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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

& Method Statement:

99 Victoria Drive
Bognor Regis
PO21 2DZ

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Mr S. Quinn
c/o Rodway Planning Consultancy
293 Upper Shoreham Road
Shoreham by Sea
West Sussex

REPORT PREPARED BY

James Bell
MSc. (Env). Arbor. A. Tech. Cert. PTI

Ref: jwmb/ rpt1/99victoriadrive/AIAAMS

Date: 15th January 2019

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose & Use of the Method Statement

- 1.1.1 This impact assessment & method statement report has been prepared for submission to Arun District Council (ADC) to accompany a planning application for the demolition of the existing dwelling at 99 Victoria Drive, Bognor Regis & for the erection of a three-story building to provide 9 No flats comprising 6 No 1 bed & 3 No 2 bed units with associated amenity areas, access & car parking. This statement is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of construction without harm to the retained tree resource adjoining the site. See material accompanying this report for full scheme details.
- 1.1.2 This document lays down the methodology for any proposed works that may have an effect upon the trees on and adjacent to the site. It is essential within the scope of any contracts related to the development proposals that this method statement is observed and adhered to. It is recommended that this document form part of the work schedule and specification issued to the building contractors and can be used to form part of the contract.
- 1.1.3 Copies of this document should be available for inspection on site. The developer will inform the local planning authority within twenty-four hours if the designated arboriculturist is replaced.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 I am instructed by Mr S. Quinn to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report to accompany a planning application for a proposed development at 99 Victoria Drive, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO21 2DZ with reference to BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction-Recommendations (BS5837:2012).

1.3 Development Proposals & Impact Assessment

- 1.3.1 See section 1.1.1 & accompanying material for full details of the development proposals.
- 1.3.2 The small holly (T1) is a low quality specimen, as acknowledged by Mr Mark Warwick the ADC tree officer in recent correspondence and its removal, with new planting provided in mitigation, is uncontroversial.
- 1.3.3 Some soft ground within the root protection area (RPA) of tree 2, an attractive beech standing in the adjoining rear garden, will be converted to hard standing (car parking bays) plus a cycle store. Mitigation for RPA encroachments is recommended by BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction-Recommendations and this is readily achievable. Arbortrack recommend that the parking bays close to or within the RPA of tree 2 are constructed to a 'No Dig' specification (minimum areas shown on the tree protection plan at Appendix A & see Appendix E for further guidance). The cycle store can be founded on a concrete raft/slab to ensure the retention of functional roots of tree 2 in this area.
- 1.3.4 The great majority of site works will take place beyond the RPA of retained trees and canopies. Retained trees will be protected through the course of development by fencing to the specification recommended by BS5837:2012-see Appendix C for details.

1.4 Sequence of Works

1.4.1 The sequence of works should be as follows:

- ¿ laying of service runs if required
- ¿ erection of tree protection barrier (TPB) on advised line(s)
- ¿ main construction including driveway & parking bays & hard landscaping
- ¿ removal of TPB
- ¿ soft landscaping as proposed

1.5 Site Supervision

1.5.1 Site supervision – an individual e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:

- ¿ be present on site for the majority of the time
- ¿ be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities
- ¿ have the authority to stop any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause, harm to any retained tree
- ¿ be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward trees on/ near the site and the consequences of the failure to observe these responsibilities
- ¿ make immediate contact with the local authority and/ or the designated arboriculturist in the event of any tree related problems occurring, whether actual or potential

1.6 Site Monitoring

1.6.1 The site agent will be responsible for monitoring all arboricultural works, inspecting protective fencing and monitoring any works within exclusion zones. The designated arboriculturist will be available for site visits on a basis to be agreed between client and planning authority when/ if appropriate or required i.e. if required by condition. A record of site visits will be maintained for inspection on site and copies forwarded to the developer/ agent and to the local planning authority. A certificate of practical completion should be produced for sites deemed by all parties to merit this.

1.6.2 Principal contact information: 1/. James Bell. Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Arboricultural Consultant 07986 122074. 2/. Mr Mark Warwick ADC Arboricultural Officer. 01983 737500 or email mark.warwick@arun.gov.uk. 3/. Mr Sam Quinn. Client. 07788422505. 4/. Site agent details to be advised.

1.7 Statement Adoption

- 1.7.1 It is recommended that, in due course, acceptance of the recommendations in this report is demonstrated by, for example, the architect specifying in writing to the building contractor that tree care conditions apply in execution of the contract, and by an estimate or written undertaking from the contractor to the architect demonstrating that the practical aspects of observation of such recommendations have been priced in.
- 1.7.2 If conflicts between any part of a tree and the building arise in the course of development these can often be resolved quickly and at little cost if a qualified arboriculturist is consulted promptly. Lack of such care is often apparent quickly and decline and death of such trees can spoil design aims and can of course affect saleability, and reflect poorly on the construction and design personnel involved. Trees that have been the recipients of careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of the finished development.

