

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
The Granary Studio
Crewe Lane
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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

& Method Statement:

Seahaven
Seafield Road
East Preston
West Sussex
BN16 1NA

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Mr David Guise
c/o Fuller Associates
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REPORT PREPARED BY

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Ref: jwmb/rpt1/seahaven/AIAAMS

Date: 8th August 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 a 5 bedroom 2 storey dwelling with a garage and 2 parking spaces on a vacant plot at Seahaven, Seafield Road, East Preston, BN16 1NA. This statement is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of construction without harm to the retained tree resource on and 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 David Guise to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report to accompany a planning application for a proposed development at Seahaven, Seafield Road, East Preston, BN16 1NA 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. The new layout is for a minor footprint modification to that approved in September 2016 (planning reference EP/105/16/PL) in the south west corner of the proposed dwelling and one that makes no change, being outside its root protection area (RPA), to the only significant surveyed tree-a mature holm oak (T13) that stands north of the proposed dwelling in an adjoining property.
- 1.3.2 Low quality trees 3-6, 10, 11, 14, 15 & 16 will be removed to allow or facilitate development. Minor cutting back of the inner face of the H2 boundary screen will also be required to deliver a sustainable separation off the proposed driveway. The loss of these trees is a low and acceptable impact and is consistent with the approved removals in the 2016 application reference EP/105/16/PL.
- 1.3.3 Some soft ground within the root protection area (RPA) of tree 13 will be converted to hard standing (driveway) at the end of development. Finished surfaces will be constructed to a root friendly 'No Dig' specification with a porous surface to allow water infiltration to those areas of the RPA of tree 13. If levels need to be made up this can be achieved using 4-20mm 'no fines' clean angular stone: full details can be agreed via the discharge of an appropriate condition.

-
- 1.3.4 Soft ground between the proposed footprint and the northern boundary fence within the RPA of tree 13 will be protected through the course of development by ground protection. See section 2.2.1 for further guidance and the plan at Appendix A, which shows the area of soft ground for which protection is required (hatched red).
- 1.3.5 The northern boundary fence is to be replaced. Care should be taken to ensure that existing footings are reused within the RPA of tree 13 whilst working off ground protection to ensure the retention of roots of this tree that are likely to be present in this area.
- 1.3.6 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 specifications 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:

- tree works required to allow or facilitate development
- laying of service runs as required
- erection of tree protection barrier (TPB) on advised line(s) and laying of ground protection as indicated
- main construction including driveway to 'No Dig' specification: minimum areas shown at Appendix A
- removal of TPB & ground protection
- soft landscaping if envisaged

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 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 David Fuller. Fuller Associates. 01703 774754. 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 Areas within RPAs potentially requiring ground protection (if new driveway/parking area is installed first) are shown in Appendix A i.e. ground within the RPAs of tree H2, 7, 8 & 13. Ground protection should be fit for purpose as per guidance in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3.3. The preferred specification is provided by products such as dura base (<http://www.terrafirma.gb.com>) or livetrakway (<http://www.livetrakway.com>), which are widely available and approved by many local authorities. Alternatively treatments provided by InfraGreen Solutions are available: see www.infragreen-solutions.com.

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 play 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 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 (n/a)

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-as per the previous consent reference EP/105/16/PL.
- 3.7.2 Minimum areas of driveway/hard standing within the RPA of trees H2, 7-9 & 13 should be constructed to a 'No Dig' specification-see Appendix E for additional detail. Surfaces should be porous to allow water infiltration & gaseous exchange. Various products are available with warranty & guarantees: contact providers for full details. If 'No Dig' surfaces are laid at the end of the build then ground protection will be required through the course of the build.

