

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

8 Gossamer Lane, Bognor Regis
PO21 3AY

Prepared by

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

March 2022



Beechdown ref: B/0359/22

8 Gossamer Lane – BC 5837 tree survey/report – March 2022

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1 - Tree survey. 2 - Definition of terms. 3 - BS 5837 grading categories. 4 - Tree survey plan. 5 - RPA and shade plan. 6 - Development proposal plan. 7 & 8 - Tree protection plans. 9 - Protective barriers. 10 - Site visit and arboricultural supervision record. 11 - Record of arboricultural monitoring. 12 - Geoweb tree root protection installation guide.

Beechdown ref: B/0359/22

8 Gossamer Lane – BS 5837 tree survey/report – March 2022

SUMMARY

- The quality of 4 trees within influence of a development proposal was assessed;
- an arboricultural impact assessment of the development proposal was prepared;
- the proposal is for construction of a detached bungalow in the grounds of the existing dwelling;
- implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees;
- precautionary measures will be required to protect the retained trees throughout the development process.

Details

- Date of tree survey - 15th March 2022
- Present at tree survey - Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
- Date of report - 26th March 2022

Contact details

<u>Local Planning Authority</u>	Arun District Council	Tel - 01903 737756 Email – Planning@arun.gov.uk
<u>Architects</u>	Pope-Stevens Architecture Ltd	
<u>Arboricultural Consultants</u>	Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd	

References

Roberts, J. Jackson, N. Smith, M. (2006). *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. The Stationery Office
BSI British Standards (2012) *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

26th March 2022

1.0 Introduction

1.1 I have received instruction from Catherine and David Pollock to provide arboricultural consultancy with regard to proposed development at 8 Gossamer Lane, Bognor Regis PO21 3AY.

1.2 The purpose of the instruction was to:

- ❖ Assess the quality of any trees that could be affected by the proposed development.
- ❖ Prepare an arboricultural impact assessment evaluating the effects of the development proposal.
- ❖ Prepare a method statement and tree protection plan.

1.3 The survey was conducted and the report prepared with reference to the guidelines detailed in BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations" and according to good arboricultural practice.

1.4 Contents of the report are exclusively for the use of the client; liability does not extend to any third party without our written consent.

2.0 Documents Provided

2.1 Drawings provided by Pope-Stevens Architecture Ltd:

DPA -01	Location, site & floor plans	1:1250, 1:200 & 1:50
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3.0 Survey Format

3.1 Trees included in the survey were those with the potential to be affected by the development proposal and with a stem diameter, at 1.5m high, greater than 75mm. The trees were inspected from the ground only and no specialist decay detection was undertaken. Trees were assessed from within the site or from public areas.

3.2 The tree identification numbers used are for the purpose of this report and may not reflect numbering used in previous surveys or Tree Preservation Orders.

- 3.3 Data was recorded on a handheld computer, the individual trees plotted via GPS and their positions marked on the 1:300 @ A3 tree survey plan (Appendix 4).
- 3.4 A detailed tree survey sheet is shown as Appendix 1 with an explanation of the terms and categories covered as Appendix 2.
- 3.5 The extent of the survey was limited to collecting sufficient data to inform upon the feasibility of the proposed development, it was not a detailed tree hazard or risk assessment and, unless specified, no guarantee, expressed or implied, can be given regarding the safety of the trees or their suitability for safe long-term retention.

4.0 Grading Categories

- 4.1 The quality of the surveyed trees was assessed and they were categorised to reflect the criteria recommended in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 as detailed at Appendix 3.
- 4.2 The following is a breakdown of the number of trees in each BS category.

Category U	0 trees
Category A	0 trees
Category B	4 trees
Category C	0 trees

5.0 Statutory Controls

- 5.1 Consultation with the Local Planning Authority confirmed the application site is not within a designated Conservation Area but that the recorded trees may be subject to Tree Preservation Order **Bognor No. 2**.

6.0 Development Proposal

- 6.1 The proposal is for construction of a detached bungalow in the front garden of the 8 Gossamer Lane.

7.0 Site Description

- 7.1 8 Gossamer Lane is a detached two-storey dwelling with separate garage and single-storey pool-house set in broadly-level grounds of around 0.25ha (**Fig.1**). Access to the property from Gossamer Lane is via two entrances and a linked,

circular driveway that widens into a parking area in front of the house and garage. Lawns and borders extend to the front and rear of the property with a 3m clipped beech hedge on the west boundary with 10 Gossamer Lane and a clipped Leyland cypress hedge along the north boundary.



Fig.1 – 8 Gossamer Lane (Image courtesy of Google Maps (map data © 2021 Google))

- 7.2 The dwelling is in a suburban location with individual trees or small groups as roadside planting, in domestic settings and as amenity landscape features in parks and recreation grounds.
- 7.3 The site geology is recorded as Thames Group clay, silt, sand and gravel sedimentary bedrock while the superficial geology is described by the National Soils Resources Institute as a loamy soil with naturally high groundwater. No detailed analysis of the soil structure, composition or pH was undertaken and these details should not be relied on for design purposes.

8.0 Tree Survey

- 8.1 With the exception of the poplar (T4) the recorded trees were all in the grounds of 8 Gossamer Lane. Trees and shrubs too small to be recorded or beyond influence of the proposed development included *Weigela*, jasmine, *Elaeagnus*

and spotted laurel in the narrow border in front of the beech hedge; buddleia, lilac, bay, flowering currant, spotted laurel, *Hypericum* and hydrangea in a broad, open border inside the roadside boundary wall; clipped holm oak, *Escallonia*, holly, box, *Viburnum* and Chinese privet in the border on the east boundary and Monterey cypress, Norway maple, yew and birch in the wide grass verge between 8 Gossamer Lane and Old Place to the east.

9.0 Tree Appraisal

- 9.1 Details and comments of individual trees and groups are listed in the appended BS 5837 survey schedule detailed at Appendix 1.

10.0 Below Ground Constraints – Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 10.1 Section 3.7 of BS 5837: 2012 states that – *“The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.”*
- 10.2 The RPA calculations have been produced using the information gathered from the tree survey and section 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012. This indicates the RPA in m² and the minimum required all round radial distances for rooting zone protection and allows a view to be taken as to whether the trees can be retained safely without undue damage to their root systems. The RPA calculations are detailed in the appended tree survey and the initial dimensions marked on the 1:300 @ A3 RPA and shade plan (Appendix 5).
- 10.3 Tree root morphology can be affected by numerous factors; availability of water, aeration, soil type, temperature and structure, compacted or impervious surfaces and proximity to buildings and other structures all affect the way roots develop and although the RPAs are marked on the plan as uniform polygons the actual root systems will be far more irregular. Root mapping or hand excavation under arboricultural supervision could determine whether significant roots extend beyond the RPAs and require greater protection in relation to construction or whether it may be possible to develop within the RPA without a negative impact on the rooting environment.
- 10.4 The recorded trees are growing in unsurfaced ground but with the impermeable hard surfaces of the driveways and Gossamer Lane having some impact on the RPA of all the recorded trees; however, with fine moisture-absorbing roots able to exploit the condensation build-up immediately below the tarmac surface there is no reason that the nominal RPAs should vary significantly from those indicated at Appendix 5.

