Tree Report

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

For: Mr Wightwick

Site:
78 Foreland Road
Bembridge
Isle of Wight
PO35 5UD

Prepared by:
Wayne Isaacson
Dip Arb L6 (ABC) MICFor MArborA

Date: 12 April 2021

Reference: WIT-20-16-010-aia

WAYNE ISAACSON
TREE CONSULTANCY LTD

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Summary

I have been instructed in writing by Mr Wightwick of 78 Foreland Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight to carry out a 'Development Site Tree Survey' at this address and prepare a report to accompany a planning application.

I visited the site and surveyed a total of eight trees and one group. I have assessed the impacts of the proposal to the trees, and in my opinion, the proposed development will not have a detrimental impact on the trees on the site, that will influence the present or future amenity of the site or the surrounding area, provided the recommendations of this report are followed.

I have prepared a tree Protection Plan and an Arboricultural Method Statement, which are appended to this report, and recommended that these are followed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction: I have been instructed in writing by Mr Wightwick of 78 Foreland Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight to carry out a 'Development Site Tree Survey' at this address and prepare a report to accompany a planning application. The purpose of the report is to assess the impacts of proposed development works to trees on the site, and to provide information for the architectural design team regarding tree related constraints, and to aid successful integration of trees and development.

1.2 The report includes:

- A tree survey schedule
- Tree survey plans: Site as Existing and Site as Proposed
- An Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- A Tree Protection Plan

1.3 **Scope and limitations:** The 'Development Site Tree Survey' provides data as required by BS5837:2012. Only the trees that are within the scope of the proposed works have been surveyed. It must not be considered a tree risk or safety assessment. Trees should be checked regularly, ideally on an annual basis, and for the purpose of this report I have assumed that this will be the case. If further urgent inspection is required, this will be noted in the recommendations.

1.4 **Statutory protection:** I accessed the Isle of Wight council's website on the 10 June 2020 and found that; no statutory tree protection is in force covering the trees in this report.

1.5 **The development:** The proposal consists of one holiday chalet.

1.6 **Documents I have seen:** I have been provided with the design drawings for the project by BCM. These are referenced PL02-001, PL02-002, PL02-003, PL02-004, PL02-005, and PL02-006,

1.7 **Qualifications and Experience:** I am a Chartered Arboriculturist with experience and qualifications in arboriculture and have included a summary at Appendix 1.

1.8 **My opinion:** I have reviewed the plans of the development, with the tree information and formed my opinion as to the arboricultural impacts. I have based my opinion on my site observations, information provided, and my experience as an arboriculturist. I have summarised my opinion relating to each point at the end of each paragraph, with suggested solutions where appropriate, and underlined it for easy reference.

2 SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS

2.1 **Site visit:** I visited the site on the 09 June 2020 . I was given permission to access the property by Mr Wightwick who was at home during my visit.

2.2 **Site location and description:** The site is a residential property located in the seaside town of Bembridge on the Isle of Wight. The grounds are mainly laid top lawns and shrub beds, with a rough area at the western end of the garden.

Picture 1: The site looking west down the garden.

2.3 I took photographs of the site and I have included a selection within this report, and at Appendix 3.

2.4 **Data collection:** My survey was conducted from ground level only without detailed investigations. Unless stated otherwise stem diameters were measured with a diameter tape and tree heights were estimated. Crown spreads were established by measuring accessible dimensions and estimating those less accessible by comparison. I only collected data relevant to the purpose of the report.

2.5 **Calculation of Root Protection Areas RPAs:** I have calculated the minimum area for root protection in accordance with BS5837:2012 Annex D. I have allocated the RPAs using my arboricultural experience to evaluate the most favourable location for this, given the environmental, and ground conditions around any particular tree. This can often deviate from an exact circular form.

2.6 **Site survey plan:** The plan Ref: WIT-20-16-002-SUE, included at Appendix 5, shows a plan of the existing site and tree positions.

2.7 **Summary of tree data:** Table 1 shows a summary of the tree data, with a full schedule is included at Appendix 4.

Table 1	BS 5837 Categories				
	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U	Total
Trees surveyed	--	3	5	1	9
Groups	--	--	--	--	--
Trees to be removed	--	--	1	1	2
Trees requiring special precautions. (Additional Method Statement)	--	--	2	--	2

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 **Amenity:** The area of development and trees affected by the proposal are in the back garden of the property. This limits the visibility of the trees from the surrounding area, so, for this reason the amenity they provide beyond the immediate garden is low.

3.2 Two trees or proposed for removal to facilitate the build. One is a small fig tree T515 with no visibility from public space, and the other is a Lawson cypress T517 which has impaired structural condition and would require removal as part of sound arboricultural management regardless of the proposal. For these reasons, it is my opinion that the impact of this tree loss on the amenity of the surrounding area will be low.

3.3 **Tree pruning:** Only minor pruning is required to accommodate the proposal. Formalising the shape of a bay hedge (G516) and crown lifting a holly (T510) and a Portuguese laurel (T518) would all be within the scope of reasonable garden works. Therefore, I do not consider this work to be detrimental to the trees or attributable to the proposal.

3.4 **Net gain in biodiversity:** The proposal includes new shrub planting along the eastern side of the proposed building, this will have a variety of species. As there is only one small fig tree to be lost because of the proposal, this will result in a net gain in biodiversity.

3.5 **The building construction process:** The proposed building is a timber structure. The prepare Tree Protection Plan shows how the retained trees will be protected from any damage by the building construction process.

3.6 **Foundation construction:** The foundation of the northern corner of the building encroaches into the circular Root Protection Area (RPA) of the acacia tree T513. This incursion is barely a square metre in area and accounts for around one percent of the total area required for this tree. Furthermore, the area around the other sides of the tree is open garden, so is favourable for rooting and will more than mitigate for the minor incursion, and no further measures are justified.

3.7 **Compaction to the rooting area:** The new access path will need to cross the RPA of two small trees (holly T510 & Portuguese laurel T518). Soil compaction and root damage caused be the conventional construction of the path would have a detrimental impact on these trees.

3.8 To avoid this impact an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared detailing the installation of a special Geo-web sub-base, over the areas that would impact these trees. Using this system and adhering to the method statement will keep the impact of the path construction to low. The AMS is included at Appendix 8 of this report.

3.9 **Service trenching:** All service trenching will be routed outside of the designated Construction Exclusion Zones.

3.10 **Post development pressure:** The proposed dwelling is to be used for holiday accommodation. So, the likelihood of this leading to unnecessary pressure to prune or remove trees is low.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 In my opinion, the proposed development will not have a detrimental impact on the trees on the site, that will influence the present or future amenity of the site or the surrounding area, provided the recommendations of this report are followed.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Before any work starts on site, The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) Ref: WIT-20-16-012-TPP and Arboricultural Method Statement WIT-20-16-013-AMS appended to this report, should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval. This should then be adhered to by all site personnel and be enforced by the LPA. This TPP includes the positions and the design of physical protection methods, that will protect the trees from the construction process.

Wayne Isaacson.
Dip Arb L6 (ABC) MICFor MArborA

Date: 12 April 2021

Appendix 1 Qualifications and Experience

5.2 **Formal qualifications:** I hold the ABC Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture, the ABC Level 3 Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture, and the Certificate in Arboriculture of the Royal Forestry Society. I was awarded the Lockhart Garrett trophy in 2016, for arboricultural excellence to the outstanding student.

5.3 **Practical experience:** After practical training in arboriculture I worked for a local firm as an arborist. In 1999 I set up my own tree work contracting business and continued developing this for fifteen years until 2014. In 2014 I finished contracting to focus full time on consultancy.

5.4 **Professional experience:** I have been dealing with tree assessment throughout my arboricultural career, advising clients as part of my contracting business. In 2011, I attended and passed the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course, which is the premier tree inspection accreditation scheme in the UK. I was also an external consultant to Hampshire County Council advising on tree safety from 2015 – 2016. In 2017 I passed the International Society of Arboriculture Tree Risk Assessment Qualification.

5.5 **Continuing professional development:** It is important to keep up to date with new research and legislation. A summary of continuing professional development events that I have attended are listed below.

Date	Event Summary
28/11/20	Subsidence Refresher Training: Bordon
6/11/19	National Tree Officer Conference: Reading
29/10/19	Micro-Drill Refresher Training
6/7/19	AA: Thinking Arbs Day
20/6/19	CAVAT Training: Tree Valuation
30/4/19	Future proofing Business Through Uncertain Times
16/3/19	A Branch Workshop: Fruit Tree Pruning
9/11/18	ICF: Planning and Development in Existing Woodland
6/11/18	National Tree Officers Conference
10-12/9/18	Arboricultural Association 52nd National Amenity Conference
7/7/18	The Hollow Tree – Arboriculture. Veteran Tree Seminar
25/5/18	ICF Conifer Masterclass; Dan Luscombe & Tony Kirkham
13/4/18	ICF & RTPI Seminar: Trees in The Planning Process
30/1/18	Lantra Mortgage Report Writing Course

24-10-17	Technical Updates Tom Smiley and Dr Glyn Percival
21-23/10/17	ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ)
8/9/17	TREE RISK: What's the Likelihood of failure
11/7/17	Valuing and managing Veteran Trees
11/5/17	ICF Technology Workshop
27/10/16	Tree Protection and Planning
22/10/16	AA Visual Tree Assessment Workshop
6-7/9/16	Arboricultural Association's 50th National Amenity Conference
1/9/16	Assessment of Tree Forks; Dr Duncan Slater
20/4/16	AA: Subsidence Investigation Workshop (Advanced)
10/3/16	BS5837 Day 2: Managing Trees on Construction Sites
9/3/16	AA BS5837 Day 1: Tree Assessment for Planning Applications
18/11/15	AA Tree Science Day: Fungi in the Life and Death of a Tree
20-23/9/15	Arboricultural Association's 49th National Amenity Conference
17/6/15	'Big Barn' Conference at Barcham Trees Ely
21/10/14	Subsidence Forum Training Day
14-17/9/14	Arboricultural Association's 48th National Amenity Conference
8-11/9/13	Arboricultural Association's 47th National Amenity Conference
16/4/13	Subsidence Investigation Workshop
10/4/13	AA Seminar Pests and Diseases Workshop
22/11/12	Trees in the Townscape Seminar
2-5/9/12	Arboricultural Association's 46th National Amenity Conference
2/5/12	AA Seminar 2012 Tree preservation order regulations
	AA seminar BS 5837 2012
23-24/4/12	The Profession and Business of Consultancy
6-8/9/11	LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection
5/5/11	Mortgage report writing
4/5/11	BS 5837 2005 Workshop

Appendix 2 Level of Impact Explanatory Notes

Level of Impact		
The impact of the development on the trees health and amenity has been assessed and quantified using this table.		
Level of Impact	**Health and Structure**	**Amenity**
Severe	Very likely to cause death or structural failure. Tree unlikely to recover to good condition.	Likely to destroy or remove all aesthetic value of a tree or lead to loss of all aesthetic value of a tree.
Significant	Likely to induce or accelerate decline in health or stability of a tree. Recovery dependant on other factors such as vitality, age condition and environmental circumstances.	Would make a noticeable detriment on the aesthetic value of a tree or trees. The lost qualities, shape form or size unlikely to recover.
Moderate	Temporary loss of vitality or stability. A tree with high tolerance to damage or good vitality likely to recover. With no lasting detriment.	Temporary or transitional loss of amenity that will recover. E.g. the loss of small or low-quality trees that can be replaced; or retrenchment pruning that will result in long term gain for short term loss.
Minor	Within a trees natural capability and vitality to suffer the impact with no permanent detriment to its health or stability.	Any loss of shape or visual beauty will not detract from a trees overall visual merits, or the merits of the surrounding area.

