information gathered during the tree survey is recorded and can be found in appendix 1.0 along with any recommendations. Photographic evidence can be found in appendix 2.0.

3.0 Conclusion:

The tree has obvious decay at the base and into the trunk and roots, this decay is from *Inonotus dryadeus*. This decay type is known to hollow the trunk up to several meters up the trunk, although this decay type is considered not to contribute to failure until the latter stages, or where there are contributing factors. The tree is close to the building and overhanging the garden and outdoor living space. There is damage to the lower trunk and buttress rooting from historic patio and general usage of the garden. The tree has historically shed branching and has required pruning.

3.1 Future Management:

The findings of this investigation indicate that the best and safest course of action will be tree removal and a suitable replacement tree(s) planted.

3.2 Protection status:

Checks with Arun District Council online mapping indicate that the property:

Is **not** within a conservation area

Is covered by a Tree Preservation Order reference: TPO/BR/291

3.3 Management Considerations:

At the time of assessment, the tree has characteristics that are associated with nesting birds or bats; such as decay cavities and splits. It is recommended that a more in-depth inspection of the tree crown is undertaken before any work is started as this type of assessment is beyond the scope of this report.

3.4 Notes from the Author:

There are many things trees give to us, these can be obvious such as shade and aesthetics but some less obvious such as pollution reduction and ecological factors such as wildlife.

A holistic view that covers many generations of people and trees needs to be applied with respect to the trees location, being in an area of regular use also with the potential for the trees in question to cause damage and harm.

We must remember that trees are living growing organisms and they will grow and will at some point decline in health and finally die we should offer them the dignity to do this, but in a safe and manageable way.

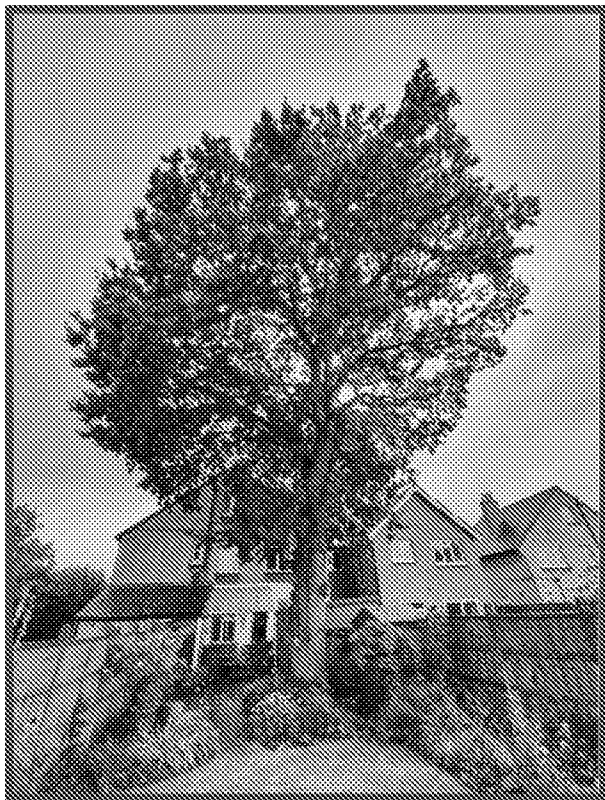
To maintain the best possible treescape we need trees of differing ages but these trees need to be safe to live with, and often it is not possible to make the tree safe or keep people out of the way of dangerous specimens so the tree inevitably must go. We have a responsibility to the future generations to give them trees that they can enjoy as our forefathers have done. Good tree management is to be sensible and realistic with the consideration to the time scale trees grow in and not reckless and short sighted.

Appendix

Appendix 1.0 Tree Information

Tree Number	T1	Height	12m	DBH	1150mm	Age class	Mature	
Species	Common Oak - <i>Quercus robur</i>							
Crown spread	North	7m	East	7m	South	6m	West	6m
Physiological condition	Poor			Physical condition		Poor		
Comments: Located to the rear of the property in the center of the garden. The tree is in proximity to a wooden outbuilding with buttress roots in contact. Cavities around base to; north, northwest, west and south, these are located between buttress roots. There is swelling to lower trunk to south and east, there is also damage to lower tree parts from the shed installation as well as areas of damaged bark from paving and stones. Fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Inonotus dryadeus</i> , are present on south and west of lower truck at upper points of buttress roots. Cavities at base have substantial decay with an easily probable depth of 55cm, cavities where probable to a flat and oblique angle, the trunk has a clear hollow sound from base to a height of 75cm up. The tree crown has had pruning operation to its northern side, branching is in contact with the dwelling, epicormic growth from primary and secondary scaffolding.								
Recommended remedial action: The tree should be removed and replaced because of its location close to the dwelling.								

