



Global Tree Care

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Arboricultural assessment and Method statements.

Surveyed by Ian Lansley 21/05/2017

Instruction

To comment and advise for Yacht Haven Planning proposals with respect to;

Tree rootzone protection methods.

Arboricultural methods to be undertaken.

Pool house construction.

Garage construction.

House construction.

Limitations

The survey was carried out from ground level and the tree(s) were not climbed. The conclusions have been drawn from my observations, experience and qualifications in arboriculture.

All dimensions recorded will show if they have been measured or estimated. Soil assessments at this time have not been undertaken.

Drawings and documents

Drawings and documents to be supplied by Barclay Phillips Architects, The Studio, 5 Oakridge Office Park, Southampton Road, Whaddon, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP5 3HT.

Pool House.

The tree of main concern in question in the “Pool Area” has the following measured dimensions:

Species *Populus balsamifera*, commonly called balsam poplar. Tree Number 02133

Height 15.9m

DBH @ 1.5m 33cm

See below.



Tree in Question.



Showing tree number.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) CALCULATOR

Single stem trees

Diameter at 1.5m above ground level

340

 millimetres

RPA

52.3

 m² See Note

equates to circle with radius of

4.1

 m

equates to square with approx

7.2

 m sides

20% Offset

0.8

 m

Close by there is an area of hard standing concrete. During surveys this has been used as a fixed point in the previous production of topographical survey. The closest point to this tree has been measured at 6.2 metres. This is well outside the calculated Root Protection area for tree no. 02133. See below.



As can be also seen from the plans supplied the pool house is also well outside this designated area.

See below.



Tree No. 02133 as shown.

The owners of the site have also been advised that along the adjoining boundary, they must erect a fence measuring 1.8m in height. This has already been taken into account as is shown by the type of fencing already erected. See below.



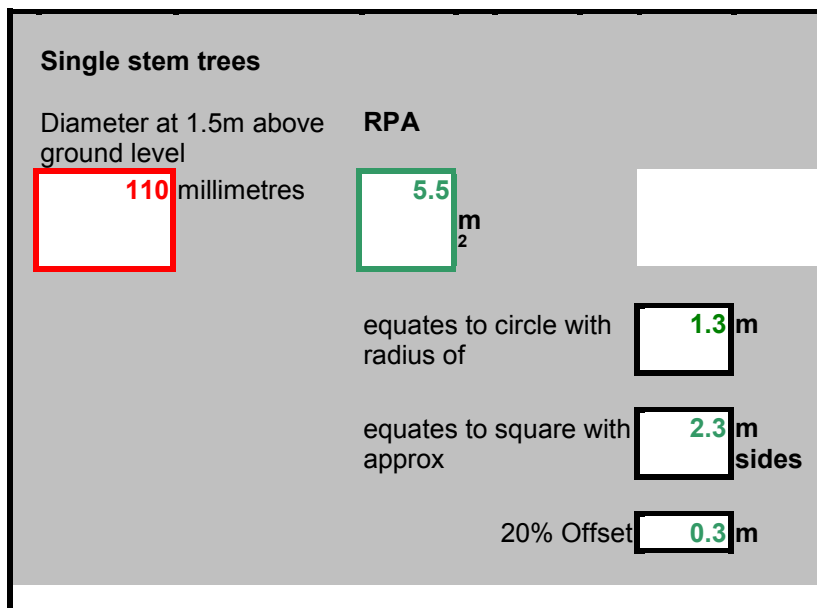
High level fence to be erected from this point running along the boundary toward the house.

In order to erect this fence several scrub Hawthorn will require removal. All of these are multi stemmed and are of very little aesthetic value. See below.



None of these scrub "trees" have legal restriction for their removal. With their removal, I can see no problems with the pool house being placed as proposed. Given the requested height of the fence, there would also be very little impact visually from the finished level of the pool house roof. The largest of these

scrub trees has a DBH of 11cm @1.5m. this calculates to a root protection area of 1.3 meter radius. See below.



In order to erect the fence as required by the Planning conditions, this rootzone will be impacted. As can be seen by the last photograph these scrub trees are growing directly along the boundary line and will have to be removed in order to comply with the Council request for the installation of a 1.8m fenceline.

Method statement for arboricultural works and root protection.

