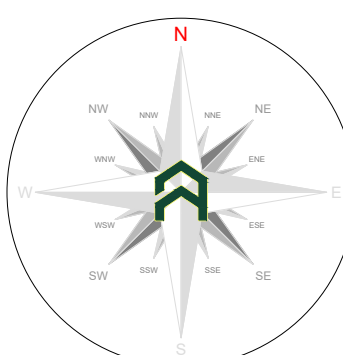




Indicative only

Arboricultural Impacts

Impacts	Nos. of trees
Trees to be removed	0
Group A / Trees to be removed (Partial removal of groups)	0 (0)
Trees with proposed incursions into RPAs	1
Group A / Trees with proposed incursions into RPAs	0
Trees that will require pruning	0
Group A / Trees that will require pruning	0
Trees to be transplanted	0
Group A / Trees to be transplanted	0

No.	Species	Proposed structure	Incursion
T04	Sessile Oak	Hard surfacing	RPA

Arboricultural Impacts - RPAs (Area)

No.	Species	RPA (m ²)	Incursion (m ²)
T04	Sessile Oak	180.5	13.1

Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbrech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for full details of all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the development may be implemented without detriment to retained trees.

No Dig' Surfacing

Trees can be affected by construction within the RPAs either through the direct damage caused by the removal of roots, compaction of the rooting environment or secondary damage such as poisoning through leaks and spills (oil, fuels, etc.) or through de-icing (road salt, etc.).

Proposed hard surfacing within the RPAs of retained trees is to be designed so that it can be situated above the existing soil level and to minimise any adverse impact upon the tree RPAs, as the use of traditional foundations can result in excessive root loss through direct removal of roots during excavation and by compaction of the soil beneath the excavation, as such the 'traditional' type of foundation should be avoided.

When designing hard surfacing that is to be situated within RPAs, the design team need to pay particular attention to the proposed usage (pedestrian, domestic traffic, delivery vans, Emergency vehicles, HGVs, etc.), the existing and proposed levels of hard surfacing and finished floor levels, edging types and details, proximity to tree trunks and surface rooting, contamination capture, SUDs, etc.

Possible sub-bases (foundations systems) for hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees could include:

- A proprietary system such as a multi-dimensional confinement system (Colwell TRP or similar).
- Engineered solution such as a road deck, bridge, etc.

An engineered solution is likely require a level of excavation for site specific investigations to locate roots to aid in foundation design so that a suitable foundation can be designed to avoid roots and for the installation the structure.

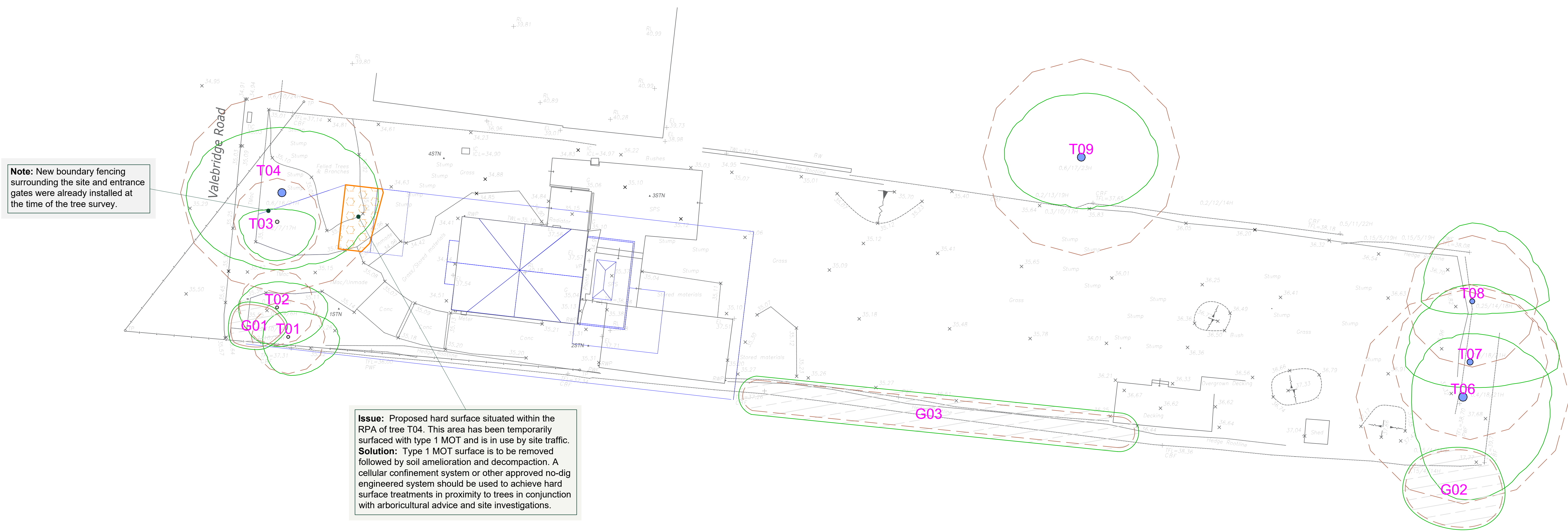
NB: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement systems and or an engineered solution will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor levels of adjacent buildings.

Utility apparatus

Underground utility apparatus
Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage never 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 root 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.

When underground apparatus is to pass within the RPAs, 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 pits being located outside of the RPAs. If this option is not feasible and providing 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 (broken trench).

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 size 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 lean into design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010.



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Project:

Chideok,
Valebridge Road,
Burgess Hill,
RH15 0RT

Client:

Kauto Construction Ltd

Drawing:

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Based on:

2025-03-P-101 A

Drawing No:

44735969_AIA01

Rev:

02

Date:

July 2026

Scale:

1:150 @ A0

Drawn:

FG

Key:

Tree Nos.:	T01	Tree Categories:	Category 'A' trees	Trunks:	Category 'C' trees
RPAs:	Category 'A' trees	Category 'B' trees	Category 'C' trees	Category 'D' trees	Category 'E' trees
Category 'C' groups:	Category 'C' groups	Category 'D' groups	Category 'E' groups	Category 'F' groups	Category 'G' groups
Incursion - Hard surfacing:	Incursion - Hard surfacing	Incursion - Hard surfacing	Incursion - Hard surfacing	Incursion - Hard surfacing	Incursion - Hard surfacing

0m 1m 3m 5m 10m

Arbtech Consulting Ltd. 2025