11.0 Above Ground Constraints

- 11.1 Consideration should be given to the effects that the current tree size, future growth potential, shade levels and leaf and fruit nuisance may have on the proposed development. Tree height and crown spread measurements are detailed in the appended tree survey; the crown spread of the trees and the shadow pattern through the main part of the day is indicated on the 1:300 @ A4 RPA and shade plan (Appendix 5).

12.0 Comment

- 12.1 The 1:300 @ A3 development proposal plan (Appendix 6) shows that construction of the proposed bungalow takes place beyond the RPA of the recorded trees.
- 12.2 The second parking space extends over around 10% of the nominal RPA of the birch (T2), while extension of the boundary wall, repositioned gate posts and widening of the driveway to 8 Gossamer Lane may have some impact on the RPA of the holm oak (T3) and poplar (T4).
- 12.3 The existing hard-surface of the entrance and driveway adjacent to T3 will provide appropriate ground protection during the construction process. Widening the driveway and surfacing work along with installation of new gateposts should follow further investigation to assess the extent of root development.
- 12.4 The shade pattern throughout the day moves from north-west to east and will create some early morning shade but there will be little negligible effect on light levels for the majority of the day. I do not consider the current or future growth of the retained trees to have a greater impact on the proposed development than on the existing dwelling.

13.0 Conclusion

- 13.1 With appropriate precautionary measures I consider the proposed development at 8 Gossamer Lane feasible, in relation to the surveyed trees, for the following reasons.

- Implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees so the arboricultural characteristics of the site remain unchanged.
- I do not consider current or future growth of the retained trees to have a greater impact on the development proposal or to lead to increased pressure for removal or unsympathetic pruning any more for the proposed development than for the existing building and site use.

- » The use of protective barriers, precautionary measures and arboricultural supervision and monitoring will prevent damage and potentially negative effects on the current and long-term health of the trees.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

The arboricultural method statement includes the following plans.

Appendix 7	1:300@A3	Tree protection plan showing position of protective barriers and construction exclusion zones during construction of bungalow.
Appendix 8	1:300@A3	Tree protection plan showing position of protective barriers and construction exclusion zones for surfacing and infrastructure works.

14.0 Protective Barriers and Construction Exclusion Zone.

- 14.1 Prior to the commencement of construction work and before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site, protective barriers, marked as a blue broken line on the tree protection plans (Appendices 7 & 8), must be erected, around the vulnerable Root Protection Area (RPA) to create a construction exclusion zone beyond the working area.
- 14.2 The construction exclusion zone, shown as light purple horizontal hatching on the tree protection plan, will be afforded protection at all times during the development process; strictly no access, construction activities, mixing materials or storage will be allowed.
- 14.3 The barriers will have weather proof signs attached stating that it is protecting a **construction exclusion zone** and that **no works are permitted** beyond the barrier; the protective barrier should remain in place for the duration of the development process.
- 14.4 The protective barriers should be positioned in accordance with the tree protection plans and would typically be constructed as per figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 (shown at Appendix 9) and consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground and onto which weld mesh panels would be fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.
- 14.5 The barrier should be positioned as per appendix 7 for the construction of the bungalow and repositioned as per Appendix 8 for surfacing and works under arboricultural supervision.

15.0 Ground protection

- 15.1 The existing surface of the driveway on the boundary with 10 Gossamer Lane extends over the RPA of the crab apple (T1), will provide suitable ground protection during the construction of the bungalow and should be retained until the majority of site work is complete.

16.0 Foundation Construction

- 16.1 Foundation depth should be determined by the architect or a structural engineer and with reference to NHBC Chapter 4.2 – Building near trees.
- 16.2 Excavation and construction of foundations takes place beyond the RPA of retained trees; however, if roots are encountered during construction work:
- ✧ Careful use of hand tools will avoid bark damage of retained roots at the edge of the foundation if present;
 - ✧ exposed roots or fibrous root masses that are to be retained should be immediately covered – with hessian or similar - to prevent drying;
 - ✧ individual roots less than 25mm diameter that need to be removed should be cleanly severed, with secateurs or a pruning saw, far enough back from the edge of the foundation (>100mm) that the effects of uncured cement do not impact tree health;
 - ✧ the project arboriculturalist will determine whether it is possible to sever roots greater than 25mm diameter or whether an alternative foundation type should be considered;
 - ✧ use of impermeable membranes to line the excavations before the concrete is poured will help prevent damage by the alkaline properties of cement.

17.0 Surfacing and Infrastructure Requirements

- 17.1 Removal of the section of driveway over the RPA of the crab apple (T1) should be by hand and other than 100mm of topsoil spread over any exposed roots there should be no excavation or changes in soil level.
- 17.2 Widening of the driveway at the south-east entrance should follow further investigation to assess the extent of root spread. It is possible that the existing surface and wall have restricted root development and that there is no restriction on surfacing type; however, if roots are present construction of surfacing within the unsurfaced RPA, and the second parking space, should utilise a no-dig specification with a porous and permeable base layer and surface finish. Appendix 12 provides a detailed installation guide for the

Geoweb® tree root protection no-dig Three-Dimensional Cellular Confinement System as summarised below:

- ❖ Existing surface vegetation to be removed by hand or treated with herbicide as agreed with Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- ❖ Create a level subgrade by filling any hollows with permeable material, i.e. clean stone or sharp sand rather than removing or grading humps that may contain roots.
- ❖ To help prevent pollution contamination of the RPA a non-woven geotextile should be laid on the level subgrade.
- ❖ The new surface will be formed from 75mm deep Geoweb panels placed on the geotextile and joined end to end.
- ❖ The Geoweb panels will be filled with porous, no-fines 4-20mm clean angular stone and using the already filled panels as the working platform.
- ❖ Pegged treated timber may provide suitable edging.
- ❖ The finished surface must be permeable to moisture penetration and agreed with the LPA.

17.3 Undisclosed siting of service runs, above ground services, CCTV cameras, electrical sub-stations, refuse stores, lighting and other infrastructure requirements can lead to unnecessary tree pruning or root loss during or post development. Should any infrastructure requirements become necessary post planning their design should be discussed with the project arboriculturalist and, if necessary, the permission of the local planning authority obtained.

18.0 Additional Precautions

18.1 No storage or mixing of materials to take place within the construction exclusion zone or in the ground protected RPA.

18.2 No storage or mixing of materials will take place in any location where they may leak into the construction exclusion zone or RPA.

18.3 Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems or mixed in any location where gradients allow contaminants to run towards RPAs.

19.0 Supervision and Monitoring

19.1 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that any conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime with regard to tree protection on site is adopted.