Appendix 3 Photographs

Picture 2: The location of the proposed building.

Picture 3: The fig tree to be removed.

Picture 4: The lawson cypress to be removed (cavity at the base).

Picture 5 : Area for new access path by the Portuguese laurel T518.

Development Site Tree Survey Schedule

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Survey date	Survey Reference	Survey Plan Ref	Post Code	Site	Surveyor
08/06/2020	WIT-20-16-008-sch	WIT-20-16-002-SUE	PO35 5UD	78 Forelands Road	Wayne Isaacson

Tree No	Species	Height m	Stem dia mm	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Condition		Esimated remaining contribution years	Comments	Category	RPA Radius	RPA m2
								(P)	(S)					
T510	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	8m	220	2m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Good	Good	40+		B	2.6m	22m²
T511	Pittosporum *(Pittosporum tenuifolia)*	6m	4 stems @ 150	3m	2.5m	1.5m	Early mature	Fair	Fair	10+	Multi stemmed from 1m. Included bark at basal union.	C	3.6m	41m²
T512	Pittosporum *(Pittosporum tenuifolia)*	4m	2 stems @ 100	2m	2.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	10+	Twin stemmed from base. Some splits in one stem. Used for tyre swing.	C	1.7m	9m²
T513	False acacia *(Robinia pseudoacacia)*	13m	430	8m	3m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Good	Good	20+	Possibly cultivar 'Frisia'.	B	5.2m	84m²
T514	Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	6m	5 stems @ 80 est	2m	2.4m	0.3m	Early mature	Good	Fair	40+	Fire damage on south side of most stems , with decay which would make stems susceptible to breakage. Large established coppice stool. Would regenerate well from coppicing.	C	2.1m	14m²
T515	Fig *(Ficus carica)*	6m	20 stems @ 50 est	4m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Good	Good	40+	Young/ insignificant small tree- easily replaced; multi stemmed from base.	C	2.7m	23m²
G516	Bay *(Laurus nobilis)*	7m	Avg 70 est	3m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Good	Good	40+	Young/ insignificant small tree- easily replaced; group of Bay, 3 clumps along back fence. Would regenerate from hard pruning or coppicing. Providing good screening to adjacent garden.	C	0.9m	3m²
T517	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	9m	2 stems @ 270	2m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	<10	Decay in lower stem.	U	4.6m	66m²
T518	Portuguese laurel *(Prunus lusitanica)*	6m	300 est	3.5m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Good	Good	40+	Stem diameter estimated due to crown break union at 1.5m.	B	3.6m	41m²

KEY TO SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree reference number	Each tree or group is allocated a reference number, and a metal tag with this number is attached to the specific tree or in the case of a group one tree within the group. This is to aid accurate identification of each tree either for work instructions or record keeping.
Species	Each tree should be identified by its scientific name. In some cases, this may not be possible in the field, because the features required for accurate identification may not be present at the time of the survey. As the plans and reports will need to be used by non arboricultural professions, common names are included.
Height	Tree height is estimated and recorded in metres.
Stem diameter	Trunk/stem diameters are measured at 1.5m from the ground. These are rounded to the nearest 10mm. Where easy measurement is not possible, multi stemmed or densely branched trees for example, and for off-site trees then stem diameter is estimated.
Radial Crown Spread	An estimation is made, to the nearest half metre, to give the radius of the tree canopy, where possible these are recorded to at least the 4 cardinal points.
Crown clearance	The distance between the ground and the lowest part of the existing canopy. Given in metres.
Height to first branch	The distance from the ground, in metres to the first significant branch. The direction is also given where this appears important.
Estimated remaining contribution	The remaining useful life is given as one of four categories, <10, 10+, 20+ or 40+. These are all given in years.
Comments	Where there are notable defects or conditions, or points of interest these will be recorded under this heading. Unless required for urgent safety reasons, this will not include work recommendations as this is not part of the instructions.

Item	Category	Description
Condition Physiological (P)	Good	Appears to be healthy and have good vitality.
	Fair	Generally in good health but with visible signs of decline or reduced vitality.
	Poor	Obviously in poor health and significant decline.
	Dead	Dead, or very little live growth.
Condition Structural (S)	Good	No significant structural defects.
	Fair	Some visible defects but no significant hazards.
	Poor	Significant defects or dangerous /potentially dangerous condition.
Age class/ Life stage	Young	Trees less than 20 years old.
	Semi-mature	Trees still having strong apical growth, and or potential for significant, future increase in size.
	Mature	Trees of normal life expectancy, reaching or having reached its probable ultimate canopy proportion. Maintaining a consistent, and not deteriorating, size and condition.
	Over mature	Trees beyond maturity, in natural retrenchment or decline.
	Veteran	Trees that are of interest culturally, aesthetically or biologically because of its age, size or features, such as damage or decay; but not qualifying as ancient.
	Ancient	Has outstanding age for its species. Will also have features consistent with old age such as large girth, decay, and crown retrenchment.

KEY TO SURVEY SCHEDULE		
Category	A	Trees of high quality, with and estimated remaining useful life of at least 40 years. Ancient and veteran trees.
	B	Trees of moderate quality. With a remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
	C	Trees of low quality. Likely to be removed within 10 years due to deteriorating health and/or condition; excessive nuisance to people; or for good arboricultural management. Trees that are too small to be important. Category 'C' trees are not considered to be a materiel constraint, but are of a suitable condition to be retained if desired.
	U	Trees that are unsuitable for retention; due to irriversable decline, causing structural damage.
RPA radius	The radius of a circle with the equivalent area of the RPA. Given in metres.	
RPA area	The total area minimum required to be retained as RPA. Given in square metres.	

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Chartered Arboriculturist

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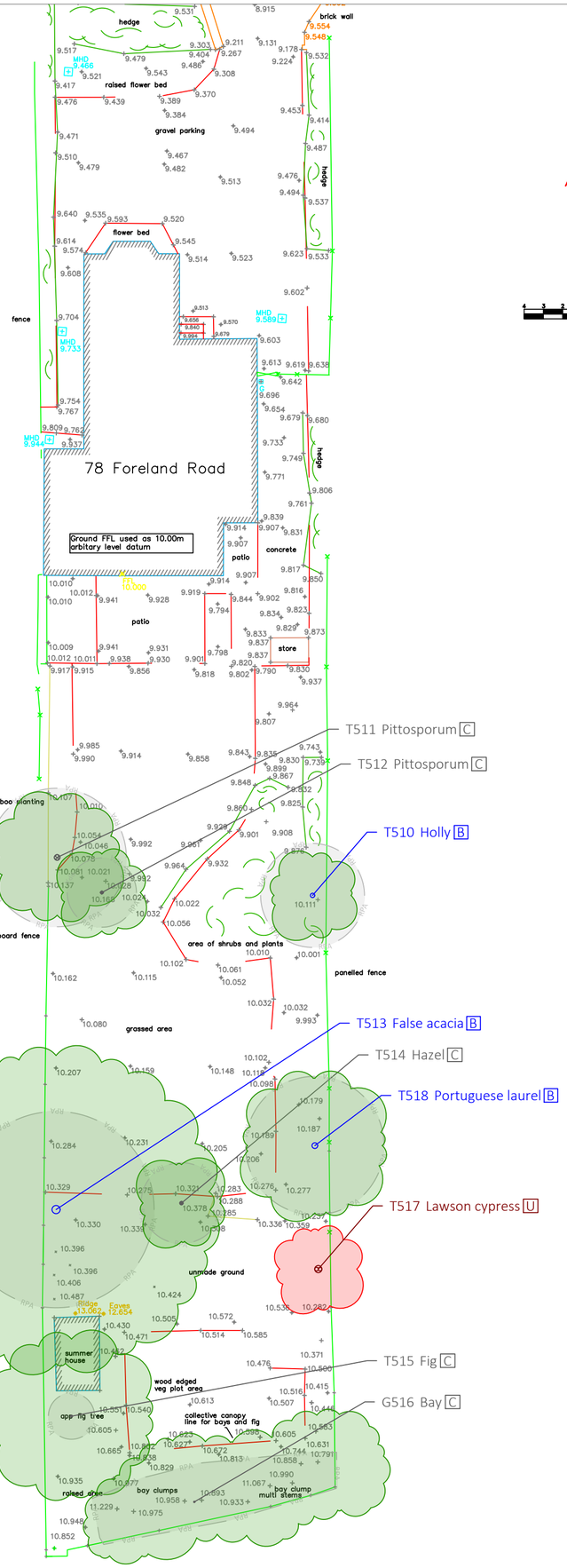
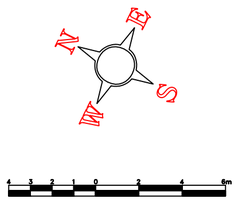
TREE SURVEY PLAN

Site as existing





TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Reference	Common Name	Species	Tree Height	Stem Diameter	Number of Stems	Canopy NESW	Crown Clearance Height	Height of First Significant Branch	Direction of First Significant Branch	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	General Observations and preliminary management recommendations	RPA Area	Est. Remaining Contribution (years)	Category
G516	Bay	*Laurus nobilis*	7m	70mm	1		1m	0.5m	N/A	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Young/ insignificant small tree- easily replaced; group of Bay, 3 clumps along back fence. Would regenerate from hard pruning or coppicing. Providing good screening to adjacent garden.	35.21m²	40+	C
T510	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	8m	220mm	1	2 N 2 E 2 S 2 W	2m	2.5m	N/A	Semi-mature	Good	Good		23m²	40+	B
T511	Pittosporum	*Pittosporum tenuifolia*	6m	150mm; 150mm; 150mm; 150mm	4	3 N 3 E 3 S 3 W	2.5m	1.5m	N/A	Early mature	Fair	Fair	Multi stemmed from 1m. Included bark at basal union.	41m²	10+	C
T512	Pittosporum	*Pittosporum tenuifolia*	4m	100mm; 100mm	2	2 N 2 E 2 S 2 W	2.5m	1.5m	N/A	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Twin stemmed from base. Some splits in one stem. Used for tyre swing.	10m²	10+	C
T513	False acacia	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	13m	430mm	1	8 N 8 E 8 S 8 W	3m	3.5m	N/A	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Possibly cultivar 'Frisia'.	81m²	20+	B
T514	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	6m	80mm; 80mm; 80mm; 80mm; 80mm	5	2 N 2 E 2 S 2 W	2.4m	0.3m	N/A	Early mature	Good	Fair	Fire damage on south side of most stems , with decay which would make stems susceptible to breakage. Large established coppice stool. Would regenerate well from coppicing.	14m²	40+	C
T515	Fig	*Ficus carica*	6m	50mm; 50mm; 50mm; 50mm; 50mm	5	4 N 4 E 4 S 4 W	1.5m	1m	N/A	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Young/ insignificant small tree- easily replaced; multi stemmed from base.	5m²	40+	C
T517	Lawson cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	9m	270mm; 270mm	2	2 N 2 E 2 S 2 W	1.5m	2m	N/A	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	Decay in lower stem.	64m²	<10	U
T518	Portuguese laurel	*Prunus lusitanica*	6m	300mm	1	3.5 N 3.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W	1.5m	2m	N/A	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Stem diameter estimated due to crown break union at 1.5m.	41m²	40+	B