Appendix 2.0 Photographic Evidence



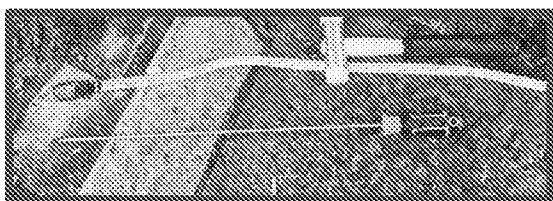
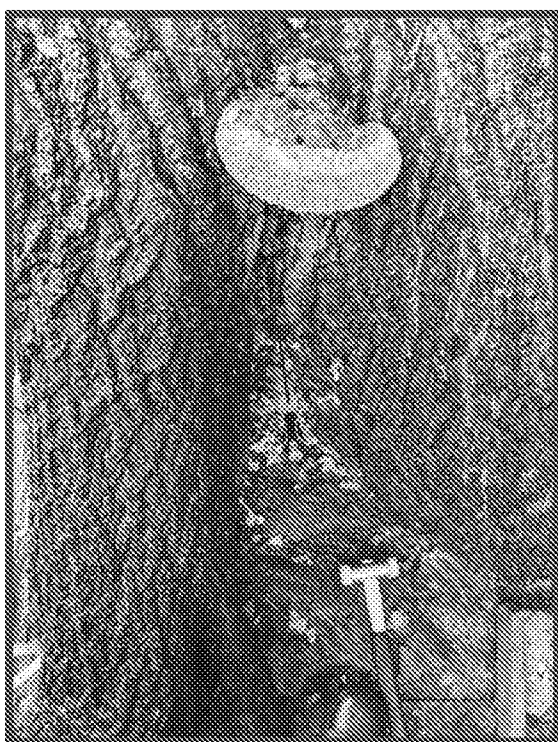
Picture 1 – T1 Oak; overview



Picture 2 – T1 Oak; lower trunk



Picture 3 – T1 Oak; cavity to northwest of trunk at base



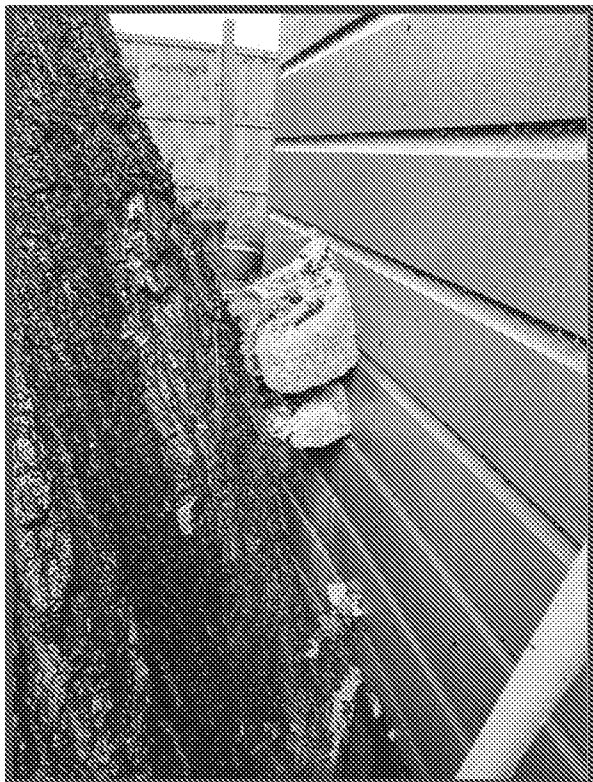
Picture 4 – T1 Oak; with probe into trunk, fugal fruiting body of *Inonotus dryadeus*, and probe scale



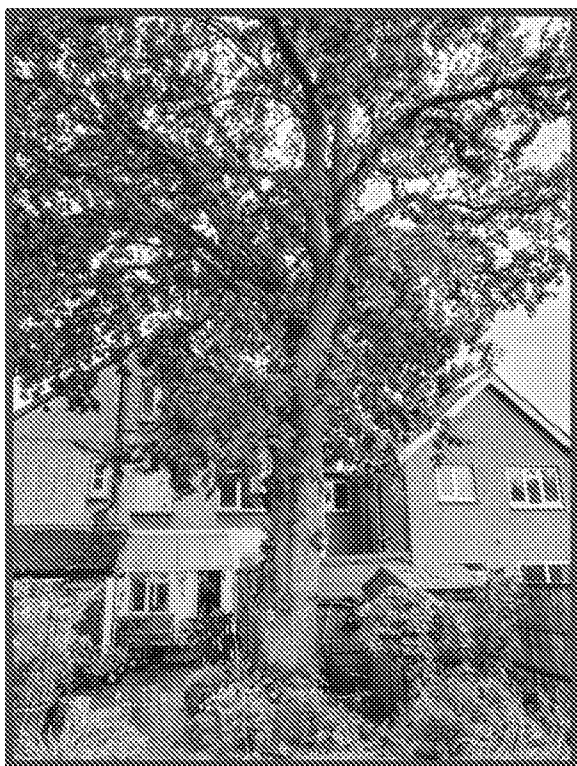
Picture 5 – T1 Oakc cavity at south west with probe into trunk between buttress roots



