

Arboricultural Impacts	
Impacts	Nos. of trees
Trees to be removed	1
Groups / hedges to be removed (partial removal of groups)	6 (6)
Trees with proposed incursions into RPA	2
Groups / hedges with proposed incursions into RPA	1
Trees that will require pruning	1
Groups / hedges that will require pruning	1
Trees to be transplanted	0
Groups / hedges to be transplanted	0

No.	Species	Proposed structure	Incursion
G01	A Group	Garage	RPA & crown
T03	Norway Maple	Garage	RPA & crown
T04	Mortuary Pine	Garage	RPA

Arboricultural Impacts - RPAs (Area)				
No.	Species	RPA	Incursion	Incursion
			(m <sup>2</sup> )	(%)
G01	A Group	65.3	0.8	1.4
T03	Norway Maple	40.7	3.3	8.1
T04	Mortuary Pine	289.5	0.9	0.3

Tree Work Schedule			
No.	Species	Works	Category
G01	A Group	Prune crown lift locally to 3.5m to active 2m to the proposed garage	C12
T02	Cherry	Fell tree to ground level grind out stump	U
T03	Norway Maple	Prune crown lift locally to 3.5m to active 2m to the proposed garage	B12

No. of individual trees to be removed				
U	A	B	C	D
0	0	0	0	0

No. of groups / hedges to be removed				
U	A	B	C	D
0	0	0	0	0

**Arboricultural Method Statement**

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3968:2010 Tree work - Recommendations. All arboriculture is to be undertaken on the site to be left as follows. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

**Foundations within RPAs**

The use of traditional strip foundations can result in excessive root loss and as such should be avoided. Designs for foundations that would minimize the adverse impact upon trees should include particular attention to the existing levels, proposed finished levels and cross sectional details. Site specific and specialist advice should be sought from the project engineers and arboriculturist.

Root damage can be minimised by using:

- Piles with site investigation used to determine their optimal location without avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air not displacement, to a minimum depth of 600mm;
- Beams, laid at or above ground level, and underlaid as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation.

Where a slab for minor structures (e.g. shed bases) is to be formed within the RPA, it should bear on the existing ground level and should not exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing unroofed ground.

Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used, as this reduces the possibility of striking major tree roots, and reduces the size of the rig required to sink the piles. If a piling mat is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground loading. Use of the smallest practical piling rig is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation pruning. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of unroofed concrete, e.g. sheared bored piles or screw piles.

**Utility apparatus**

Underground utility apparatus

Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage serves any roots present and can change the local hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care should be taken in the route and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus should be routed outside of RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts, all inspection chambers should be sited outside of the RPAs.

Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed route should be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases trenchless insertion methods should be used with entry and retrieval jobs being located outside of the RPAs. If this option is not feasible and propping roots can be retained, and protected excavations should be undertaken using hand held tools (air-spade, forks, shovels) or a combination of trenchless and manual excavation (open trench).

Any design and installation should be undertaken in accordance with the National Joint Utilities Guidelines (NJUG).

Above-ground utility apparatus

Above-ground apparatus including CCTV cameras and lighting should be sited to avoid the need for detrimental tree pruning, as such the current and future crown side of the tree should be assessed. Tree branches can be pruned back with care to provide space, though it is not appropriate for negative and significant tree work to have initial design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS3968:2010.

This information is compiled with British Standard BS3968:2010 Tree work - Recommendations. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the RPA.

**Utility apparatus**

Underground utility apparatus

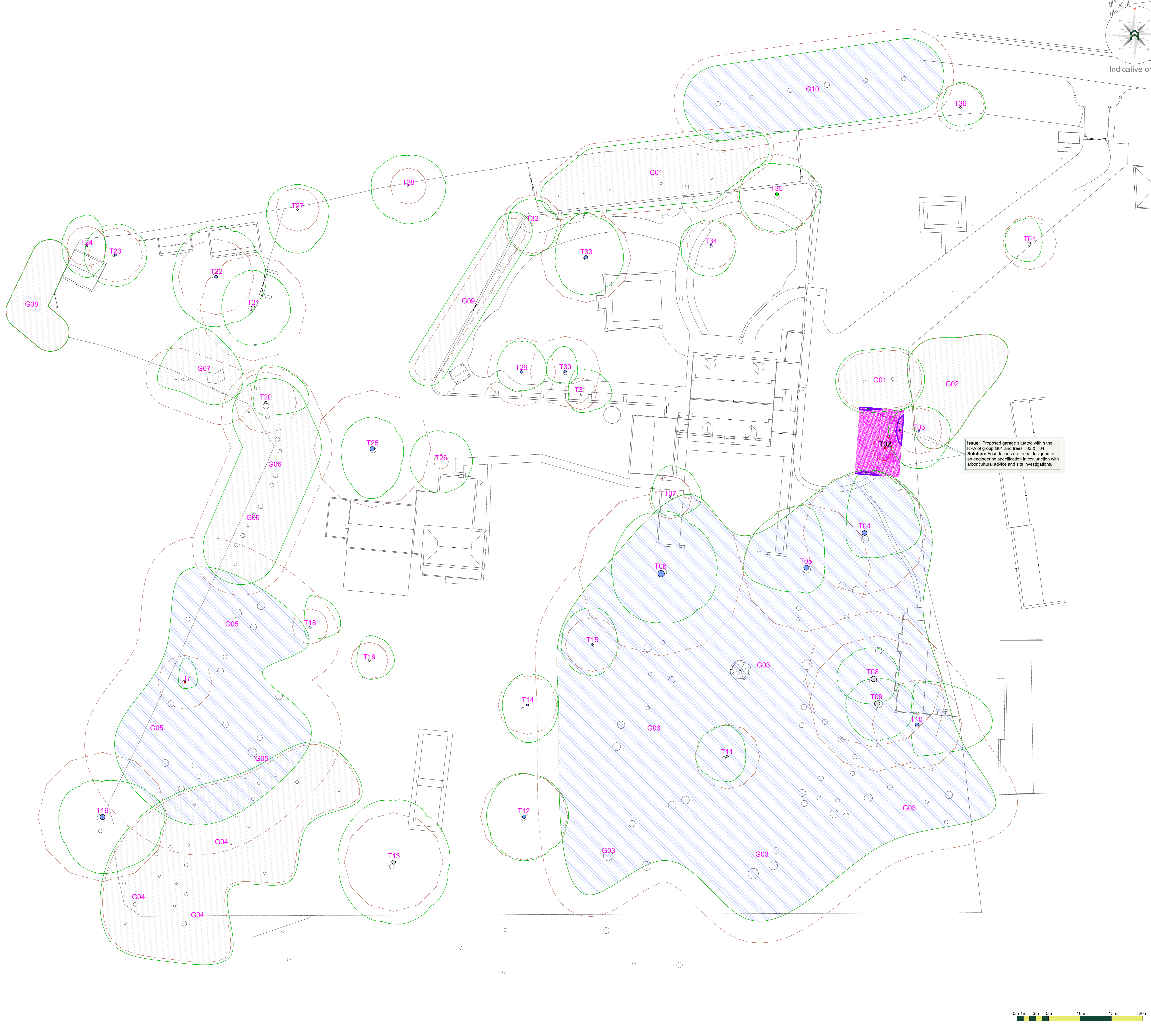
Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage serves any roots present and can change the local hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care should be taken in the route and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus should be routed outside of RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts, all inspection chambers should be sited outside of the RPAs.


Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed route should be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases trenchless insertion methods should be used with entry and retrieval jobs being located outside of the RPAs. If this option is not feasible and propping roots can be retained, and protected excavations should be undertaken using hand held tools (air-spade, forks, shovels) or a combination of trenchless and manual excavation (open trench).

Any design and installation should be undertaken in accordance with the National Joint Utilities Guidelines (NJUG).

Above-ground utility apparatus

Above-ground apparatus including CCTV cameras and lighting should be sited to avoid the need for detrimental tree pruning, as such the current and future crown side of the tree should be assessed. Tree branches can be pruned back with care to provide space, though it is not appropriate for negative and significant tree work to have initial design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS3968:2010.





Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH  
<http://arbtch.co.uk> 01244 661170

Project:	Earnley Place, Clappers Lane, Earnley, West Sussex, PO20 7JL
Client:	Grey Tree Developments
Drawing:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Based on:	2215-OPDS-PL-002
Drawing No:	Arbtch AIA 02
Date:	Oct 2023
Scale:	1:200 @ A0
Drawn:	JCH

Key:	
Tree	T01
RPA	Category 'A' trees
Category 'B' trees	Category 'B' trees
Category 'C' trees	Category 'C' trees
Proposed Structure	Incursion - Foundations
	Incursion - Surfacing

This drawing is the property of Arbtch Consulting Ltd. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the RPA. It is not to be used as a substitute for a full Arboricultural Impact Assessment. The information contained herein is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer of any services. The information is provided as a guide only and should not be relied upon for any specific project. The information is provided as a guide only and should not be relied upon for any specific project. The information is provided as a guide only and should not be relied upon for any specific project.