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

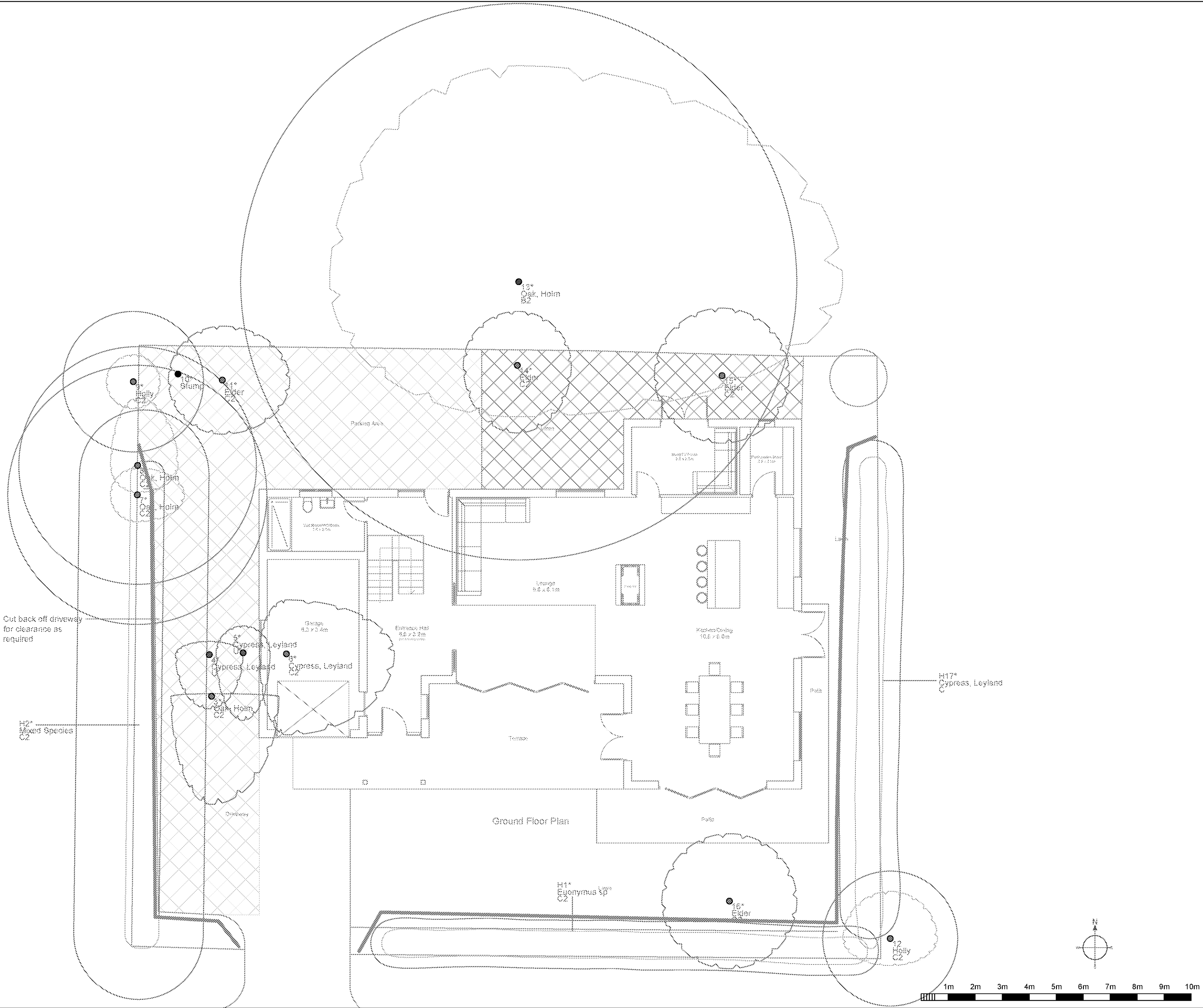
- 4.1.1 The table below summarises the main areas where trees could become damaged by the proposed development and the methods that need to be adopted in order to prevent such damage:

<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	H1-8 & H17
Works within RPAs of retained trees	Ground protection	Section 2.2.1	13
New hard standing within RPA	New driveway installed to specialist 'No Dig' construction specification	Section 3.7.2 & Appendix E	H2, 7-9 & 13

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.



Arbortrack Systems Ltd

The Granary Studio, Crewe Lane, Kenilworth, CV8 2LA

Site: Seahaven

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan

1:100 @ A2

Appendix: A

Aug 2019

Key:

- Category A
 - Category B
 - Category C
 - Category U
 - Tree Proposed for Removal
 - Ground Protection
 - Tree Protection Fencing
 - No Dig Construction or Ground Protection and No Dig Thereafter (minimum area required)
- Category
- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Species
- Category
- Root Protection Area

Do not scale from this drawing. Please check all dimensions on site and notify us of any discrepancies.
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NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