Works should begin by contacting the local electricity company. This is because access to the site has several trees which will impede access for lorries delivering the required materials. As these branches are in close proximity and touching the electricity supply to be used by the property, these works should be carried out by the electricity company, as it is their responsibility to ensure branch clearance around electrical lines as designated by Health and Safety. Any trees with touching branches must be considered as "live".

Removal and pruning of the trees as stated in my last report.

"The main trees in question are T8 and T6 which fall within the property boundary. I would propose the removal of both these trees for the following reasons.

T6 *Acer campestre* (Field Maple). As can be seen from the below photograph T7 has a large and friction bearing branch growing through the fork of T6. Due to this problematic growth, I would recommend the removal of T6 as it is now misshapen, well over shaded and now has growth problems due to the large oak branch. Over time this will continue to weaken the fork and result in failure at the fork point for T6.

I would also recommend that this branch on T7 be pruned back, as its growth has been supported and may well fracture with the removal of T6. T7 has been pruned in the past, shows good health and recovery." All pruning and felling works should be carried out by a qualified arborist.

1. Works should begin with the removal of T8, (T8 *Quercus robur* (Oak) Height 9.8m Girth 29cm)
2. The supported branch in T7, (T7 *Quercus robur* (Oak) Height 9.6m Girth 38cm) should then be removed. This branch must be worked on by a qualified arborist, and pruned back to a suitable point. From looking at the tree from ground level I would suggest that the branch be pruned to the marked points as seen below. This is to prevent splitting when the supporting tree is removed.

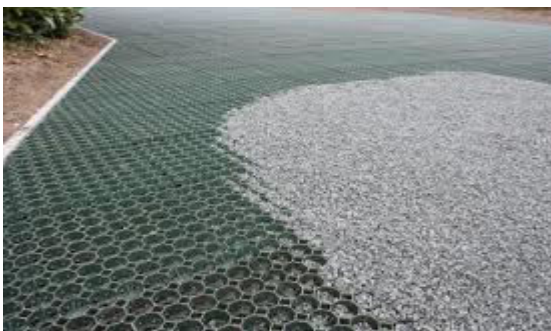


These points are ground assessed and should be used as a guide only, until the tree is climbed and the final pruning points ascertained.

3. Removal of T6 (T6 *Acer campestre* (Field Maple). Once the branch of T7 has been removed this will enable the felling of T6.
4. After removal of T6 and T8, the remaining stumps should be ground out to just below present ground level using a suitable stumpgrinder. **THEY MUST NOT BE DUG OUT!** This is due to the close proximity to the rootzones of the remaining protected trees. To dig them out would otherwise cause avoidable root damage.

Rootzone protection.