Picture 6 – T1 Oak; same aspect as Picture 5 but probe externally to illustrate extent of decay

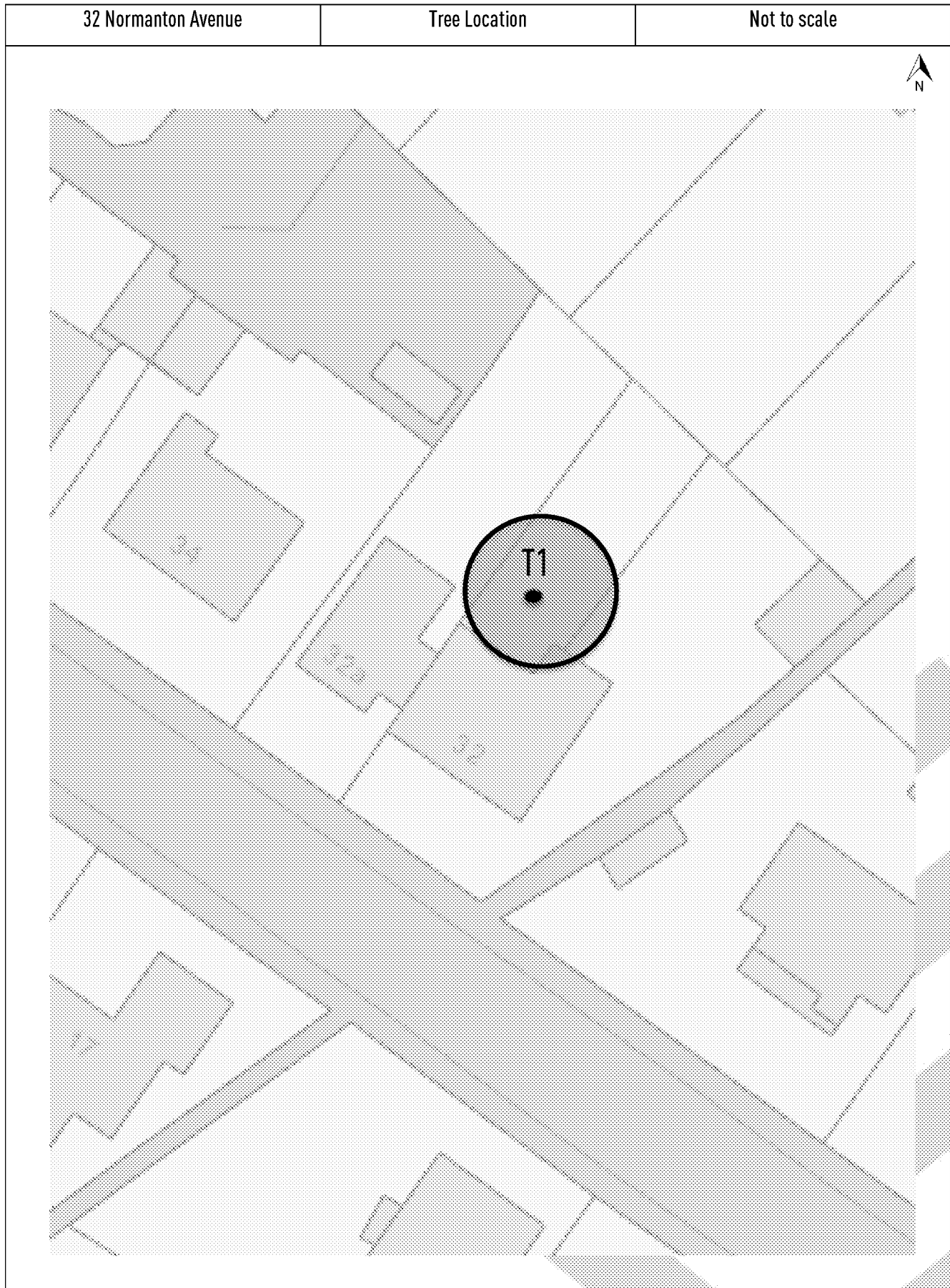


Picture 7 – T1 Oak; with large fungal fruiting body of *Inonotus dryadeus*, from south of trunk at c. 50cm up between shed and trunk



Picture 8 – T1 Oak; with epicormic growth from primary and secondary scaffolding, indicating stress

Appendix 3.0 Tree Location:



Appendix 4.0 Key Terms and Abbreviations

Arboriculturalist:

Person who has relevant education and training, gained expertise in the field of trees.

British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition, and Construction - Recommendations (BS 5837):

British Standard document outlining best practice and guidelines for the impact of arboriculture on the construction industry.

British Standard 3998 2012 Tree Work Recommendations (BS 3998):

British Standard document outlining best practice for Tree Works.

Competent Person:

Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached.

Stem:

Principle above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports the branches/crown.

Pathogen:

A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism.