



**Rigates, Climping Street,
Littlehampton**

**Arboricultural Implications Assessment and
Method Statement**

February 2026



Client	Savills
Job name	Rigates, Climping Street, Littlehampton
Report title	Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement
File reference	25-2053-Report

	Name	Position	Date
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Report Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Site Description.....	1
1.2	Proposed Works	1
1.3	Aims of Study	1
2	Methodology	2
3	Assessment	3
3.1	Tree Character Groups.....	3
4	Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA).....	4
4.1	Methodology	4
4.2	Assessment	4
5	Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).....	6
5.1	Methodology	6
5.2	Demolition within the RPA of Retained Trees	6
5.3	Construction within the RPA of Retained Trees.....	6
5.4	Services.....	7
5.5	Tree Protection.....	7
5.6	Site Monitoring and Supervision	7
6	Conclusion.....	9
7	Appendices.....	10

1 Introduction

1.1 Site Description

Rigates, Climping Street, Littlehampton (the "site") comprises a single dwelling set within a large garden. The site is situated approximately one and a half miles west of the centre of Littlehampton. The site is bound to the north and south by residential dwellings, to the east by agricultural land and to the west by Climping Street.

1.2 Proposed Works

The division of the existing dwelling into two dwellings, the construction of two new garages and installation of a new driveway are proposed. Works that are likely to affect retained trees include the installation of screw-piles and the construction of hard surfaces.

1.3 Aims of Study

To inform a planning application, Canopy Consultancy has been commissioned by Savills to undertake a tree survey of the site, in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".

The aim of this report is to present the results of the survey, including a Tree Survey Schedule (TSS), an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA), and an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has also been produced and accompanies this report as a separate drawing.

This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey report. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist, the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

2 Methodology

The trees were inspected from ground level by consultant arboriculturist Oliver Halladay on the 22nd of December 2025. Measurements were taken in accordance with the recommendations set out in the BS 5837:2012. Canopy spreads were measured and plotted to the four compass points. Where direct access was not possible measurements have been estimated. The surveyed trees are colour coded on the accompanying tree survey drawing according to their relevant BS category.

The tree data collected is used to enable the current canopy spread of the surveyed trees and the Root Protection Area (RPA) to be plotted on the accompanying TPP. The RPA is defined by the formula in paragraph 4.6 from the BS 5837:2012 and may be refined by taking into account current on-site constraints to root activity such as buildings, earthworks and hard paving. This forms part of the design process for the proposed development.

3 Assessment

3.1 Tree Character Groups

The detailed results of the tree survey are provided in the TSS, in Appendix 1. In summary, the trees on the site are in a reasonable condition and vary in terms of amenity value provided to the wider landscape. The trees can be divided into three distinct character groups as follows:

1. The first character group includes the large, mature trees found growing on the site. In the main, the trees in this character group are in a good condition and provide significant amenity to the wider area.
2. The second character group includes the medium sized, middle-aged trees found growing across the site. The majority of the trees in this character group are in a reasonable condition and bring a sense of maturity to the site.
3. The third character group includes the smaller, young trees found growing across the site. The trees in this character group are in a good condition but due to their size are of limited amenity value to the local area.

4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1 Methodology

The AIA uses the information obtained in the tree survey to identify areas where the proposed construction may be at odds with accepted standards, in terms of a tree's requirements for space in which to maintain existing roots and shoots, and space for future growth.

The quality and relative importance of each tree is illustrated as a coloured polygon. The colour used relates to the BS categories as follows: A - green, B - blue, C - grey and U - red (see accompanying drawing reference 25-2053-TPP). In general, the design process will try to retain A and B category trees. Proposed construction will therefore normally be excluded from the RPA of A and B category trees. Red trees are discounted as they are recommended for removal.

Details of the trees surveyed are given in the TSS (Appendix 1). The juxtaposition of the proposed development in relation to existing tree locations are shown on the accompanying TPP drawing, reference 25-2053-TPP.