- 19.2 An arboriculturalist should be appointed to monitor tree protection measures and address any arboricultural issues that may arise.
- 19.3 The project arboriculturalist should mark the positions of the protective barriers and inspect them once erected and prior to site work commencing.
- 19.4 In addition to any scheduled supervision, regular site visits to inspect the protective barriers may be required. Frequency of the visits is dependent on the progress of the development but should take place every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
- 19.5 A copy of a site visit and arboricultural supervision record is shown at Appendix 10.
- 19.6 A copy of an arboricultural monitoring record is shown at Appendix 11.
- 19.7 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring subcontractors comply with the arboricultural method statement and do not undertake any operation that is likely to impact adversely upon any tree on site.
- 19.8 The main contractor will ensure that the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the development process.

20.0 Sequence Of Events

20.1 Sequence of tree protection measures in relation to phases of development.

<u>Site meeting</u>	Project arboriculturalist to discuss tree protection measures with architect/developer and local authority arboricultural officer.
<u>Protective barriers</u>	Installation of protective barriers prior to construction.
<u>Arboricultural supervision</u>	Arboricultural supervision of surfacing and hand-excavation for new gateposts.
<u>Monitoring</u>	Arboricultural monitoring every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
<u>Protective barriers</u>	Removal of protective barriers on completion of development proposal.

- 20.2 Should circumstances arise where unscheduled work may impact upon trees or tree protection the work should cease until the project arboriculturalist has been consulted and the local planning authority arboricultural officer informed.

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

Client: Pope-Stevens Architects Ltd
 Project: Gossamer Lane
 Survey Date: 15/03/2022
 Surveyor: Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

Club Cottage, Top Road
 Slindon
 Arundel
 West Sussex
 BN18 0RP
 Phone: [REDACTED]

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T1														
Purple Crab <i>Malus purpurea</i>		5	1	230	N E S W	3 4.5 3 3.5	2.5 2.5 2.5 3	M A: 23.9 R: 2.75	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair				B.1 10 to 20 yrs
T2														
Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>		10.5	1	320	N E S W	5 4.2 4 4	1 1 1 1	M A: 46.3 R: 3.83	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair				B.1 20 to 40 yrs
T3														
Holm Oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>		10	1	410	N E S W	3 4 4 4	1.5 2 2 2.5	M A: 76.1 R: 4.92	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good				B.1 >40 yrs
T4														
Hybrid Black Poplar <i>Populus x canadensis</i>		28	1	1050	N E S W	8 10 12 11	6 1 2 5	M A: 498.8 R: 12.6	Good	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Fair			Estimated Measurements	B.1 20 to 40 yrs
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature		Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter	
		Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
		SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio		

Appendix 2 – tree survey definition of terms

<u>Tree ID/tag -</u>	Identification number and/or tree tag number.
<u>Species -</u>	Common and/or scientific name.
<u>Height (m) -</u>	To the nearest 0.5m below 10m; to the nearest 1m above 10m.
<u>Ø (mm)/No. of stems -</u>	Stem diameter measured at 1.5m or equivalent with reference to Annex C of BS5837:2012.
<u>First branch -</u>	Height above ground level and direction of first significant branch.
<u>Crown spread (m) -</u>	Measured at the cardinal points.
<u>Canopy height/clearance -</u>	Crown clearance in metres above ground level at the cardinal points.
<u>RPA -</u>	Root protection area (m ²) and length of radial protection (m).
<u>Age class:</u>	<i>Young -</i> Less than approximately 10 years old. <i>Semi-Mature -</i> Less than 1/5 of typical life expectancy. <i>Mature -</i> Between 1/5 and 5/5 of typical life expectancy. <i>Over-Mature -</i> Tree having reached its maximum life span and declining in health and size. <i>Veteran -</i> A tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size or condition.
<u>Structural/physiological condition:</u>	General condition of tree crown, stem and basal area structure and form - assessed as: <i>Good -</i> Good form, structure and vitality; no apparent signs of decay, structural weakness, decline in health, pests or diseases. <i>Fair -</i> Moderate form and structure. <i>Poor -</i> Poor form or structure; significant decay, structural weakness or decline in vitality.
<u>BS 5837 category -</u>	BS grading category detailed at Appendix 3.
<u>ERC -</u>	Estimated remaining contribution.

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Trees Unsuitable for Retention

Category U Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years – shown in dark red on plans.

Trees To Be Considered for Retention

Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years - shown in light green on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – trees that are good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups, formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years - shown in mid blue on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant but remediable defects) to the extent that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the particular quality necessary for category A designation.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, that attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or groups of trees situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with material conservation or other cultural values.

Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter under 150mm - shown in grey on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees present in groups or woodlands but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with no material conservation or other cultural values.

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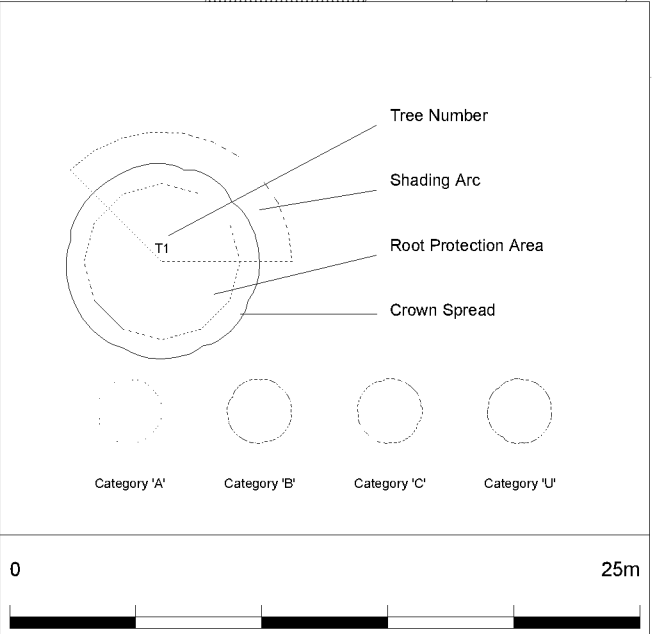
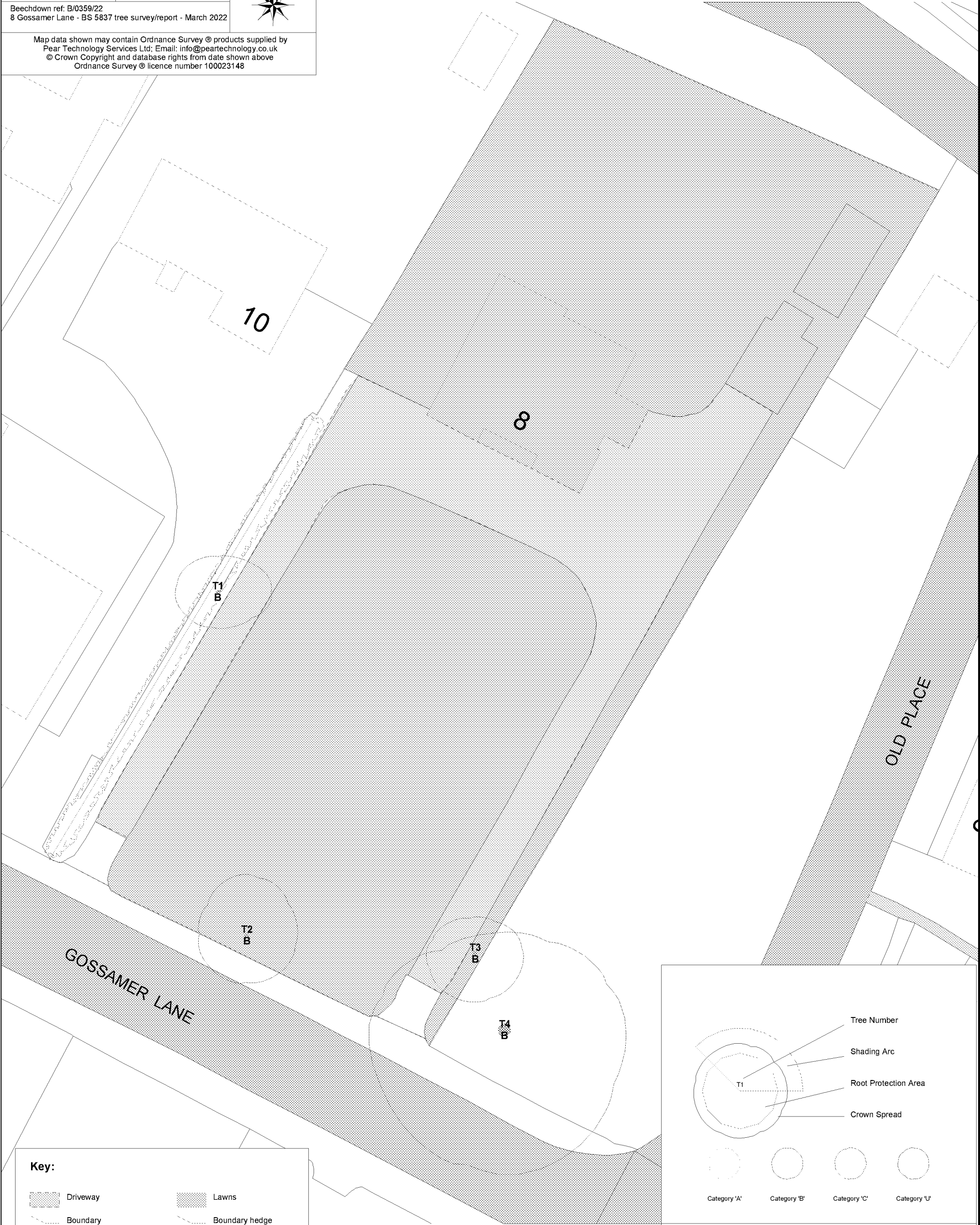
8 Gossamer Lane
Appendix 4 - tree survey plan