Site: Seahaven

Date: 3rd July 2019

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/seahaven/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										
H1	Euonymus sp	2	.5	.5	.5	.5	0	75 #	0.9	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Well managed hedge; not laurel as previous survey suggested
H2	Mixed Species	3	.5	.5	.75	.5	0	200 #	2.4	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Holm oak & euonymus; not holly as per previous survey; some bay present
3	Oak, Holm	6	0	4	2.5	1.5	0	210	2.5	Semi-mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	
4	Cypress, Leyland	7	.5	2	1.25	1.25	1	236	2.8	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	U		<10	Topped Ivy clad Only top 15% alive; mostly the Monterey parent in this cv
5	Cypress, Leyland	7	1	2.5	1	1	1	291	3.5	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	U		<10	Ivy smothered Topped Only top 25% alive; mostly the Monterey parent in this cv
6	Cypress, Leyland	7.5	2	3	4	1	1	367 #	4.4	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	C	2	10+	Ivy smothered Topped Mostly the Monterey parent in this cv
7	Oak, Holm	3	1	1	1.75	1	0.5	398	4.8	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Topped screen contiguous with H2

Site: Seahaven

Date: 3rd July 2019

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

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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										
8	Oak, Holm	3	2.5	1	1.5	1	0.5	370	4.4	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Topped screen contiguous with H2
9	Holly	2.5	1	1	1	1	0.5	220	2.6	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
10	Stump								0.0							Small old stump-irrelevant
11	Elder	3	2	2	2.5	2	0	73 #	0.9	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	
12	Holly	7.5	1.75	1	1.75	1.75	1.5	211	2.5	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Base smothered in bramble
13	Oak, Holm	13	8	5	12	7	3.5	860	10.3	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	>40	TPOd Unprofessionally lopped Southern crown heavily cut back & overhangs boundary by 2.5m; grass clippings etc piled near base
14	Elder	3	2	2.5	2	2	0	98	1.2	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	

Site: Seahaven

Date: 3rd July 2019

Appendix B

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

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Ref: jwmb/rpt1/seahaven/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										
15	Elder	4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	220 #	2.6	Early Mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	5.5-6m from eastern boundary
16	Elder	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	104 #	1.2	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	2.5m ivy ball smothering a stump 2.5m to E
H17	Cypress, Leyland	2.5	.5	1.5	.5	.5	0	90 #	1.1	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	No view of base Offsite managed hedge

Site: Seahaven

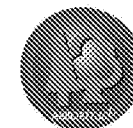
Date: 3rd July 2019

Appendix B Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/seahaven/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
H2	Mixed Species	3	200	.5	.5	.75	.5	C	2	Cut back to provide adequate separation off new driveway	Holm oak & euonymus; not holly as per previous survey; some bay present To permit development
3	Oak, Holm	6	210	0	4	2.5	1.5	C	2	Remove	To permit development
4	Cypress, Leyland	7	236	.5	2	1.25	1.25	U		Remove	Topped Ivy clad Only top 15% alive; mostly the Monterey parent in this cv To permit development
5	Cypress, Leyland	7	291	1	2.5	1	1	U		Remove	Ivy smothered Topped Only top 25% alive; mostly the Monterey parent in this cv To permit development
6	Cypress, Leyland	7.5	367	2	3	4	1	C	2	Remove	Ivy smothered Topped Mostly the Monterey parent in this cv To permit development

Site: Seahaven

Date: 3rd July 2019

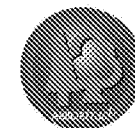
Appendix B

Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/seahaven/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
10	Stump									Remove	Small old stump-irrelevant To permit development
11	Elder	3	73	2	2	2.5	2	C	2	Remove	To permit development
13	Oak, Holm	13	860	8	5	12	7	B	2	Cut back overhanging crown by 1m to deliver improved clearance	TPOd Unprofessionally lopped Southern crown heavily cut back & overhangs boundary by 2.5m; grass clippings etc piled To facilitate development
14	Elder	3	98	2	2.5	2	2	C	2	Remove	To permit development
15	Elder	4	220	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	C	2	Remove	5.5-6m from eastern boundary To permit development

Site: Seahaven

Date: 3rd July 2019

Appendix B

Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt1/seahaven/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
16	Elder	3	104	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	C	2	Remove	2.5m ivy ball smothering a stump 2.5m to E To permit development