The AIA considers existing site conditions and the effect that they may have on the development of the surveyed trees' root systems. Hard structures such as building and paved roads and paths can influence the root activity of trees by reducing the availability of both moisture and nutrients.

4.2 Assessment

Refer to the accompanying TPP, drawing, reference 25-2053-TPP, for the relationship between the proposed development and the trees on and adjacent to the site.

- The following tree will be removed for arboricultural reasons:

T38

- The part of the following hedge will be removed to enable the proposed development:

H2 to enable the construction of a new driveway.

- The following trees will be pruned prior to the construction of the proposed development:

T24 crown lift to clear 4 metres over garage footprint.

T25 crown lift to clear 4 metres over garage footprint.

T26 crown lift to clear 4 metres over garage footprint.

T27 crown lift to clear 4 metres over garage footprint.

T35 crown lift to clear 4 metres over new driveway footprint.

T37 crown lift to clear 4 metres over new driveway footprint.

G7 crown lift to clear 4 metres over new driveway footprint.

- There will be no demolition within the RPA of a retained tree.
- The following trees will be affected by the construction of a garage within the RPA:

T24, T25, T26 and T27

The proposed garage will be built on a screw pile foundation with an in situ cast concrete slab floor. A void of a minimum of 75mm beneath the building will be maintained to allow for continuous gaseous exchange. The piles will be installed in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 5.3 below.

- The following trees will be affected by the installation of a new hard surface within the RPA:

T24, T27, T35, T36, T37 and G7

The new hard surface will be installed in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 5.3 below.

- The total incursion of new hard surfaces, including the cast slab of the proposed garage, does not exceed 20% for each affected tree.

5 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

5.1 Methodology

The AMS provides the means by which retained trees and hedges can be protected throughout the development.

The movement of demolition and construction machinery in close proximity to trees may cause compaction of the soil which affects the tree's ability to absorb moisture and nutrients. The RPAs of retained trees and hedges will be protected by a tree protection barrier as described in paragraph 5.5 below and shown on the accompanying TPP, drawing number 25-2053-TPP.

5.2 Demolition within the RPA of Retained Trees

There will be no demolition within the RPA of a retained tree.

5.3 Construction within the RPA of Retained Trees

Prior to construction commencing, the retained trees will be protected in accordance with the accompanying TPP, drawing number 25-2053-TPP.

Pile Installation:

Each pile location is to be probed prior to the installation of the pile. A 600mm deep hole will be excavated using hand tools only. If any roots with a diameter of 25mm or more are uncovered, the location of the pile is to be shifted so as to avoid the root. The concrete slab floor of the proposed garage will then be cast above the existing ground level.

Construction of Hard Surfaces

Construction of the new driveway that is within the RPA of retained trees will utilise a cellular confinement system such as Cell Web in order to minimise the excavations required. The new hard surface will be constructed on top of the existing ground level, and no excavations will take place to level the ground. Guidance on the form of construction necessary to avoid root damage and loss is provided in the form of an extract of the Cell Web Product brochure for their cellular confinement system at Appendix 2. The installation of the hard surface should proceed in the following order:

- Lay geotextile membrane over the soil and pin into place
- Lay cellular confinement system (such as Cell Web) as specified by engineer and pin into place.

- Fill the cellular confinement system with a 'no fines' aggregate to engineer's specification. Work must be carried out progressively so that any machinery used only moves on the laid surface.
- Install timber edging (if required) as specified by engineer
- Lay geotextile membrane over filled cellular confinement system.
- Lay wearing course as specified by landscape architect

Where the proposed new hard surface is to be installed on the existing soft landscape, allowances will be made for the increase in level which can be graded out across the existing hard surface that the new driveway is to tie into by increasing the level of the existing.

No materials or spoil is to be stored within the RPA of a retained tree.

In order to avoid damage to the retained trees the tree surgery and felling work identified in the accompanying tree survey schedule and Section 4.2 above will be carried out prior to the occupation of the site by the building contractor. The work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010.

5.4 Services

There will be no new underground services within the RPA of a retained tree.

5.5 Tree Protection

All trees that are to be retained on the site will be protected by the use of a tree protection barrier erected in the location shown on the accompanying TPP, drawing number 25-2053-TPP. The fence will consist of "Heras" type panels or similar braced at appropriate intervals and secured to keep in place. The tree protection barrier will be erected prior to the occupation of the site by the building contractor and will only be removed once the construction phase is complete.

Where specified on the accompanying TPP drawing, reference 25-2053-TPP, the ground between the boundary and the new garage will be protected by geotextile fabric and side butting scaffold boards or thick plywood fit for purpose, on a compressible layer (e.g. 100mm layer of woodchip over a geotextile membrane). A single thickness of boarding will provide sufficient protection for pedestrian load. The ground protection will be left in place until the building works are complete.

5.6 Site Monitoring and Supervision

The process of reporting to the client and LPA/Tree Officer will be by emailing the checklist form at Appendix 3. After the pre-commencement meeting with the site manager, site monitoring is

to be whenever supervision of specialist construction activities is required. It will involve a site visit by the arboriculturist to ensure that the appropriate tree protection measures, as detailed in the approved drawings and method statements, are continually adhered to. The completed checklist, along with any photographs taken, will be sent to the LPA within 5 working days of the site visit.

6 Conclusion

Canopy Consultancy was commissioned by Savills to carry out a tree survey at the site. The results of the survey indicate that the trees within the survey area provide significant amenity to the local area.

Part of one hedge will be removed to enable the proposed development. One further tree will be removed for arboricultural reasons.

Through the specified tree protection measures and construction methodologies, it will be possible to minimise the impact of the proposed development on the retained trees.

Overall, there are no known overriding arboricultural constraints which would prevent the proposed development from going ahead, subject to the protection measures and construction methodologies specified within this report being correctly implemented.

7 Appendices

<i>Savills</i>	<i>Rigates, Climping Street, Littlehampton</i>
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Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Project:	Rigates, Climping Street, Littlehampton							BS 5837 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- recommendations	Surveyed by		OH					
Ref:	25-2053-TSS								Weather		Clear					
Date:	22.12.25								Tagged		No					
Client:	Savills															
				Canopy Spread												
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category	
T1	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	17	860	8	5	6	7	1	5	M	Good	Fair - Stem divides above 1.5m. Included bark present in fork. Minor bark inclusions at crown break union.	None	40+	A2	
T2	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	17	1100	12	6	2	7	1	6	M	Fair - Low vitality. Slightly spindly upper crown. Crown asymmetry due to historic removal of tree/trees to South.	Fair - Stem divides above 1.5m. Included bark present in fork. Minor bark inclusions at crown break union.	None	20-40	B2	
T3	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9	300	2	2	3	3	1	4	MA	Fair - Poor shape & form. Off site.	Fair	None	40+	C1	
T4	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	13	610	5	5	5	4	2	5.5	MA	Fair - Poor shape & form. Suppressed. Off site. Two separate stems fused by scaffold branch. Western stem topped at 2.5m with regrowth.	Fair	None	40+	C1	
T5	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	7	300	5	2	2	3	1	2.5	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2	
T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	9	370	3	2	3	3	1	4	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	C1	
T7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	9	380	1	4	3	1	1	3	MA	Good	Good - Cavity on stem.	None	40+	C1	
T8	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10	475	3	4	4	3	3	4	MA	Good	Fair - 2 stems historically removed.	None	40+	C1	