2.0 Pre-Development Site Preparation

2.1 Arboricultural Works

- 2.1.1 See Appendix B for full details of tree works required to allow or facilitate development.

2.2 Preparation of Surfaces

- 2.2.1 n/a

2.3 Installation of Tree Protective Barrier

- 2.3.1 The TPB must be comprised of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum level of 3m. On to this weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire scaffold clamps: see section 6.2.2 and Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 (Appendix C). Hardboard or marine ply sheets can be used as an alternative to weldmesh panels but these must be firmly fixed to the framework. The location of the TPB is shown in Appendix A.
- 2.3.2 This TPB is to be erected before any construction work commences on site, is to remain 'in situ' undamaged for the duration of all work or each phase, and is only to be removed once all work is completed. If any work other than preparatory tree work is deemed necessary prior to the erection of fencing the designated arboriculturist should be informed to enable his/ her presence to oversee the work being carried out.
- 2.3.3 The only other exception is the completion of soft landscaping but if any excavations, however minor, are to be carried out as part of soft landscaping within RPAs, an arboricultural assessment must be carried out beforehand and any arboricultural protection measures incorporated. The TPB should carry waterproof warning notices denying access within RPAs.

-
- 2.3.4 The Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A illustrates where the protective fencing should be located to form the boundary of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). The TPZ is an exclusion zone and suitable steps should be taken to prevent access by pedestrians and vehicles and the storage of any works materials and equipment should be located outside of the TPZ.

2.4 Pre-Development Site Inspection

- 2.4.1 At the instigation of the client/site agent or ADC, upon erection of the fencing the designated arboriculturist will meet the relevant local authority member on site to check the standard of the work(s). If there are any amendments to the protective fencing these will be agreed at this meeting, confirmed in writing, and undertaken thereafter.

3.0 Development Phase

3.1 General Precautions

- 3.1.1 No fires shall be made on any part of the site, or within 10m of the furthest extent of the canopy of any tree or group tree to be retained on site or on land adjoining.
- 3.1.2 No spilling or pouring of fuels, oils, solvents or tar shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.3 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.
- 3.1.4 No spillage or discharge of wet mortar or concrete shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.5 No storage of materials shall be made within the protective fences.
- 3.1.6 No breaching or moving of the protective fences shall occur without the approval of the designated arboriculturist.
- 3.1.7 Alterations in levels within the tree protection fence areas shall be avoided.

3.2 Root Protection Areas

- 3.2.1 The RPA is a desirable zone of protection around the trees' rooting system and these have been marked on the plan in Appendix A. The RPAs will lie within the TPZ and therefore, be fully fenced off (see Appendix A) unless where appropriate ground protection is offered.

3.3 Site Access, Accommodation & Storage

- 3.3.1 Many site activities are potentially damaging to trees e.g. material storage, parking, soil compaction and the use of plant machinery. In this latter example particular care is required to ensure that the operational arcs of excavation and lifting machinery, including their loads, do not physically damage trees when in use or in accessing the site.

3.4 Routing & Installation of Services

- 3.4.1 It is assumed that service runs will be reused or brought into the site in a manner that avoids the RPAs of retained trees.
- 3.4.2 Where crown interference with mature trees is a possibility, over-ground services will be routed in an alternative direction. In relation to this, any landscaping taking place should accommodate the presence of over-ground services and take mature tree size into account.

3.5 Demolition Measures

- 3.5.1 If required access facilitation pruning should be undertaken to prevent injurious contact between demolition plant and the tree(s). Any such pruning should be undertaken in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree work-Recommendations.
- 3.5.2 Demolition/ removal of structures (including underground structures) within what would otherwise be an RPA should proceed with due caution to avoid unnecessary damage to trees. Similarly any hard surfaces within RPAs that are to be replaced will be carefully removed by hand by a skilled operator using hand held tools only.
- 3.5.3 All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works (removals only) should either operate outside the RPA, or should run on a temporary surface designed to protect the underlying soil structure.
- 3.5.4 Where trees stand adjacent to structures scheduled for demolition, it will be necessary to undertake demolition inwards within the footprint of the existing building (often referred to as 'top down, pull back:').
- 3.5.5 If the weather is 'dry,': the site should be watered down to reduce dust travelling to adjacent properties. Where levels of dust build-up on trees occurs, it may be necessary to seek the advice of the designated arboriculturist on remedial measures, e.g. hose down the tree(s) immediately following any significant accumulation of dust.
- 3.5.6 Heavy plant used to remove materials should work systematically away from retained trees. The aim is to ensure that spoil is removed away from RPAs but it is very important that the original soil levels are not altered.

3.6 Changes in Grade

- 3.6.1 The upper layer of top soil (top 60cm) contains the majority of a tree's roots and if this is disturbed by a change in ground level, serious damage can be caused. On this basis, as a minimum, level changes should be avoided within RPAs.
- 3.6.2 If any significant section of ground level requires raising within RPAs, this should be achieved using coarse, granular material such as pebbles. See section 7.4.4.4 of BS5837:2012.
- 3.6.3 If ground levels need to be altered within 1.5 metres of any tree trunk prior agreement must be sought and given by the local authority tree officer.

3.7 Construction Measures

- 3.7.1 No specialist construction methods are required for the building footprint in terms of trees. Parking bay construction within or close to the RPA of tree 2 will be to a 'No Dig' specification-minimum required areas are shown at Appendix A. See Appendix E for further guidance.

3.8 Removal of Tree Protective Barrier

- 3.8.1 The protective fencing may be removed only upon completion of the development phase when all drainage and service runs have been installed and any site machinery has been removed.

3.9 Post Construction Landscaping

- 3.9.1 Following the developing phase, some trees may be subject to either landscaping or seeding beneath their canopy but at this stage the protective fencing will have been removed.
- 3.9.2 Any approved landscaping works should avoid the changing of ground levels or deep digging. Mechanised cultivation such as tractor-mounted rotovation must not be used within the RPAs of existing trees.
- 3.9.3 Heavy machinery should not be used in the vicinity of any retained trees.
- 3.9.4 If herbicides are to be used they should be appropriate to their purpose and not in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.
- 3.9.5 Ideally, retained trees should be within a shrub area as this reduces the chances of compaction and disturbance of root systems.

4.0 Summary of Proposed Methods

4.1 Table of Impacts and Mitigation

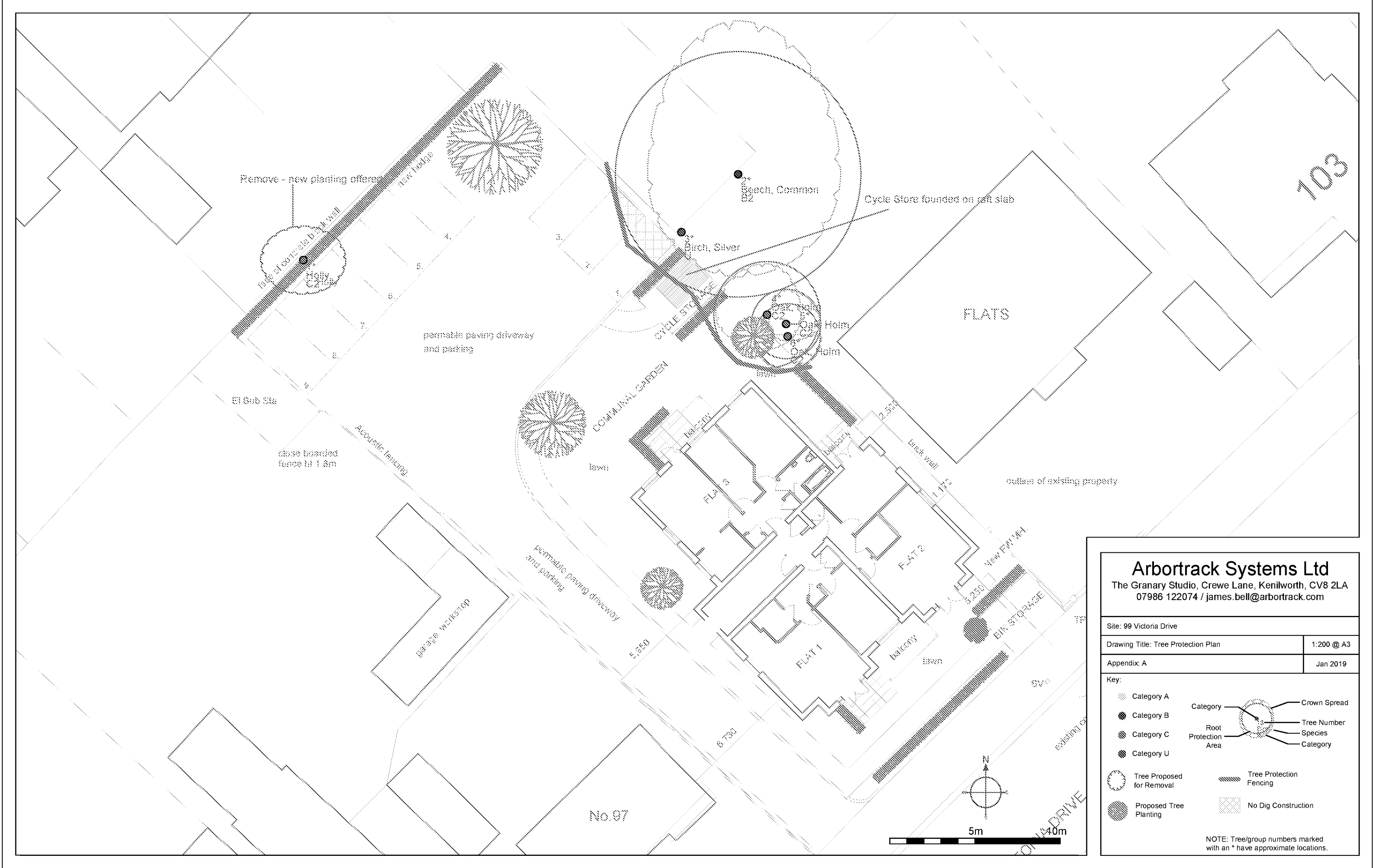
- 4.1.1 The table below summarises the main areas where trees could become damaged by the proposed development and the methods that need to be adopted in order to prevent such damage:

<u>Impact</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Trees Affected</u>
Passage of machinery and storage of materials over RPAs	Construction of protective fencing to acceptable standards	Sections 2.3. Fencing spec Appendix C, Tree Protection Plan Appendix A	2 & 4-6
New hard standing within RPA	Parking construction to 'No Dig' specification and cycle store founded on raft/slab	Section 1.3.3, 3.7.1 & Appendix E	2

5.0 Completion

5.1 Completion Meeting

- 5.1.1 Following completion of the approved works on site, the designated arboriculturist will meet with a local authority representative and agree upon any remedial works deemed necessary (if any).
- 5.1.2 Any works agreed in the above meeting will be confirmed in writing and should be performed to BS3998:2010.
- 5.1.3 Any work proposed post development should be checked to avoid penalty for performing illegal work on a protected tree.



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Site: 99 Victoria Drive

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan

1:200 @ A3

Appendix: A

Jan 2019

Key:

- Category A
 - Category B
 - Category C
 - Category U
 - Tree Proposed for Removal
 - Proposed Tree Planting
 - Tree Protection Fencing
 - No Dig Construction
- Tree Number
- Species
- Category
- Crown Spread
- Root Protection Area

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

Site: 99 Victoria Drive Bognor Regis

Date: 10th January 2019

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/99victoriadrive/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B S Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
1	Holly	7.5	2	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	230	2.8	Semi-mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	20+	Remnants of creeper & bay (?) in crown
2	Beech, Common	15	9	6	6	5.3	2.5	600	7.2	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	Ivy clad Bifurcation @ 2.5m 5m from boundary; included bark in main stem union
3	Birch, Silver	8						280 #	3.4	Early Mature	Dead	Poor	U			Offsite Base smothered in ivy
4	Oak, Holm	9	3	2	2	3	3	260	3.1	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Ivy smothered
5	Oak, Holm	8.5	2	1	2	1	3	170	2.0	Semi-mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Ivy smothered
6	Oak, Holm	8.5	0	2	2	2	2	160	1.9	Semi-mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Ivy smothered Collapsed ivy smothered elder 1.5m to S

Site: 99 Victoria Drive Bognor Regis

Date: 10th January 2019

Appendix B

Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/99victoriadrive/ALAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
1	Holly	7.5	230	2	2	2.5	2.5	C	2	Remove & provide new planting	Remnants of creeper & bay (?) in crown To allow landscape enhancement

Appendix B

Notes on Tree Survey Schedule:

- ¿ Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level.
- ¿ The Crown Spread refers to the crown radius in metres from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of N SE W aspect if symmetrical.
- ¿ Ground Clearance is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
- ¿ Clear Stem Height is the distance between trunk base and first branch separation measured in metres.
- ¿ Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees. See section 4.6 for detail of treatment for multistems.
- ¿ Protection Radius is a radial distance in metres measured from the trunk centre.
- ¿ Growth Vitality - Normal growth, Moderate (below normal), Poor (sparse/ weak), Dead (dead or dying tree).
- ¿ Structural Condition - Good (no or only minor defects), Fair (remediable defects), Poor - Major defects present.
- ¿ B.S. Category refers to (British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1) and refers to tree/ group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'U' - Unsuitable for Retention.
- ¿ Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is mainly arboricultural qualities, 2 is mainly landscape qualities and 3 is mainly cultural values including conservation.
- ¿ Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.
- ¿ First Significant Branch (FSB) is the height of the first significant branch above ground level taken at the trunk separation point.

Notes on Recommended Tree Works:

1, 2,3	Urgent (ASAP), Standard (6-12 months), Non-Urgent (2-3 years)
CB	Cut back to boundary/ clear from structure
CL#	Crown lift to given height in meters
CT#%	Crown Thinning by identified %
CCL	Crown clean (remove deadwood/ crossing & hazardous branches & stubs)
CR#%	Crown Reduce by given maximum percentage (of outermost branch & twig length)
DWD	Remove deadwood
Fell	Fell to ground level
FInv	Further Investigation (generally with decay detection equipment)
Pol	Pollard or re-pollard
Mon	Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff/ owners & every 2-3 years by consultant). Svr Ivy/ Clr Bs Sever Ivy/ clear base and re-inspect base/ stem for concealed defects

Appendix C Tree Protective Fencing Detail (from BS5837:2012)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

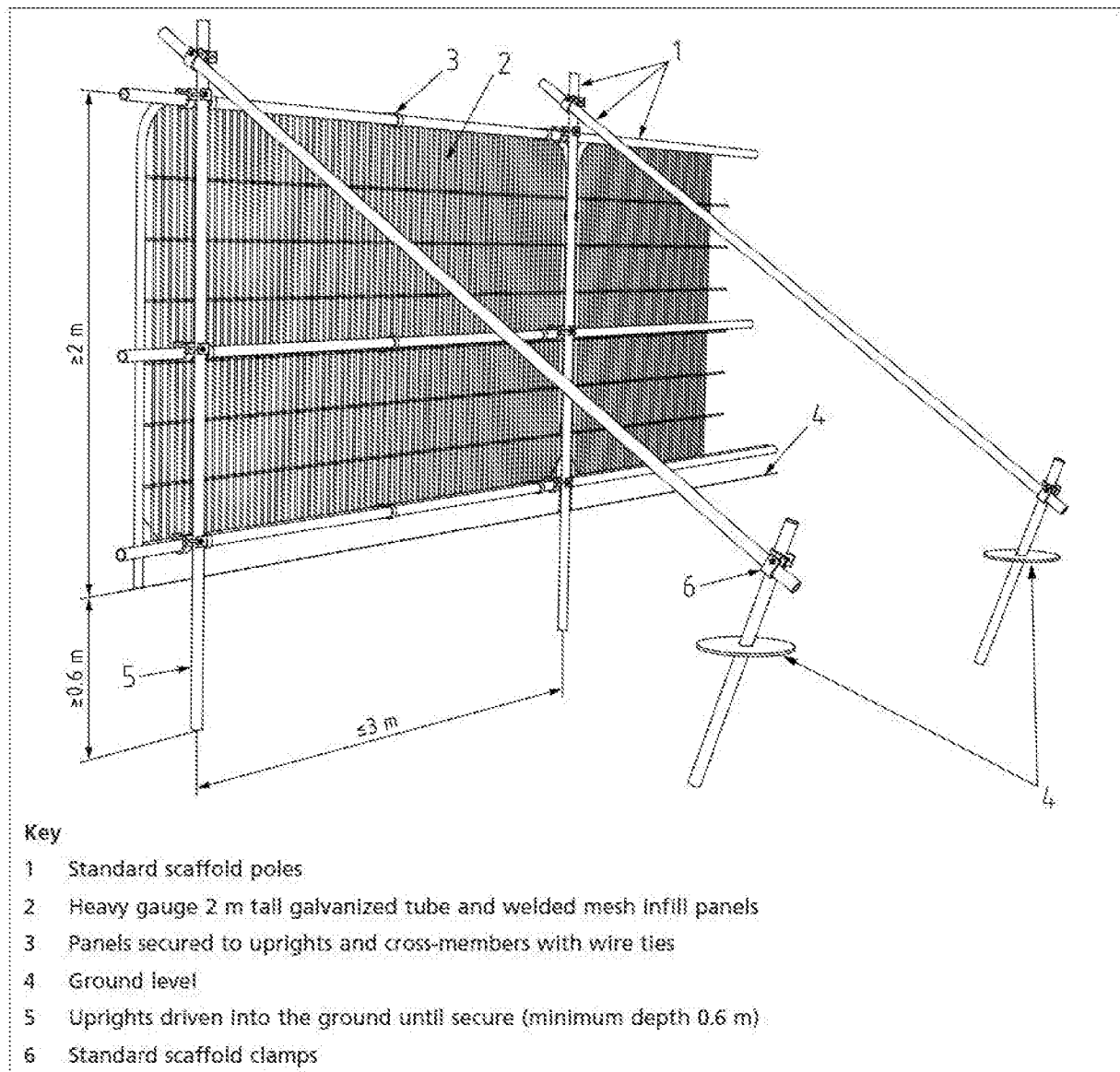
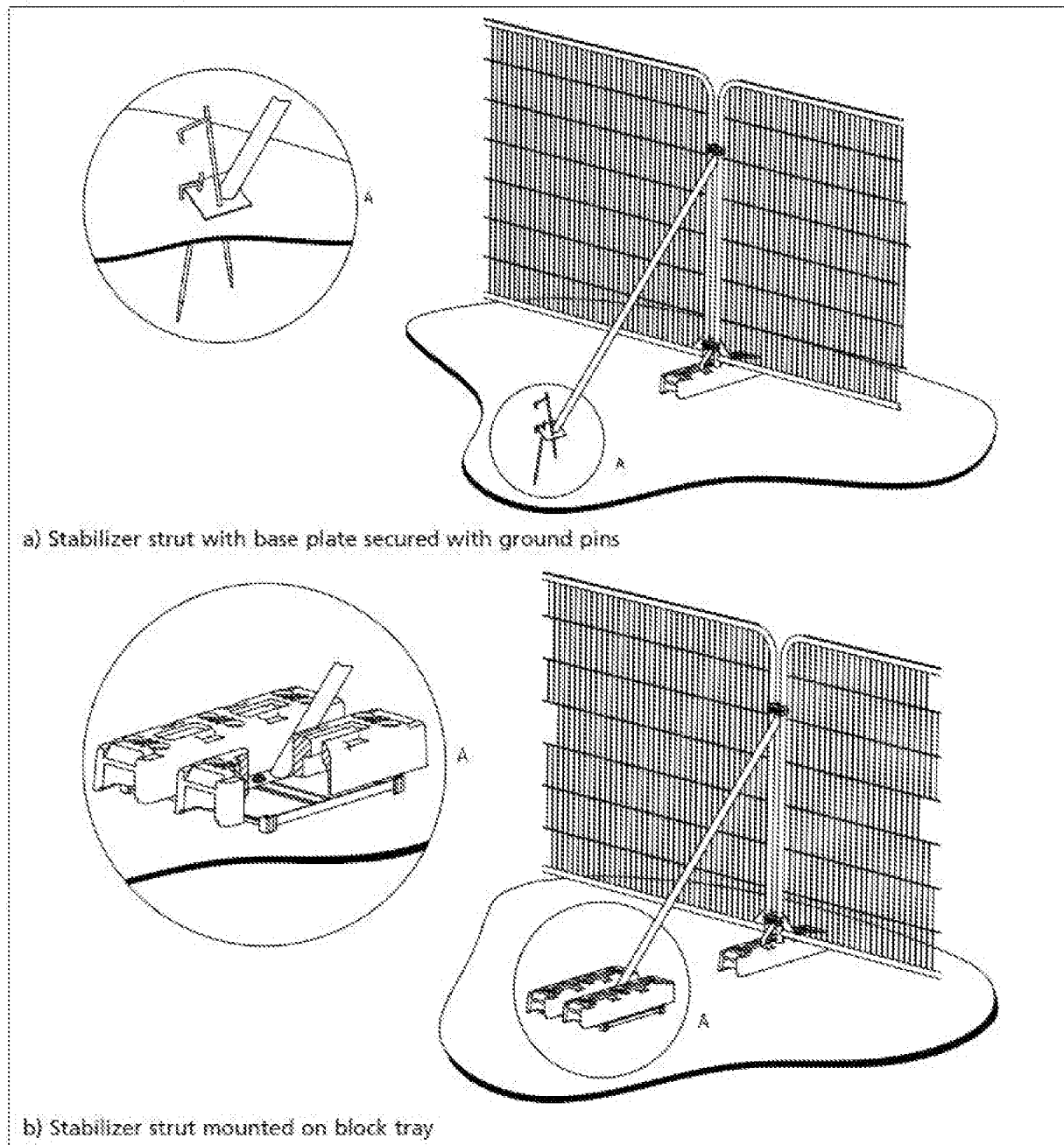


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Appendix D

1.0 Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations

Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.
Co-dominant Stem	A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.
Crown Lift	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduce	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree. Also, wood which is dead.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.
Formative pruning	The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.
Included bark	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
Pollarding	A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.
Remedial pruning	The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.
Topping	Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.

2.0 General Guidelines

- 2.1 All work must be to BS 3998:2010 – Tree work-Recommendations
- 2.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- 2.3 Any defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- 2.4 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this method statement are carried out under the supervision of the designated arboriculturist.
- 2.5 It is advisable to have trees inspected by designated arboriculturist regularly. On this site it is recommended that these inspections are made every year.