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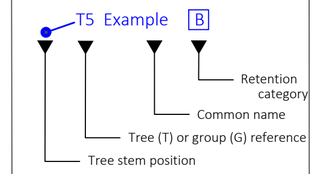
KEY



Green = Category A trees
Blue = Category B trees
Grey = Category C trees
Red = Category U trees

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree crown spread
May not be hatched

Shadow Patterns

Protective Fencing Line

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

Precautionary Area

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Reference: WIT-20-16-002-SUE-A

Scale: 1:200 @ A2 | Drawn by: WI | Date: 10/06/2020

Client: Mr Wightwick

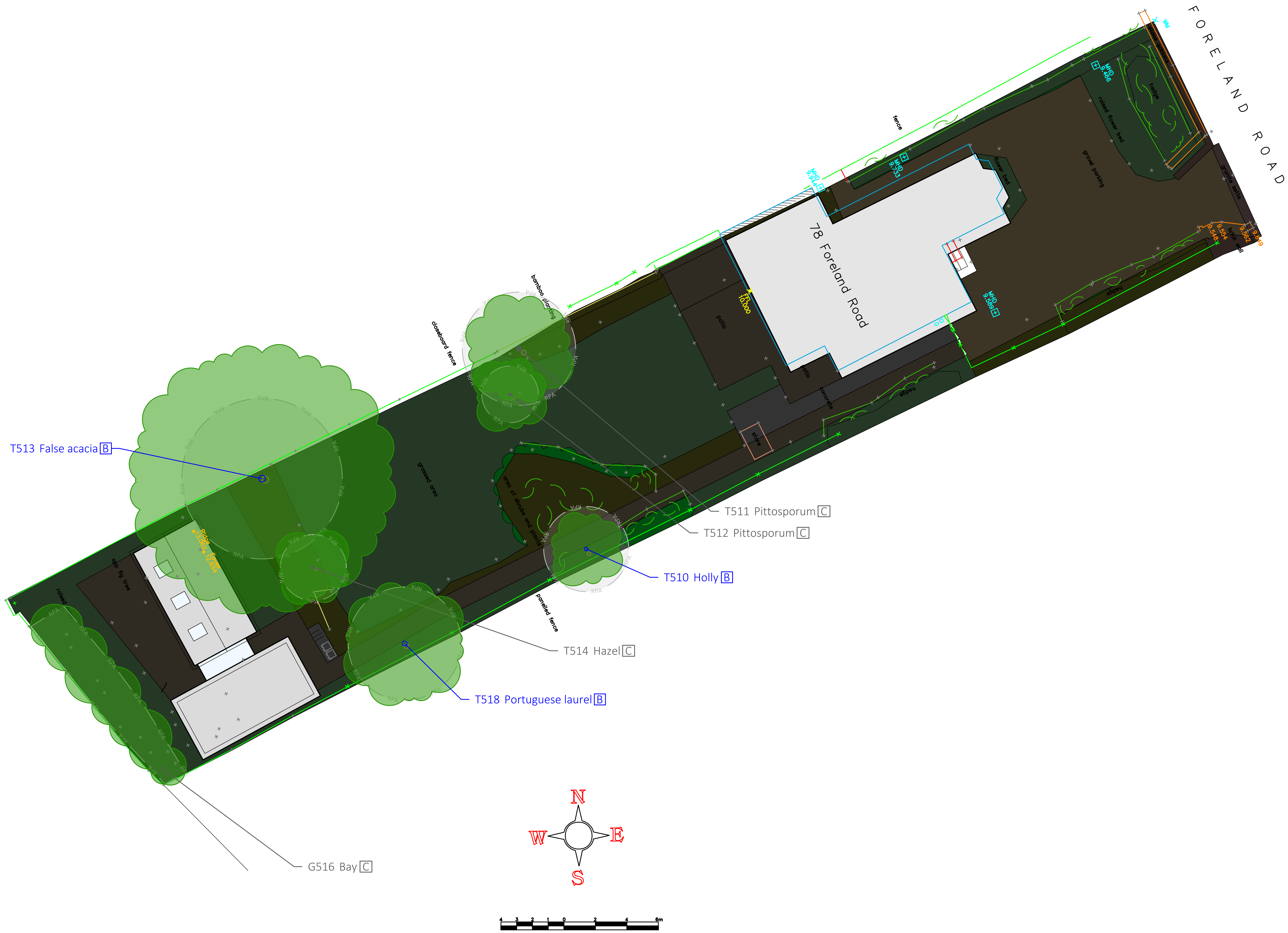
Site: 78 Foreland Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, PO35 5UD

Title: Tree Survey Plan Existing

TREE SURVEY PLAN
Site as proposed

Tree Removals and Pruning

Tree Reference No	Common Name	Works
G516	Bay	Prune to create formal shape and maintain as formal hedge.
T510	Holly	Crown lift to 2.4m on northern side.
T515	Fig	Fell to ground level and remove stump.
T517	Lawson cypress	Fell to ground level and remove stump.
T518	Portuguese laurel	Crown lift to 2.4m on northern side.