Project:	Rigates, Climping Street, Littlehampton							BS 5837 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- recommendations	Surveyed by		OH				
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Client:	Savills														
				Canopy Spread											
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
T9	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3	250	0.5	1	1	1	1	3	MA	Fair - Monolith.	Fair	None	10-20	C1
T10	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3	450	0.5	1	1	1	1	3	MA	Fair - Monolith.	Fair	None	10-20	C1
T11	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	6	200	2	3	2	2	1	3	Y	Fair - Bacterial bark dysfunction	Good	None	20-40	C1
T12	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13	652	5	4	6	5	2	3	MA	Good	Fair - Stem divides below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork.	None	40+	B2
T13	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12	450	2	3	1	1	1	3	MA	Fair - Low vitality. Suppressed. Low bud/leaf density.	Fair - Stem divides above 1.5m.	None	20-40	C1
T14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13	450	3	5	4	2	1	4	MA	Fair - Poor shape & form. Low vitality.	Fair	None	20-40	C1
T15	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	11	550	5	5	2	5	3	3	MA	Good	Good - Multiple stems above 1.5m.	None	40+	B2
T16	Araucaria araucana (Monkey Puzzle)	11	400	4	4	4	4	1	1.5	MA	Good - Rope girdling stem.	Good	None	40+	B1
T17	Catalpa bignonioides (Indian Bean Tree)	8	650	6	6	4	5	1	2	M	Good - Previously reduced.	Good	None	40+	B1
T18	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	8	461	3	3	3	3	2	0	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T19	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	8	360	3	3	3	3	1	0	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
T20	Pittosporum sp. (Cheesewood)	5	180	1.5	2	2	2	2	0	MA	Good	Good	None	20-40	C1
T21	Paulownia tomentosa (Foxglove tree)	9	300	4	3	4	4	1	2	MA	Good	Good	None	20-40	B2
T22	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	3	200	0.5	1	2	2	1	1.5	MA	Fair	Poor - Decay present on stem. Decay at base.	None	<10	U
T23	Malus (Apple)	3.5	90	1.5	1	1	1	1	0.5	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T24	Quercus rubra (Red Oak)	12	770	8	9	8	4	1	2.5	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	A2
T25	Quercus rubra (Red Oak)	9	520	7	2	3	6	1	3	MA	Fair - Poor shape & form. Suppressed.	Fair - Stem divides above 1.5m. Included bark present in fork.	None	20-40	C1
T26	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	9	450	3.5	4	4	4	1	0	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T27	Cedrus deodora (Deodar)	13	690	6	8	7	7	1	2	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	A2
T28	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	7	450	3.5	4	4	4	1	0	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T29	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	9	550	4	5	4	5	1	2	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T30	Chamaecyparis pisifera (Sawara Cypress)	7	350	2	2	2	2	1	0	MA	Fair - Low vitality.	Good	None	20-40	C1
T31	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9	350	6	4	3	1	1	2	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T32	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	9	400	7	1	4	2	1	2	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T33	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	8	300	4	4	2	3	1	3	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2

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T34	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	9	350	4	4	2	3	1	2	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T35	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	7	300	4	4	5	4	1	2.5	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T36	Cordyline australis (cabbage tree)	5	200	1	1	1	1	1	3	MA	Good	Good	None	10-20	C1
T37	Cedrus libani atlantica 'Glauca' (Atlantic Cedar)	9	460	7	6	4	5	1	0.5	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	B1
T38	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7	750	7	6	7	6	1	0.5	MA	Fair - Major deadwood in crown.	Poor - Decay present on stem. Fungal brackets visible on stem. Cavity on stem. Included bark present in fork. Decayed included union at 1.8m. Ganoderma at base east.	Remove	0-10	U
G1	Prunus domestica (Damson), Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel), Prunus lusitanica (Portuguese Laurel)	5	100	1	1	1	1	1	0	MA	Good - Garden group.	Good	None	40+	C1
G2	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar), Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	7	300	2	2	2	2	1	0	MA	Fair - Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Garden group. Dead/dying specimens within group.	Fair	None	20-40	C1

