

**ALDCLIFFE ROAD
TRIANGLE**

TREE SURVEY

UNDERTAKEN BY:

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for

FRENDS OF ALDCLIFFE ROAD TRIANGLE

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Carried out by BOWLAND TREE SERVICES on 10-12-2012

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Introduction

This Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment is an assessment of the effect that this project will have in relation to the trees on this site and is in line with BS 5837; 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction

Data has been collected on all the trees that will/or maybe effected by the project.

All the trees on the site have been tagged (white plastic tags approx 2m above ground level and on the north side of each tree) and recommendations have been made as to which trees should be retained and which should be removed.

The recommendations have been made for arboricultural reasons only.

In the event of recommended tree removal, suitable replanting options will be provided.

1. Site

1.1 Site Location

ALDCLIFFE ROAD

TRIANGLE

The site contains 2 trees that will need to be removed for the project.

For site plans see accompanying drawing

Showing existing plan plotting tree position and numbers.

1.2 The project

The project is to improve the site for community use, to include re-planting the site and improving access from the Lancaster canal, with the provision of new paths using on site materials.

Site access

Access onto the site is presently off Aldcliffe road.

1.3 Trees On Site

The trees on site include a fine young beech and an oak tree that are worthy of retaining but that are being suprest by a large poor quality willow (236) and a poor Rowan (234) that we have recommended are removed.

Table of Surveyed Tree Data

Table 1.3.1 overleaf lists data collected on trees. The tree numbers correspond to numbered white plastic tags situated on the north of each tree surveyed approximately two meters above ground level.

Key for Table 1.3.1

Age range:

Y= Young

MA = Middle-Aged

M = Mature

OM = Over-Mature

V = Veteran

Condition:

A= Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years

B = Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years

C = Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

U = Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after the removal of other category U trees (e.g where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)

Trees will also be given a sub category e.g

- 1, Mainly arboricultural qualities.
2. Mainly landscape qualities.

3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

DBH = Diameter at breast height

1.3.1 Table of Surveyed Tree Data

Tree number	Species + Common name	Approx age years/class	Approximate height (m)	Girth at breast height (cm)	Approx crown spread (m)	Description	Recommend ations	Condition and life expectancy
239	Acer Sycamore	60-70 mature	11	35/33	n-5.5 s-7 e-5 w-6	Forks at 0.5m fine mature tree	Retain and protect minor dead wooding req	A1 over 40years
238	Corylus hazel	40 mature	6	multi-stem	multi-stem	Multi-stem hazil	Re-coppice and maintain as coppice every 10y	A3 over 40 years
237	Quercus oak	30-40 Middle aged	7.5	19	n-3.5 s-5 e-2 w-2.5	Fork at 2m suprest by willow and hazel	Retain and protect + Deadwood	A1 over 40 years
236	Sailix Willow	45-55 over-mature	9	48/43	n-5 s-6.5 e-3 w-6	Fork at 1m poor union	Fell	C3 less then 10 years
235	Fagus beech	45-55 Middle aged	10	32	n-5 s-6 e-4 w-4	Fork at 2m fine weeping habit	Retain and protect	A1 over 40 years
234	Sorbus rowan	34-45 mature	8.5	22	n-3 s-4 e-3.5 s-4	Fire damage to one side	Fell	C3 less then 10 years
233	Acer sycamore	30-45 Middle aged	9	28	n-5 s-3 e-3.5 w-4.5	Fork at 1m Heavy ivy growth	Remove ivy + lower branches growing over roadway	B2 over 20 years
232	Betula Birch	35-45 mature	10	20/20	n-3 s-3 e-4.5 w-5	Twin stemmed Young mature fine tree	Retain	B1 over 20 years

1.3.2 Table of Comments and Recommendations

Table 1.3.2 overleaf lists comments and recommendations on the trees on site.

Tree numbers correspond to numbers plotted on site plan 2538/10

Key for Table 1.3.2

Desirability to Retain:

A = Trees whose retention is most desirable

B = Trees whose retention is desirable

C = Trees which could be retained

U = Trees for removal

1.3.2 Table of Comments and Recommendations.

Tree No.	Comments	Desirability to retain	Recommendations
239	Sycamore	A	Retain and protect
238	Hazel	A	Retain and protect
237	Oak	A	Retain and protect
236	Willow	U	Remove
235	Beech	A	Retain and protect
234	Rowan	U	Remove
233	sycamore	A	Retain and protect
232	Birch	A	Retain and protect

2. Approved Tree Removals

All tree operations must be carried out by a professionally qualified arboricultural contractor.

The contractor should carry out any approved work.

2.1 Trees to be felled

As shown in table 1.3.2 there are two trees to be removed

2.2 Trees to be Retained and Requiring Work

Most of the trees that are to be retained will require some work, for example minor dead-wooding.

2.5 Root Pruning

Root pruning should not be required on this site.

3. Arboricultural Implications Assessment

Trees that are to be retained must be protected during any building work.

As I understand it any work will be undertaken in a low impact way (no machines on site and any demolition done by hand) and the waste removed from site or re-used on site without the need to have diggers on site and the largest thing on site being a skip (dropped by the gate onto Aldcliffe road) I see no need to have tree protective fencing in the way we expect on a large site.

3.1 Site Storage and Facilities

All facilities and material storage must be kept away from trees

Tools should be washed in the compound and all materials must be stored within the compound. Any use of petrol or oil such as refueling vehicles must be confined to the compound. Any material that may contaminate the soil (washings from vehicles concrete mixings etc) must be at least 10 meters from any tree bole that is to be retained.

3.2 Root Barriers

Root barriers should not be necessary on this site.

3.3 Pathways

If the new development has pathways that have to be built close to the trees then the construction of the pathway must take into account the roots lying below. Any hard surfaces built over tree roots including paths must be built to be “root friendly“. This means that they must be permeable to allow air and water to pass through the surface to reach the roots.

4. New Planting

For this project the two trees need to be removed.

Therefore the re-planting of 6 new trees will be required.

As it is planned the site is going to be planted up with the provision of raised beds as part of the overall project it would seem to me that re-planting some fruit trees would be in keeping with the project.

Species suitable for the site should be planted and include:

Apple two standard 6-8 size

Pear two standard 6-8 size

Plum two standard 6-8 size

This should be a local provenance tree planted in the planting session after construction is completed.

5. Post Construction Aftercare

After the project is finished there are still some tree issues that need attention to ensure that the retained trees continue to develop normally and to negate future problems.

5.1 Inspection Schedule

The trees that have been retained should be inspected annually by an arboricultural professional to ensure that they do not fall into decline.

The effects of construction work close to trees can take several years to show up as stress in trees. With regular inspection the trees can be monitored and any problems dealt with quickly.

6. Accompanying Plans

6.1 – Site Plan

Existing site plan plotting tree positions and numbers.

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500m