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KEY

T5 Example B

- Tree stem position
- Tree (T) or group (G) reference
- Common name
- Retention category

Green = Category A trees
Blue = Category B trees
Grey = Category C trees
Red = Category U trees

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree crown spread
May not be hatched

Shadow Patterns

Protective Fencing Line

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

Precautionary Area

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Reference: WIT-20-16-011-SUP-A		
Scale: 1:200 @ A2	Drawn by: WI	Date: 12/04/2021
Client: Mr Wightwick		
Site: 78 Foreland Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, PO35 5UD		
Title: Tree Survey Plan Proposed		

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

METHOD OF TREE PROTECTION

Measures for Tree Protection during Construction Works.
Tree Protection Plan (TPP) to identify:

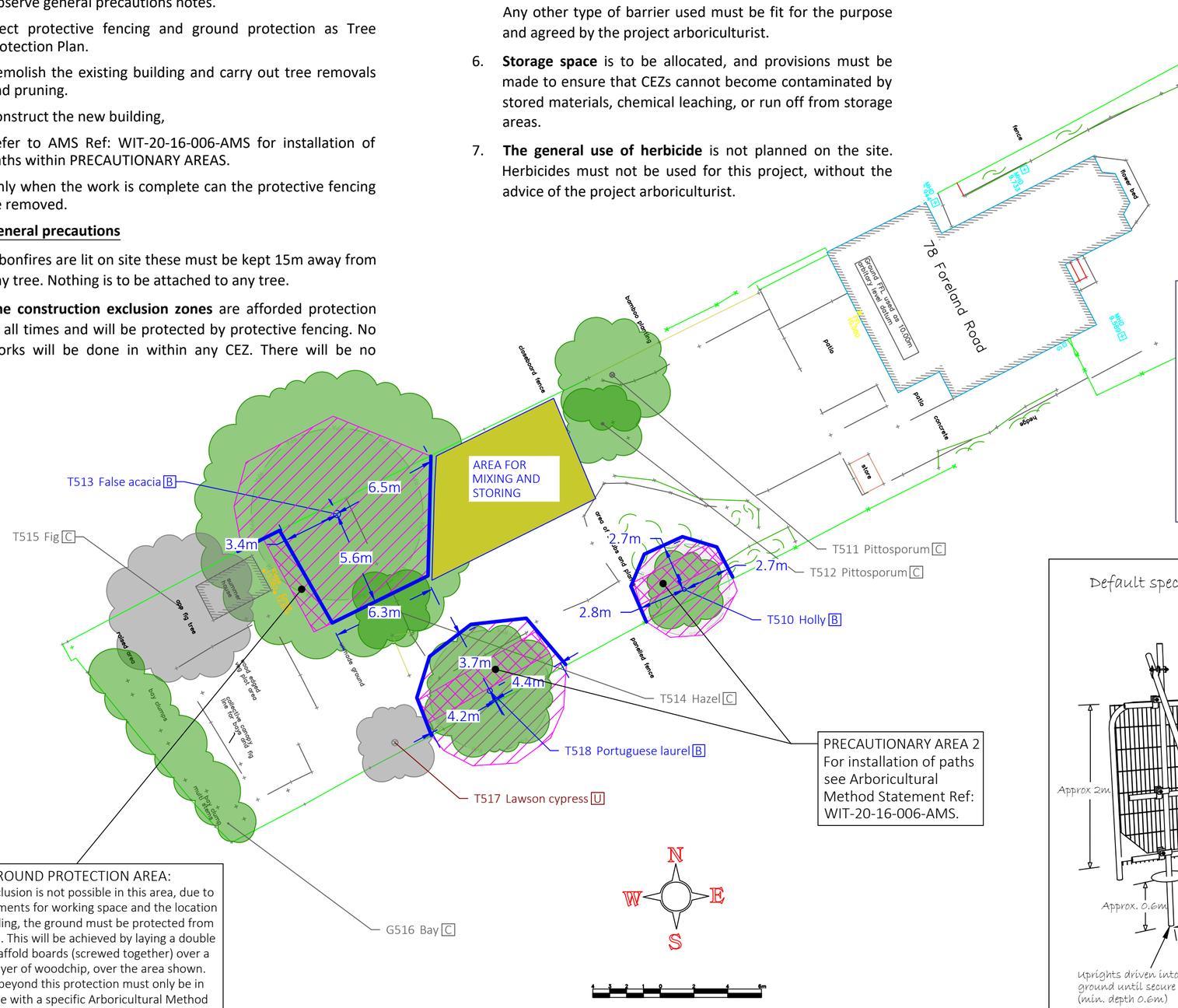
- Trees to be retained or removed. Protective fence positions therefore the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- Measurements to identify fence positions
- Area available for working and storage space

1. **Order of works**

- Observe general precautions notes.
- Erect protective fencing and ground protection as Tree Protection Plan.
- Demolish the existing building and carry out tree removals and pruning.
- Construct the new building,
- Refer to AMS Ref: WIT-20-16-006-AMS for installation of paths within PRECAUTIONARY AREAS.
- Only when the work is complete can the protective fencing be removed.

General precautions

2. If bonfires are lit on site these must be kept 15m away from any tree. Nothing is to be attached to any tree.
3. **The construction exclusion zones** are afforded protection at all times and will be protected by protective fencing. No works will be done in within any CEZ. There will be no access required to the CEZ. Except for as detailed in the drawing Ref:WIT-20-16-006-AMS.
4. **A protective fence** shall be erected prior to commencement of any site works. The fence shall have signs attached to it stating that it is a Construction Exclusion Zone and that NO WORKS are PERMITTED within the fence. The fence may only be removed following completion of all the works.
5. The fence is required to be sited in accordance with this Tree Protection Plan. They must be constructed as shown and be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity. Any other type of barrier used must be fit for the purpose and agreed by the project arboriculturist.
6. **Storage space** is to be allocated, and provisions must be made to ensure that CEZs cannot become contaminated by stored materials, chemical leaching, or run off from storage areas.
7. **The general use of herbicide** is not planned on the site. Herbicides must not be used for this project, without the advice of the project arboriculturist.



GROUND PROTECTION AREA:
As total exclusion is not possible in this area, due to the requirements for working space and the location of the building, the ground must be protected from compaction. This will be achieved by laying a double layer of scaffold boards (screwed together) over a 100mm layer of woodchip, over the area shown. Working beyond this protection must only be in accordance with a specific Arboricultural Method Statement.