SCALE : DATE :
1 : 300 @ A3 26/03/2022

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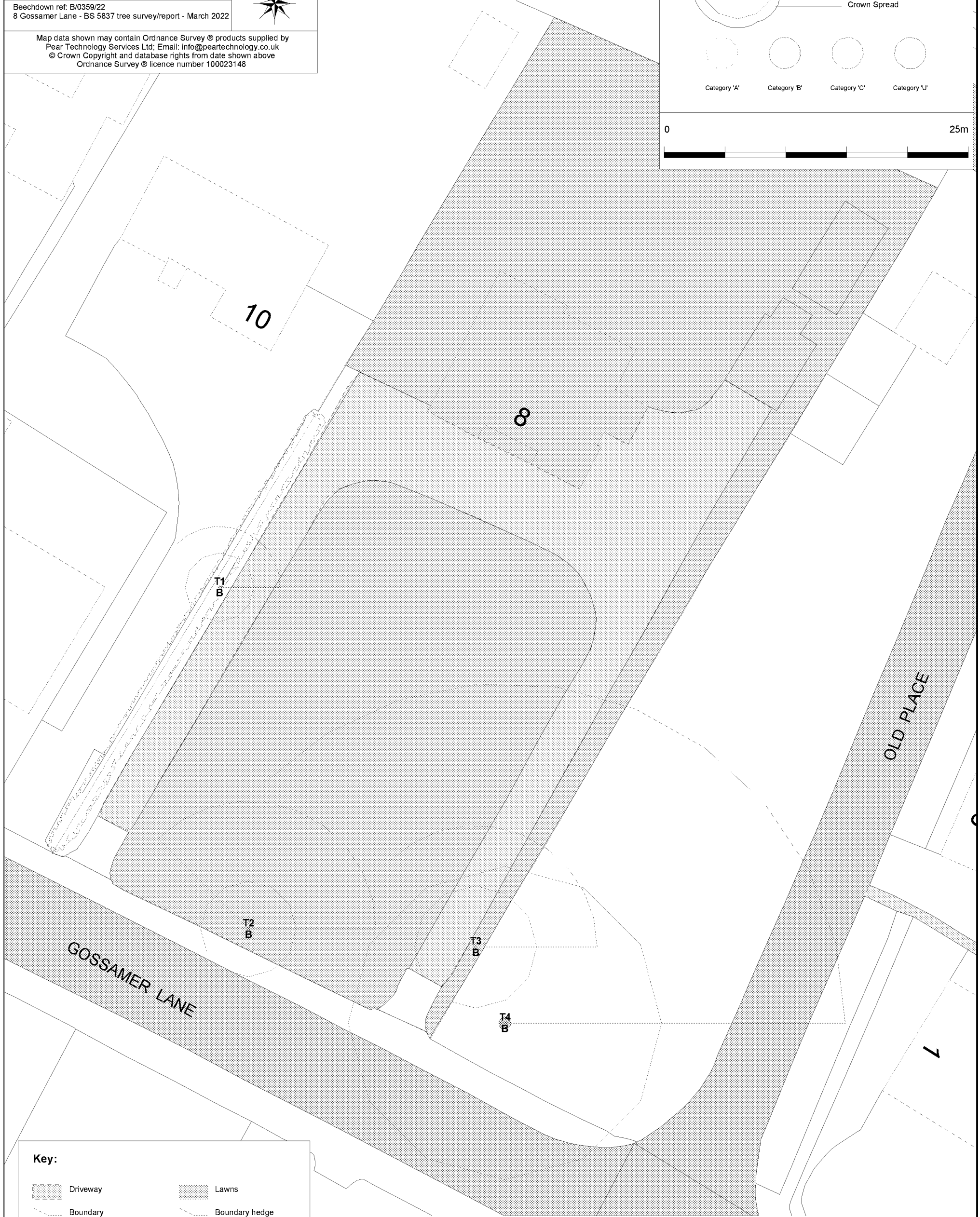
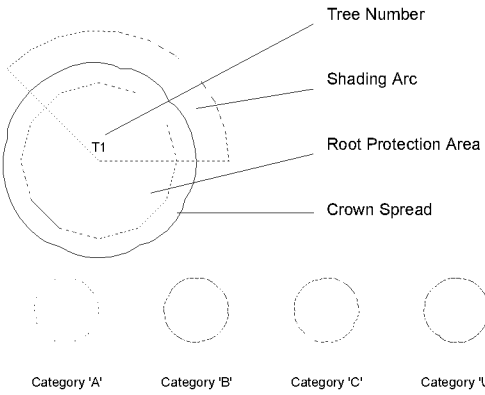
8 Gossamer Lane
Appendix 5 - RPA & shade plan