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Date:	22.12.25										Tagged	No			
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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
G3	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder), Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Populus serotina (Hybrid Black Poplar), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Taxus baccata (Yew), Prunus lusitanica (Portuguese Laurel), Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress), Laurus nobilis (Bay), Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress), Prunus sp. (Cherry species), Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut), Acer campestre (Field Maple)	15	400	4	4	4	4	1	4	MA	Fair - Garden group. Widely spaced plantation/ Woodland pasture..	Fair	None	40+	B3

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
G4	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel), Prunus sp. (Cherry species), Prunus lusitanica (Portuguese Laurel), Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine), Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut), Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple), Malus (Apple), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress), X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	10	400	4	4	4	4	1	2	MA	Fair - Garden group.	Fair	None	40+	B2

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
G5	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum), Prunus lusitanica (Portuguese Laurel), Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel), Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut), Paulownia tomentosa (Foxglove tree)	5	150	1.5	2	2	2	1	0	MA	Good - Garden group.	Good	None	40+	B3
G6	Griselinia littoralis (NZ broadleaf), Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel), Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Malus (Apple)	3	100	1	1	1	1	1	0	MA	Good - Garden group.	Good	None	20-40	C1
G7	Griselinia littoralis (NZ broadleaf), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	8	350	4	4	4	4	1	0	M	Good	Good	None	40+	B1
H1	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	3.5	100	1.5	2	2	2	1	0	MA	Good - Garden hedge.	Good	None	20-40	C1
H2	Fagus sylvatica (Beech), Griselinia littoralis (NZ broadleaf)	2.5	150	1	1	1	1	1	0	MA	Good - Boundary hedge.	Good	None	40+	C1

Appendix 2: Extract from the Cell Web product brochure

CellWeb

Tree Root Protection System



CellWeb Tree Root Protection System provides a flexible and permeable solution for protecting tree roots while creating a strong stable surface for traffic.



With increased urbanisation and more redevelopments of existing properties, the need to be mindful of the impact on the surrounding environment is more important than ever.

The demand for building site access, driveways and parking around existing trees can have a potentially fatal impact on the tree if carried out incorrectly. Tree preservation orders (TPO's) ensure that trees are not wilfully damaged. However the need for vehicle access over and around tree roots can still cause the following problems:

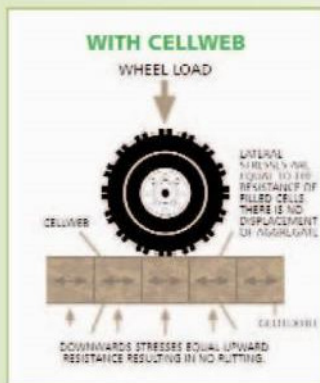
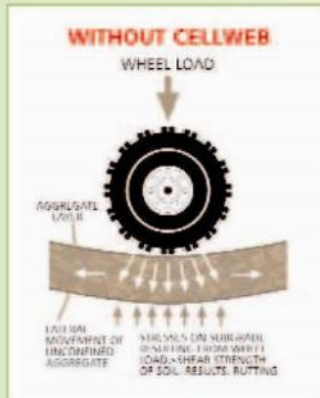


Problems:

- Compaction of subsoils (especially by construction traffic) causing oxygen and nutrient depletion
- Creating an impermeable surface that prevents water reaching the roots
- Changes in ground level and water table
- Damage caused during excavation
- Contamination of the subsoil

By using CellWeb Tree Root Protection System you can avoid these problems and ensure the tree's long-term future. BS 5837:1991 (revised 2005) and APN 1 provide information for the protection of trees during the construction process, and CellWeb is a well-established solution that conforms to these guidelines.

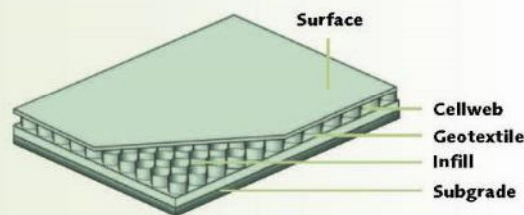
Product features



CellWeb's patented design with its unique cellular structure and perforated cell walls reduces the vertical load pressure on tree roots and prevents damage. With clean granular materials as infill, air and moisture can reach the roots to encourage healthy growth.