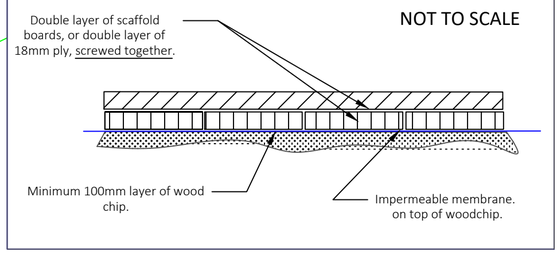
PRECAUTIONARY AREA 2
For installation of paths see Arboricultural Method Statement Ref: WIT-20-16-006-AMS.

Tree Removals and Pruning

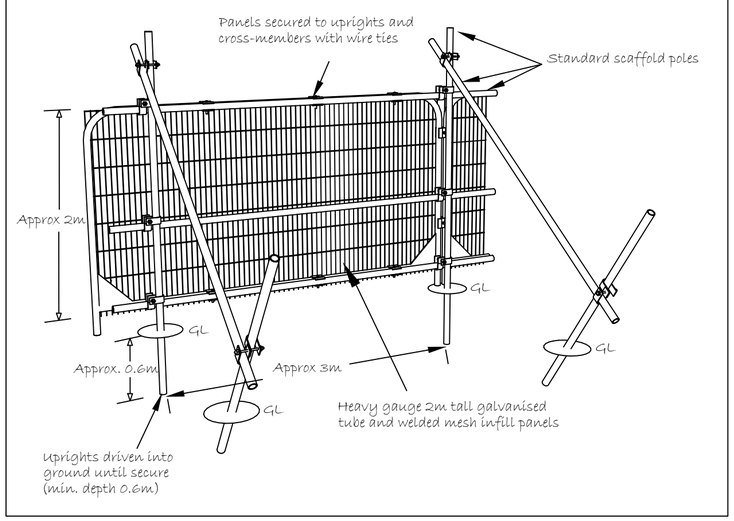
Tree Reference No	Common Name	Works
G516	Bay	Prune to create formal shape and maintain as formal hedge.
T510	Holly	Crown lift to 2.4m on northern side.
T515	Fig	Fell to ground level and remove stump.
T517	Lawson cypress	Fell to ground level and remove stump.
T518	Portuguese laurel	Crown lift to 2.4m on northern side.

Ground Protection Detail: Board and Woodchip

NOT TO SCALE



Default specification for protective barrier



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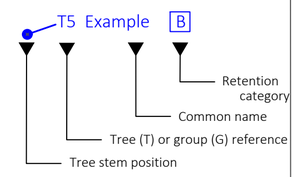
KEY



Green = Category A trees
Blue = Category B trees
Grey = Category C trees
Red = Category U trees

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree crown spread
May not be hatched

Shadow Patterns

Protective Fencing Line

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

Precautionary Area

WAYNE ISAACSON
TREE CONSULTANCY LTD
www.wayneisaacson.co.uk 01983 760669
wayne@wayneisaacson.co.uk 07714460269

Reference: WIT-20-16-012-TPP-A
Scale: 1:200 @ A2
Drawn by: WI
Date: 12/04/2021
Client: Mr Wightwick
Site: 78 Foreland Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, PO35 5UD
Title: Tree Protection Plan

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

SECTION 1:

Purpose: The purpose of this method statement is to provide the details of the methods that will be used, that will avoid or minimise damage to trees during construction or demolition work. It does not provide safe systems of work, as the specifications are expected to be incorporated into the Construction Method Statement