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Key:

Driveway Lawns
Boundary Boundary hedge

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8 Gossamer Lane
Appendix 6 - development proposal

SCALE :
1 : 300 @ A3 DATE :
26/03/2022

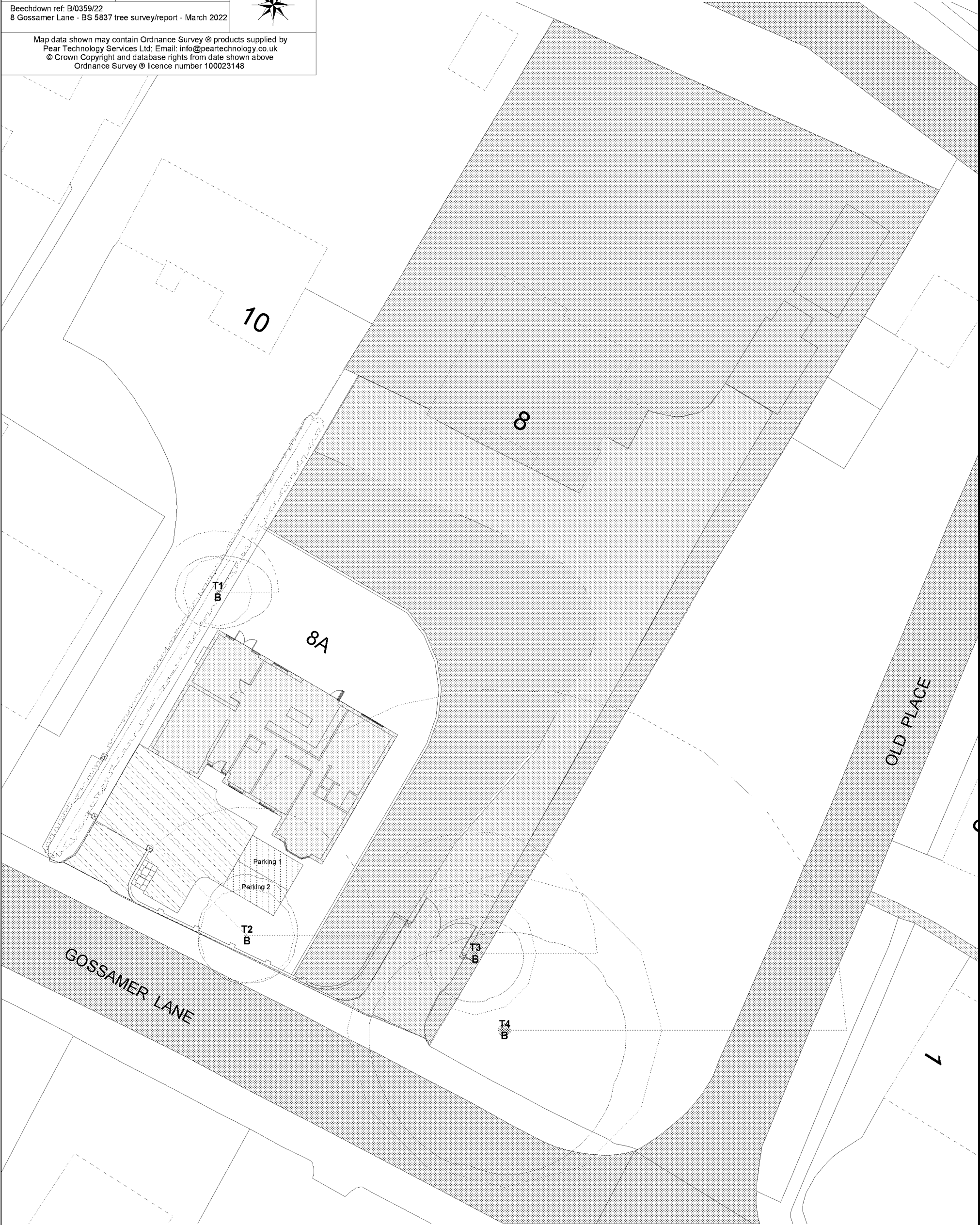
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Key:

Driveway	Lawns	Parking spaces
Driveway & turning	Proposed bungalow	Boundary
Boundary	New walls & gates	Boundary hedge



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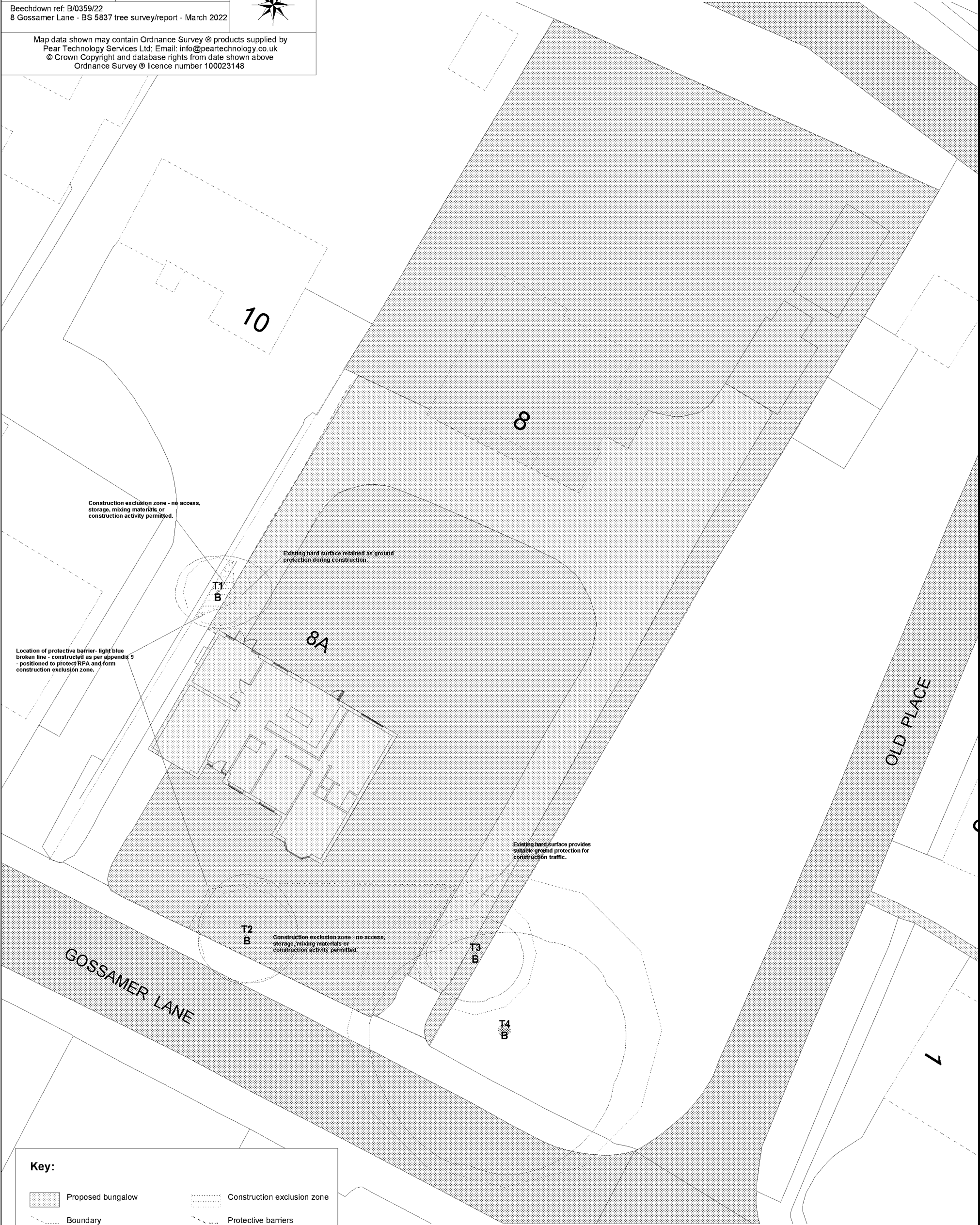
8 Gossamer Lane
Appendix 7 - tree protection plan - 1