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

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

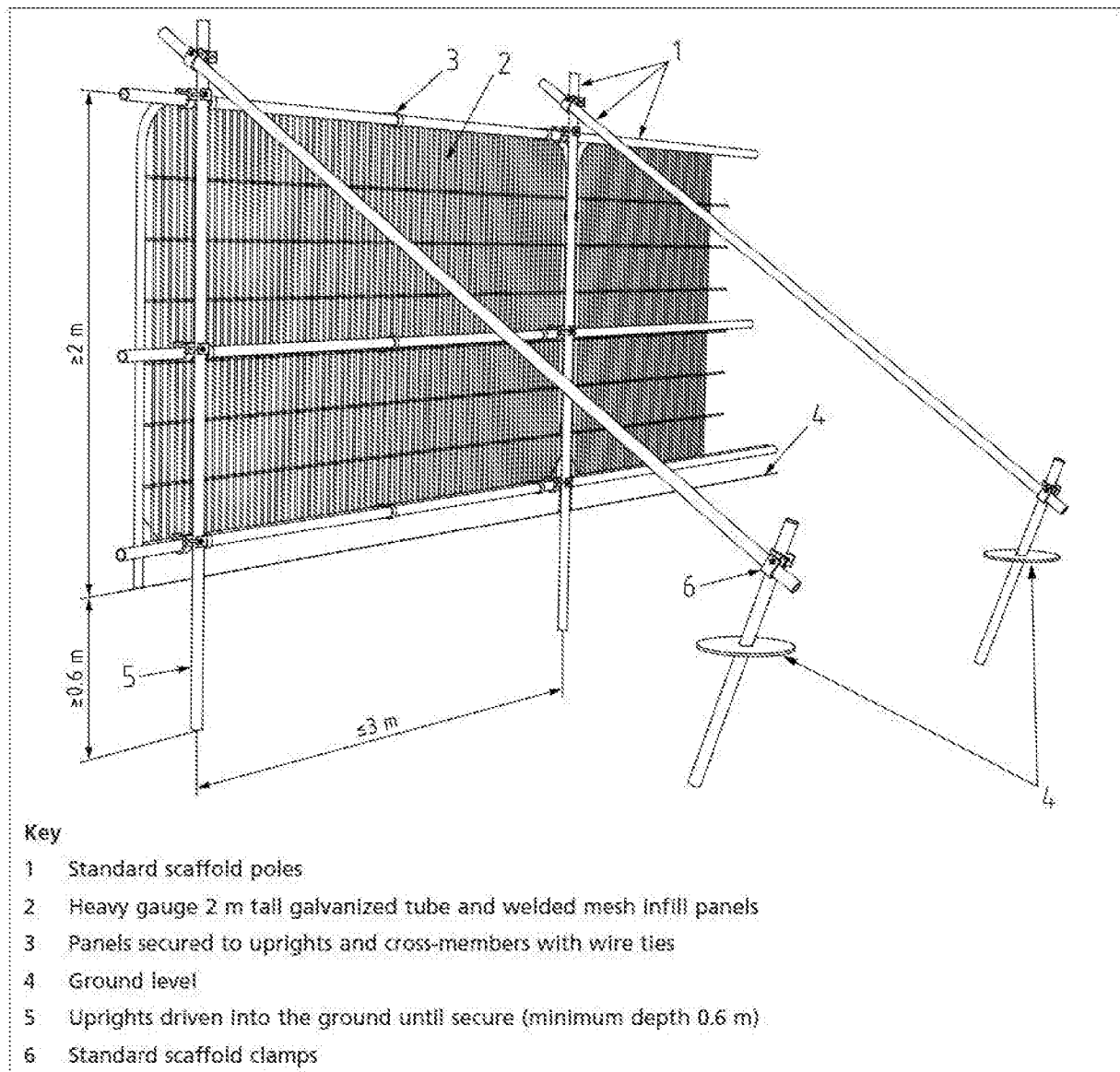
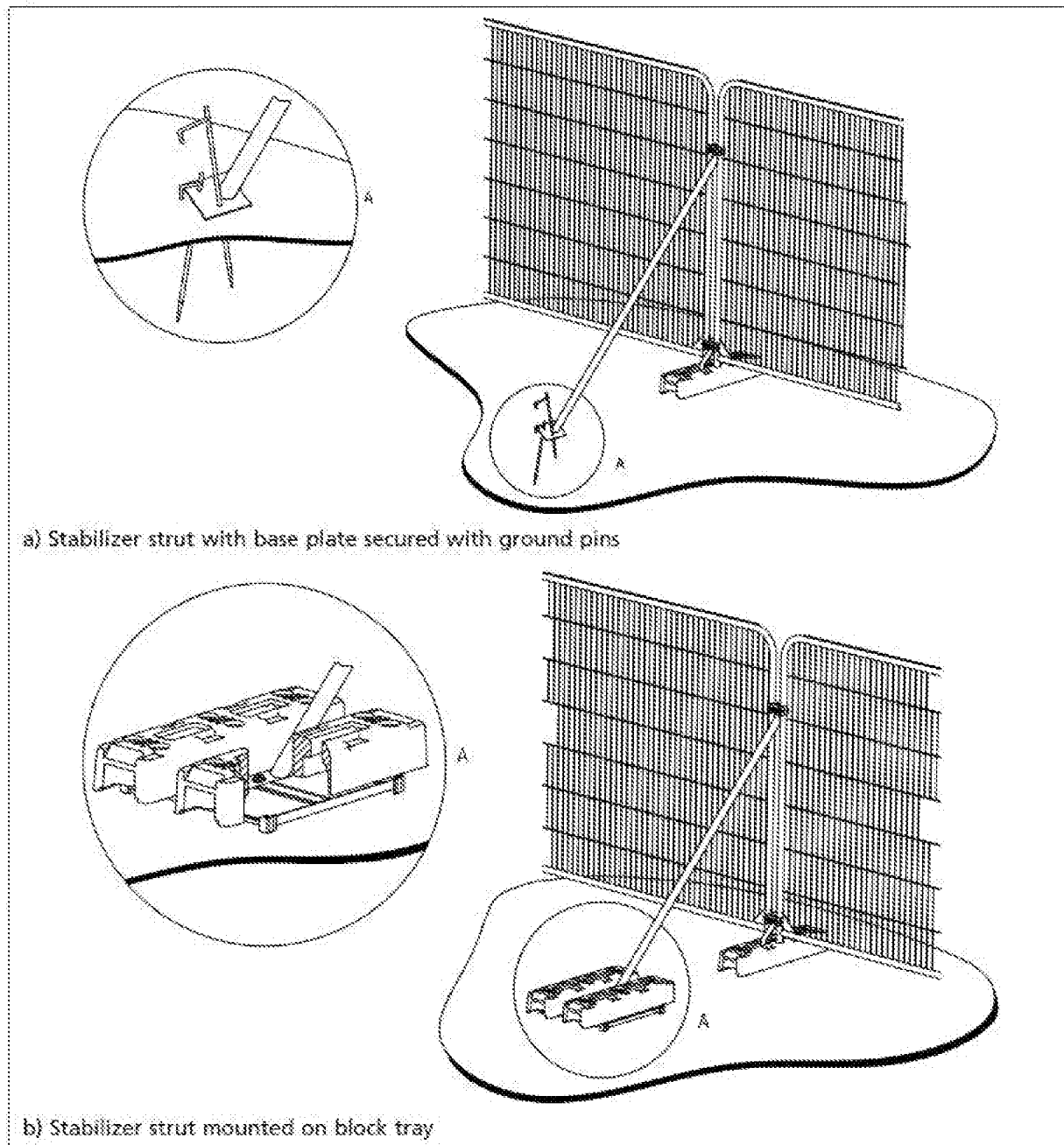


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



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’ (or equivalent) 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) including Wrekin Products, Geosynthetics or Core LP.

[REDACTED]

From: David Fuller [REDACTED]
Sent: 12 August 2019 09:55
To: Zac Denton <Zac.Denton@arun.gov.uk>
Cc: James Bell [REDACTED]
Subject: Fwd: Seahaven - Tree Report

Morning Zac,

Please find attached the latest arboricultural report for the proposed dwelling if you could please add to the application paperwork for consideration.

Kind regards

David

Begin forwarded message:

From: "James Bell" [REDACTED]
Subject: Seahaven Tree Report
Date: 9 August 2019 at 14:01:12 BST
To: "David Fuller" [REDACTED]
Cc: "QUENTIN NICHOLLS" [REDACTED]

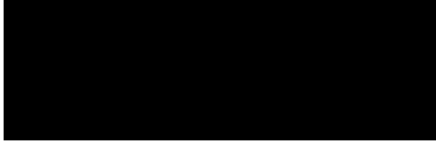
Dear David

Please find attached.

Yours

James

James Bell - MSc (Env) Arbor A Tech Cert PTI
Arbortrack Systems Ltd
The Granary Studio, Crewe Lane, Kenilworth, CV8 2LA



Licence number 868

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