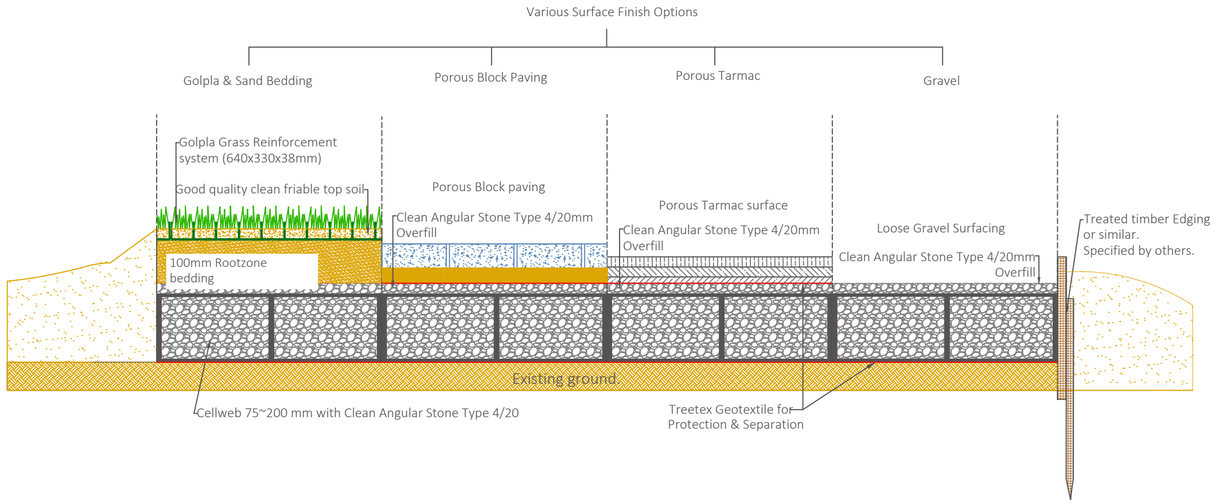
SECTION 2: PATH CONSTRUCTION WITHIN PRECAUTIONARY AREAS

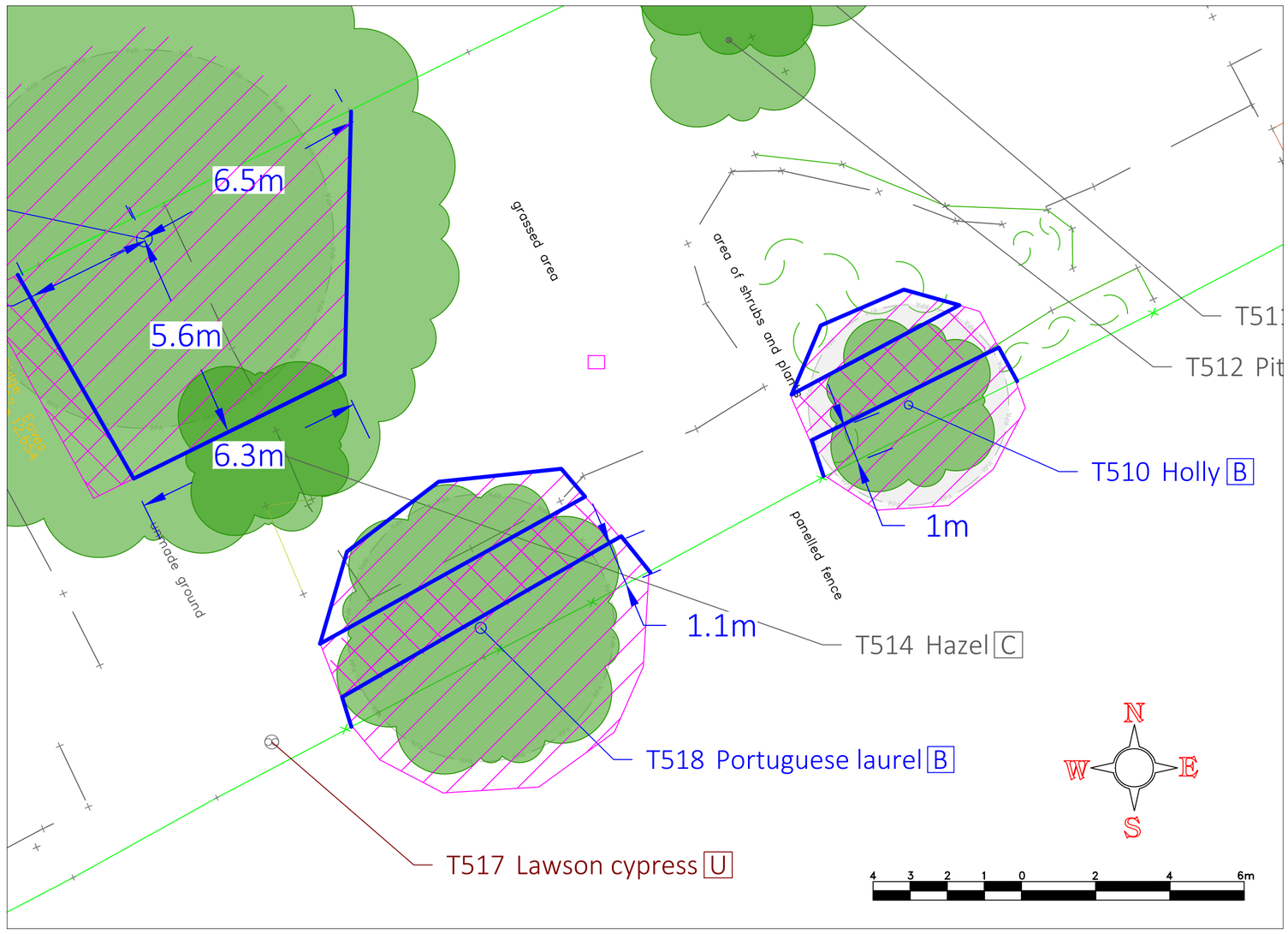
1. Move protective fence positions around T510 and T518, to as shown on this drawing.
2. There is to be NO machinery used within the Precautionary Area.
3. There will be NO EXCAVATION OR SOIL LEVEL CHANGE within the PRECATIONARY AREA or CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE (CEZ) unless detailed in further sections of this method statement.
4. **ProtectaWeb:** Prepare the ground by removing surface any vegetation and level any hollows with 4/20mm clean angular stone.
5. Lay out Root-Tex 30 over the area to be protected, ensuring minimum 300mm laps at any joins. Fix chosen edging detail, such as wooden boards, to retain edges.
6. Expand the ProtectaWeb panel over the area and pin in place with steel pins ensuring the cells are fully expanded. ProtectaWeb panels can be cut to size and shape with a knife. Staple or cable tie adjacent panels together.
7. Fill the webbing cells with 4/20mm or 40/20mm clean angular stone. Allow 25mm surcharge for settlement of stone into the cells. If the area is to be trafficked immediately, or is for temporary protection, increase the surcharge to a maximum of 50mm to protect the webbing.
8. **Final path surface over ProtectaWeb:** Place Root-Tex 10 separation fabric over the filled webbing. Install chosen finished surface as detail shown.
9. **ProtectaWeb™ Manufacturer: WREKIN Products**

www.wrekinproducts.com

Roy Partington :Technical:
07496 920640
roy.partington@wrekinproducts.com

Laura Perrett: Sales:
015430440432
laura.perrett@wrekinproducts.com





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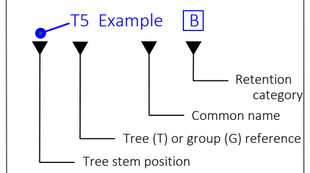

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Scale: 1:200 @ A2	Drawn by: WI	Date: 12/04/2021
Client: Mr Wightwick		
Site: 78 Foreland Road, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, PO35 5UD		
Title: Arboricultural Method Statement		