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8 Gossamer Lane
Appendix 8 - tree protection plan - 2

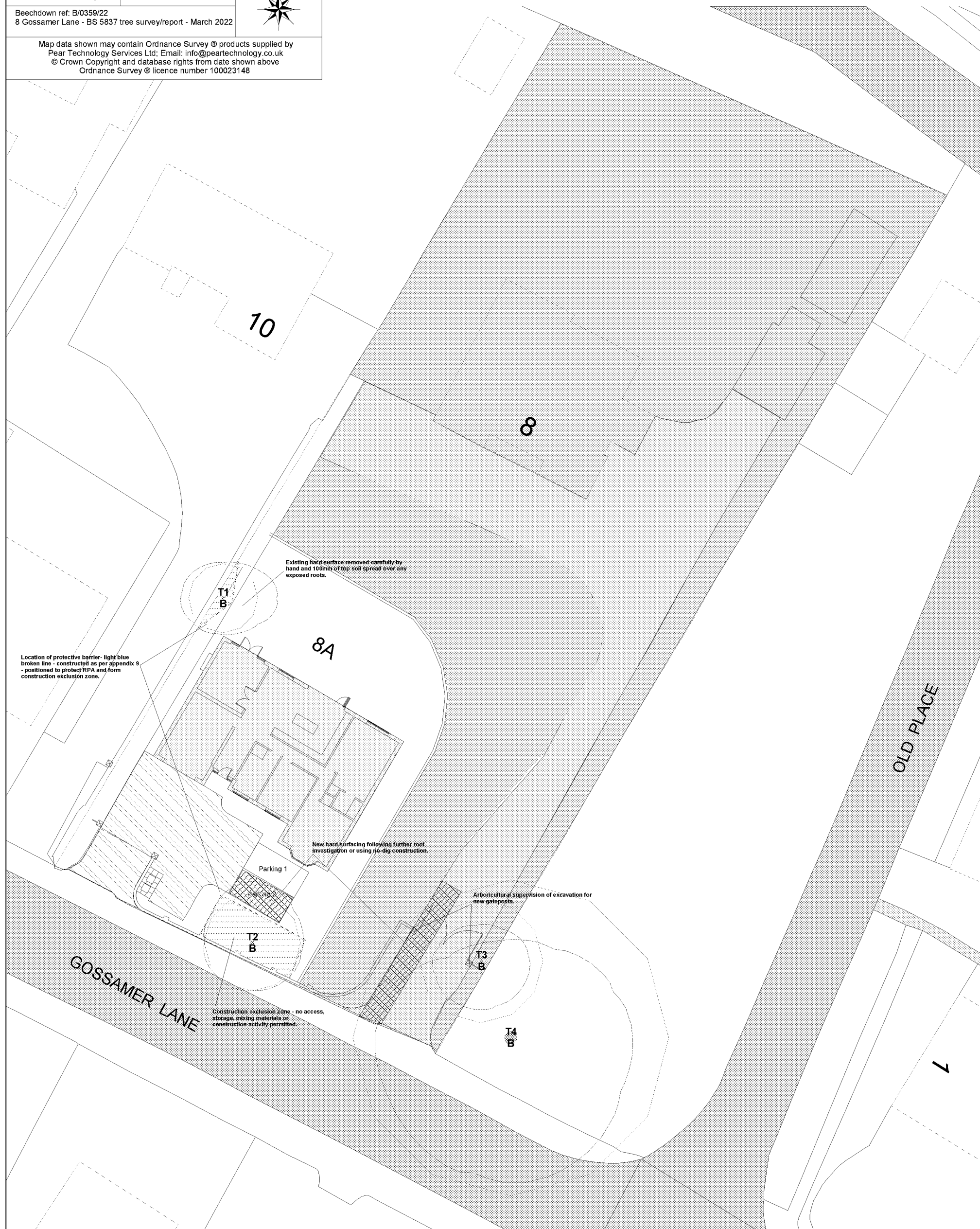
SCALE : 1 : 300 @ A3	DATE : 26/03/2022
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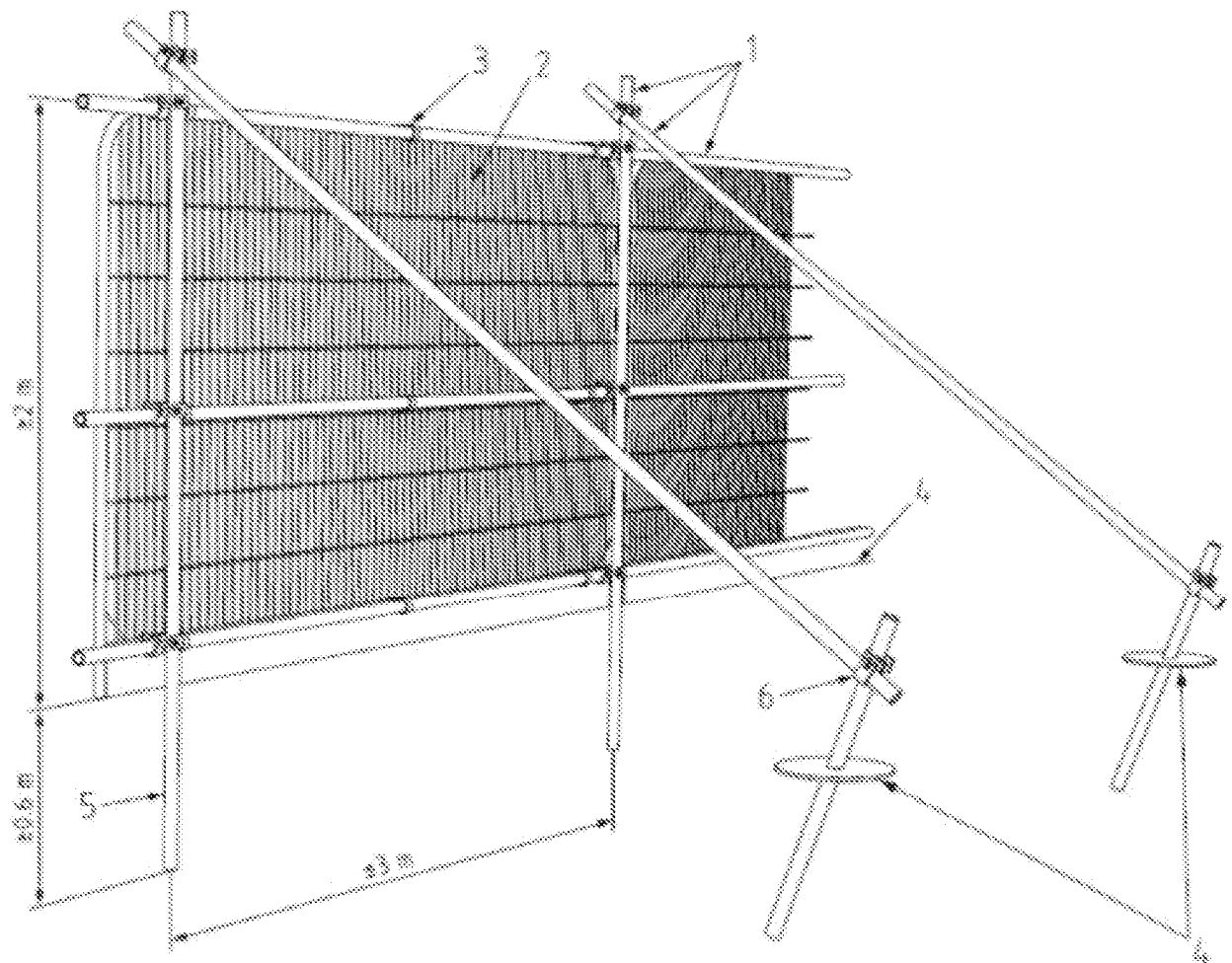
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	Lawns		Driveway & turning		Proposed bungalow
	Construction exclusion zone		New surfacing within RPA		
	Boundary		Parking spaces		New walls & gates
	Protective barriers				