With no-dig solutions being the preferred option of most Arboricultural Consultants and Tree Officers, CellWeb is ideal as only the surface vegetation need be removed. As well as avoiding disruption to the roots this reduces installation time and saves money.

What's more CellWeb also cuts down the depth required for the sub base – in most cases by 50% for further cost savings. CellWeb also significantly reduces surface rutting, increasing the long-term performance of the finished surface.



Using CellWeb for tree root protection gives you these benefits:

- Reduced depth of excavation required
- Preventing the compaction of subsoils
- Preventing oxygen and nutrient depletion
- Environmentally sound
- Quick, easy and cost-effective installation
- Free technical support available

CellWeb gives you the cost-effectiveness you need at the same time as helping to preserve trees.

Geosynthetics Ltd is a leading dis

Please call
01455 617 139
or email sales@geosyn.co.uk
for further information.

Wide
product
range

Large
stock
holding

Next day
delivery



Access road for the National Lake District Parks Authority.

Site before construction pictured above.



CellWeb during installation.



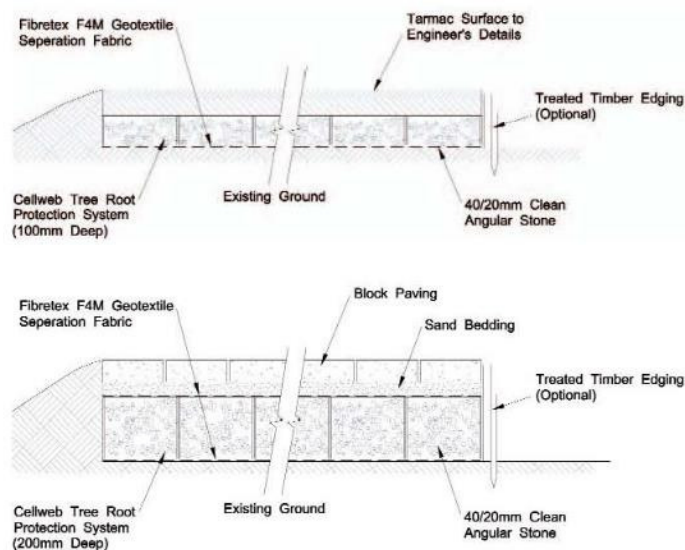
Final surfacing.

Final surfacing

The CellWeb Tree Root Protection is totally confined within the clean stone sub base, therefore you can choose whichever surface materials are most appropriate for your installation. Some materials are more suitable than others and serious consideration should be given to the porosity of the surface for continued healthy growth of the tree. An ideal surfacing are DuoBlocks: a grass reinforcement and gravel retention system. Geosynthetics can supply these systems for a visually attractive surface that also has the advantage of being fully porous.

Loose or bonded gravels can be used as an alternative hard landscaping and CellWeb can also be used with block paviors whose porous joints will permit moisture and air transfer to the roots. Where planning allows, porous asphalt is yet another possible surfacing treatment.

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Appendix 3: Programme of Site Monitoring

Rigates, Climping Street, Littlehampton Site Monitoring Form

To be completed by the named arboriculturist and emailed to the client and tree officer at the completion of each operation.

Arboriculturist.....

Client.....

Project Manager.....

Tree Officer.....

(The above to be filled in with names and contact numbers)

OPERATION	TIMING	DATE	COMMENTS
Pre-commencement meeting or contact with project/site manager.	Before any works or pre-works on site, including storage of materials		
Site visit to check tree protection barrier is as specified and in the correct location	Prior construction begins on site		
Spot check of 'no dig' construction of new areas of hard surface within the RPA	During ground works		
Supervision of probing of pile location	During ground works		
Completion of development	Once all construction activity has been completed		