Appendix E

'No Dig' Construction-Guidance Notes

- ¿ Install F4M Geotextile Separation Fabric over cleared levelled ground surface N.B. ensure that existing material is carefully removed and levels altered minimally: infill with salt free sharp sand where necessary.
- ¿ The cellular confinement system (e.g. 1 x 100 mm 'ProtectaWeb' cellular confinement system subject to site requirements & manufacturer's recommendations) is then laid on the membrane and adjacent panels are stapled together. Place staking pins to maintain 'ProtectaWeb' cells open.
- ¿ Panels are then backfilled with 100mm depth of no-fines 20-40mm particle size stone (clean granular fill).
- ¿ The construction should ideally be undertaken between May and October when the ground is sufficiently dry to prevent compaction occurring. The sub-base should be flat, that is to say any small hollows should be filled with sharp sand to bring up to surrounding levels.
- ¿ The geotextile should be laid out and not trafficked across at any time.
- ¿ The 'ProtectaWeb' confinement system should be laid out and worked on as the contractor progresses across the length of the area. The panels are sequentially filled with the no-fines aggregate, each serving as a platform for the next section.
- ¿ There is no need at any time for the ground to be crossed by heavy traffic. The particles/gravel pieces are transported from the on site storage area over the freshly-laid confinement system BY WHEELBARROW and installed BY HAND. There will be no trespass on to the root protection area beyond the installation of the confinement system itself.
- ¿ The infill can then be rolled to compact the particles and create a tight interlock across the cells. The finished surface can then be laid on top. Again no fines material to be used: porous tarmac is recommended for this site given the level changes that are required.
- ¿ New kerb lines may be cast into the ProtectaWeb cells.
- ¿ During the main construction phase a wearing course should be placed over the 'Protectaweb' system.
- ¿ For technical data on the ProtectaWeb system always refer to the manufactures guidelines for design and implementation.

Further technical advice can be gained from the manufacturer(s): Wrekin Products www.wrekinproducts.com. Contact Roy Partington on 01543 440440 or email roy@wrekinproducts.com

ProtectaWeb Method Statement

For the installation of ProtectaWeb Tree Root Protection System

Introduction

The Wrekin Tree Root Protection System is available in 4 different depths for varied traffic loadings, each site should have a specific design detailed to ensure the correct depth of product is used.

However, unless the existing ground conditions contain very weak soils and have a low CBR the the following can apply:

- Footpath System- Geogrid and Geotextile combination with Asphalt/Resin- for Pedestrians and Cycleways, no vehicular traffic.
- 75mm- For Pedestrians Cycleways and Vehicles up to 1.5tons
- 100mm- For Cars, 4 wheel drives, vans etc up to 6tons
- 150mm- For Fire engines, removal vehicles and dust carts up to 20-30tons
- 200mm- For Construction vehicles, cranes etc 40tons and all above.

No dig System

Material List:

- ProtectaWeb 3 Dimensional Cellular Confinement System
- Root-Tex 30 minimum separation and protection fleece
- Root-Tex 10 minimum separation geotextile
- Steel 700mm staking pins
- Stapler and Staples/heavy cable ties
- 4/20mm or 40/20mm Clean Angular Stone to Bs EN 13242 and 12620
- Finish porous surfacing materials are preferable

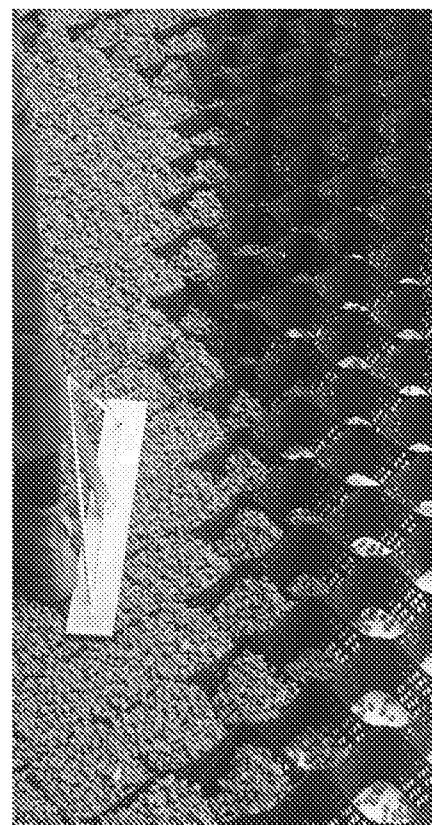
Stage 1-Ground Preparation

- Remove surface vegetation to treat with suitable herbicide to level-under the supervision of the project Arboriculturist.
- Fill any hollows that may be in the exposed ground with no fines 4/20mm clean angular stone.
- Place Root-Tex 30 Geotextile over the area to be protected ensuring laps with a minimum of 300mm.
- Mark out the area to be protected with edging detail. For Example: Timber boards.