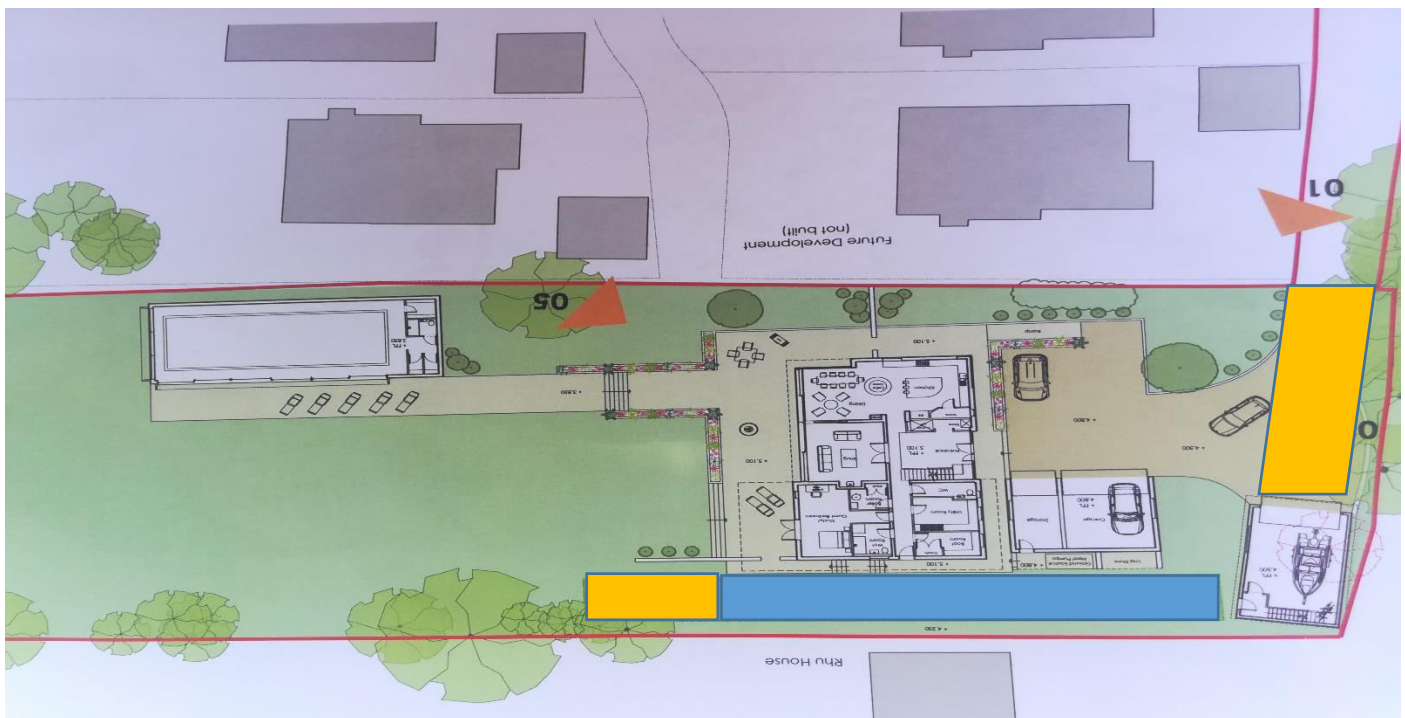
As suggested I concur that a load dispersal system would be of benefit along the main access to the site. There are several systems on the market which will achieve the required result. An example is shown below.



This system is Terram Bodpave 40.

The added bonus of using a “tile weight dispersal structure”, is that it can have any tiles damaged by construction replaced and left in situ. Leaving this system in situ would allow the driveway to be built up to the required finished level, and it will continue to provide weight dispersal over years to come.

This system can also be deployed along the proposed “hard access” along the far side of the property. This will not be required along the wall, but would be useful if extension to access is required along the tree line as shown below.



Denotes areas for weight distribution tiles to be deployed.



Denotes area where there is no requirement for root protection.

The root protection schemes cannot be put in place until the arboricultural works have been completed.

Due to the nature of the arboricultural works there will be no compression issues along the access boundary.

The method for the root protection installation should be as follows.

1. Prepare the ground levels, building up rather than lowering the present surface using Type 1 aggregate.
2. Install weight distribution tiles to the manufacturers specifications. The tile system should be installed along the planned line of the driveway, and extend out southward from the northern driveway edge by 5 meters. This will ensure all of the fibrous root area of the protected trees is well covered.
3. Position root protection fencing and attach signage, as shown in my previous report. Using the weight distribution tiles along the access to the site will allow the fencing to be moved a little closer to the boundary line during demolition.
4. Once demolition has been completed, there will be more room for storage of materials and access. As a result, the root protection fencing should be moved out to the calculated distance of 7.6 meters from the largest tree (T5) and run parallel to the boundary from the access to T7, taking into account the individual calculated Root Protection measurements as previously stated.
5. At no time during construction should this fence be removed or moved. There cannot be any materials stored within the area, and no excavation can take place.
6. Only after completion of construction should the fence be removed to allow the buildup and construction of the driveway. The cellular weight distribution tiles should remain, and any damaged tiles replaced before driveway construction.

The construction of the proposed new property is well away from any trees and will not have any impact on any of the trees growing along the boundaries. Likewise, the positioning of the new garage construction is well away from the boundaries and will produce no arboricultural issues.

The construction of the boathouse will also not be of contention once T8 has been removed. The roofline will fall below that of the adjoining property, and the method of construction will also fit in with the aesthetics of the neighbouring caravan park. The closest protected tree will be T7, and the construction of the boathouse falls outside the calculated root protection area.

Replacement trees will be planted once the construction and landscaping has been completed. Their position at this time has not been established, as the finished property and visual aspects cannot be compared until completion.

Signed

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