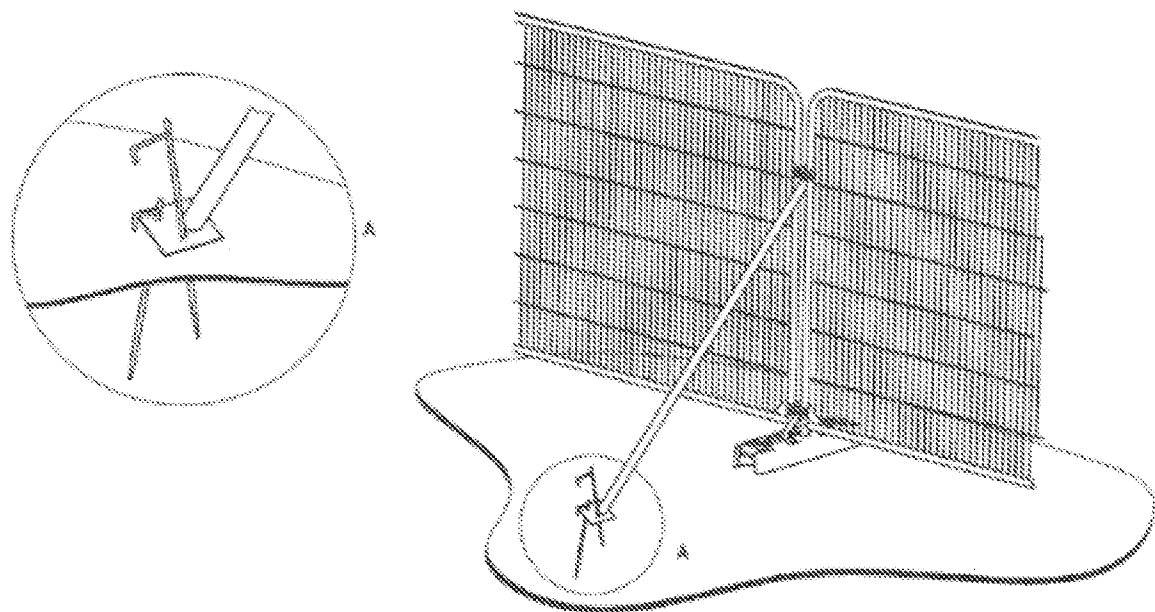




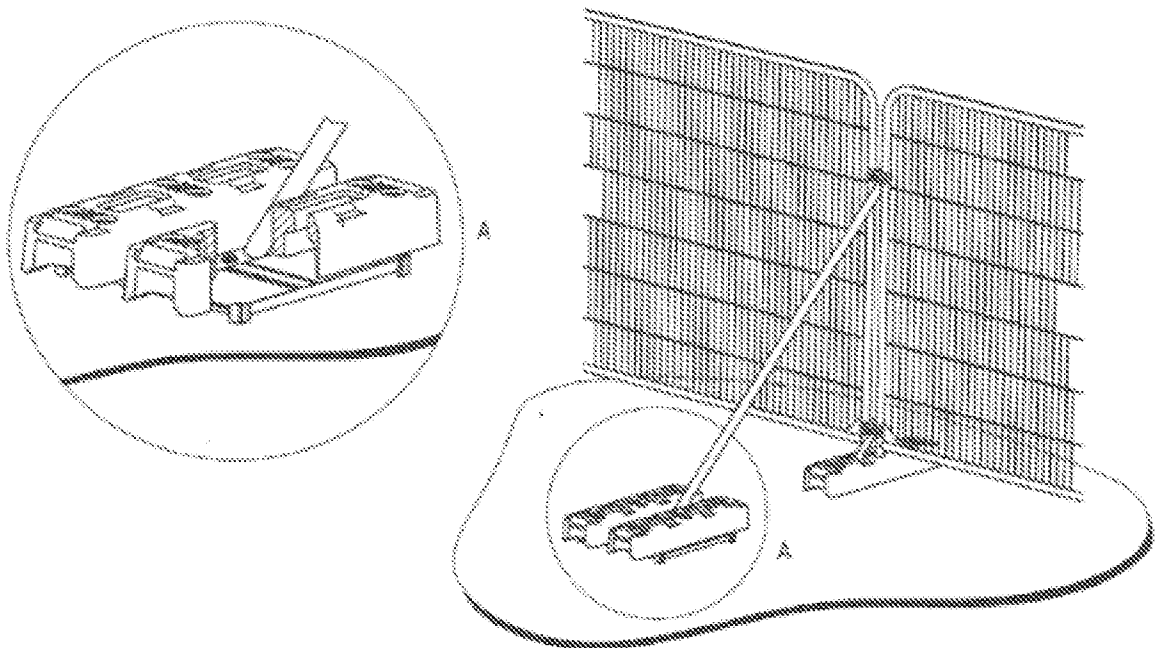
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Default specification for protective barrier as per Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Examples of above-ground stabilising systems as per Figure 3 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition. BSI

Appendix 10 – Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
	Mr and Mrs Pollock		8 Gossamer Lane, Bognor Regis PO21 3AY
Local planning authority	Arun District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Construction of detached bungalow.		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Mark position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Beechdown ref: B/0359/22
 8 Gossamer Lane -- BS 5837 tree survey/report -- March 2022

Appendix 10 – Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
	Mr and Mrs Pollock		8 Gossamer Lane, Bognor Regis PO21 3AY
Local planning authority	Arun District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Construction of detached bungalow.		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Construction</u>	Arboricultural supervision of new surfacing & excavation for gateposts.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Beechdown ref: B/0359/22
8 Gossamer Lane – BS 5837 tree survey/report – March 2022

Appendix 11 - Arboricultural Monitoring Form

Client		Location	
Mr and Mrs Pollock		8 Gossamer Lane, Bognor Regis PO21 3AY	
Local planning authority	Arun District Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Construction of detached bungalow.		