Stage 2-Installation of ProtectaWeb TRP

- Roll out Root-Tex 30 Geotextile to cover the area to be protected.
- Insert 4 equally spaced steel pins along the the width of the panel.
- Expand the panel over the Root-Tex 30 and the pins, extend to the required length, then pin across the opposite panel end.
- Pin along the length of the panel each side.
- If full panels are not being used then ensure the cells have been expanded to their full dimension.
- Staple or cable tie any adjacent panels together.

The ProtectaWeb panels can be cut to shape if required with a heavy duty Stanley Knife.



1. Wrekin Products Ltd is continually seeking to improve our products and therefore reserves the right to alter product specifications without prior notice.
2. It is the responsibility of all users to satisfy themselves that the above data is current.
3. Wrekin cannot be held responsible for the performance of these products as conditions of use are beyond our control.

Stage 3-Filling the ProtectaWeb

Using 4/20mm or 40/20mm clean angular stone to Bs EN 13242 and 12620 (depending on the cell depth being used)

- Fill the cells of the ProtectaWeb with a 4/20mm or 40/20mm clean angular stone.
- Allow 25mm overfill for any settlement of the stone into the cells.
- If the area is to be trafficked immediately, slightly increase the amount of surcharge overfill to a maximum of 50mm over the ProtectaWeb with 4/20mm or 40/20mm clean angular stone.

Stage 4-Finish Surfacing Details

The ProtectaWeb TRP system can be surfaced with the materials listed below:

Finish 1- Block Paving

- Place Root-Tex 10 separation fabric over the filled ProtectaWeb
- Lay sand/gravel bedding material as per to manufacturers recommendations
- Place porous/standard blocks as per manufacturers instructions

Finish 2-Porous and standard Asphalt

- Slightly surcharge the ProtectaWeb with 25mm of 4/20mm or 40/20mm clean angular stone
- Place hot Asphalt as per to manufacturers instructions

Finish 3- Resin Bound Gravels

- Place Root-Tex 20 separation fabric over the filled ProtectaWeb
- Lay Asphalt carpet and resin bound gravel to the required thickness and as per the manufacturers instructions

Finish 4-Loose Gravel

- Option 1- Slightly overfill the ProtectaWeb with the clean angular stone
- Option 2- Place a 25mm thick decorative stone on top of the filled ProtectaWeb

Finish 5- CellTrack Gravel Retention System

- Place Root-Tex 10 separation geotextile over the filled ProtectaWeb
- 20mm bedding layer of 5mm single sized stone and lightly tamp
- Lay CellTrack porous pavers and fill with a 6-10mm decorative stone

Finish 6- CellTrack Grass Protection System

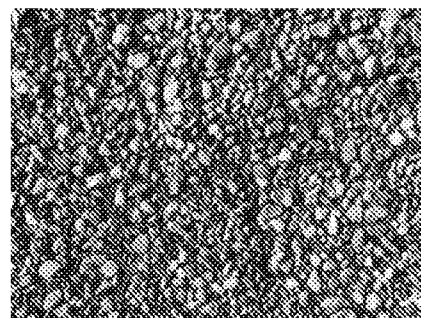
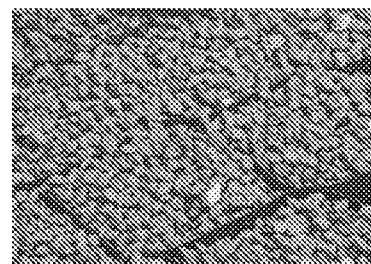
- Place Root-Tex 10 separation geotextile over the filled ProtectaWeb
- 70mm of Rootzone bedding layer (60% sand/40% soil) and lightly tamp
- Lay CellTrack porous pavers and fill with Rootzone mix, seed accordingly (please allow 4-6 weeks for the seed to germinate before trafficking)

NEW Finish 7- Trial-Flex

- Place Root-Tex 10 separation geotextile over the area for pedestrian protection.
- Roll over Egrid on top of the Geotextile (strength based per application)
- Cover to a depth of 50mm of TrialFlex porous flexible resin bound finish.

Finish 8- Concrete

- Place Root-Tex 10 separation Geotextile over the filled ProtectaWeb
- Cast the concrete slab over the Geotextile



1. Wrekin Products Ltd. is continually seeking to improve our products and therefore reserves the right to alter product specifications without prior notice.
2. It is the responsibility of all users to satisfy themselves that the above data is current.
3. Wrekin cannot be held responsible for the performance of these products as conditions of use are beyond our control.