Area inspected	Comments	Action required
<u>Protective barriers</u>		
<u>Construction exclusion zone</u>		
<u>Site storage/material mixing</u>		
<u>Other</u>		
<u>Additional Comments</u>		

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Installation Recommendation

1. Preparation of the subgrade ready for Geoweb tree root protection no dig solution. Whilst inside the tree rooting area, all actions must ensure no detrimental effect on the ground condition. The tree rooting area is the surface which is being protected

- Removal of surface vegetation using prior agreed methods with local authority. No methods of removal which will cause compaction to the subgrade can be used. This includes the use of plant, vehicles and machinery. Examples of appropriate methods include hand tools or herbicide
- When creating a level subgrade, do not grade off humps or level off through compaction, as these may contain tree roots. Rather infill hollows with a permeable material such as clean stone or sharp sand to create a level surface.
- All external debris, such as rocks and waste, should be removed
- When an existing hard surface is scheduled for removal, care should be taken not to disturb tree roots that may be present beneath. Hand held tools or appropriate machinery should be used to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area so not trafficking the exposed area

2. TRP4000 Non-woven Geotextile

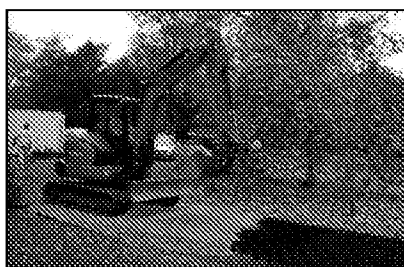
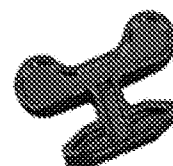
- Lay out the TRP4000 over the prepared area, overlapping joins by a minimum of 300mm, dependent on soil conditions
- When overlapping the TRP4000, ensure the overlap is in the same direction as the Geoweb will be extended. This will ensure the geotextile does not pull up when extending the Geoweb
- If a site specific solution has been provided by Greenfix which includes a sub-base, this will require installation through non compaction methods

3. Installation of the Geoweb panels

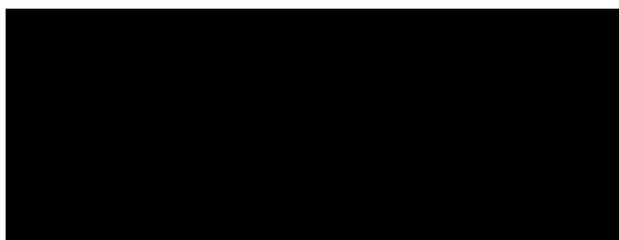
- Lay out the collapsed Geoweb on the TRP4000 and secure at one end in the middle of the width.
- Extend the panel to 6.6m length, and secure its length at the other end
- Extend the width of the Geoweb to 2.6m wide, and secure each corner
- Ensure the panel is secured at 6.6m x 2.6m, as this will achieve the 259mm by 224mm cell diameter required.

4. Connection of the panels to create one single mattress

- All panels must be adjoined to one another both side by side and end to end
- Simply connect the Geoweb with the supplied ATRA® keys, through the aligned slots



For enquiries and recommendations please contact



Greenfix
Soil Stabilisation and
Erosion Control Specialists



GEOWEB®

Geoweb Tree Root Protection Installation Guide

1. Infill of the Geoweb for tree root application

- Compacted, non-porous material, such as M.O.T. Type 1 / crushed stone with fines should not be used for tree root protection
- Infill Geoweb panel with 4-20mm clean angular stone, ensuring Geoweb is not visible and is overfilled by a minimum 25mm. Plant and tracked vehicles should not drive on exposed Geoweb as this will lead to tearing and damage.
- Infill towards the tree, using the filled Geoweb cells as the working platform
- For a stone specification sheet please contact Greenfix Ltd go to www.greenfix.co.uk

2. Compaction of the infilled material

- Compaction of the Geoweb system is not required on generic site conditions, as the infill will secure its own level when trafficked over a short time
- If on poor / site specific conditions, complete 4 passes of a non-vibrating, smooth wheeled roller over the 25mm overfill. Refill and roller as necessary to ensure a 25mm surcharge remains

3. Edging options

- Where edging is required for light structures, such as footpaths, above ground peg and treated timber edging may be acceptable. Where areas of hard surface require edge support, the use of pinned sleepers, gabions or non-invasive haunch kerbing can provide appropriate solutions.
- For recommendations and details (CAD or PDF), please contact Greenfix for assistance

4. Surface options available

- Geoweb acts as a sub-base to all available surfaces on the market, including asphalt, block-paving, resin bound, grass vegetation or gravel etc.
- For tree rooting areas, the surface must be porous unless approved otherwise by local authority.
- For details of surface options please contact Greenfix for assistance

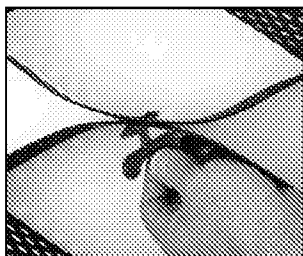
Additional Greenfix services available

For an on-site installation visit on the day of installation on any purchase of Geoweb TRP, please contact Greenfix for recommendations and support.

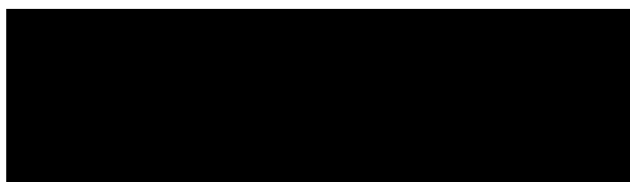
Site specific calculations and technical recommendations are also available via Greenfix.

Greenfix can offer an on-site visit to recommend correct installation to the calculated recommendation if it has been complete via Greenfix

This information corresponds to our current knowledge on the subject. It is offered solely to provide possible suggestions for your own experimentation. It is not intended however to substitute for any testing you may need to conduct to determine for yourself the suitability of the product for your particular use. Since we can not anticipate all variations in actual end use conditions, Greenfix Ltd make no warranties and assumes no liabilities in connection with this information. Nothing in this publication is to be considered as a licence to operate under or a recommendation to infringe any patent right



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