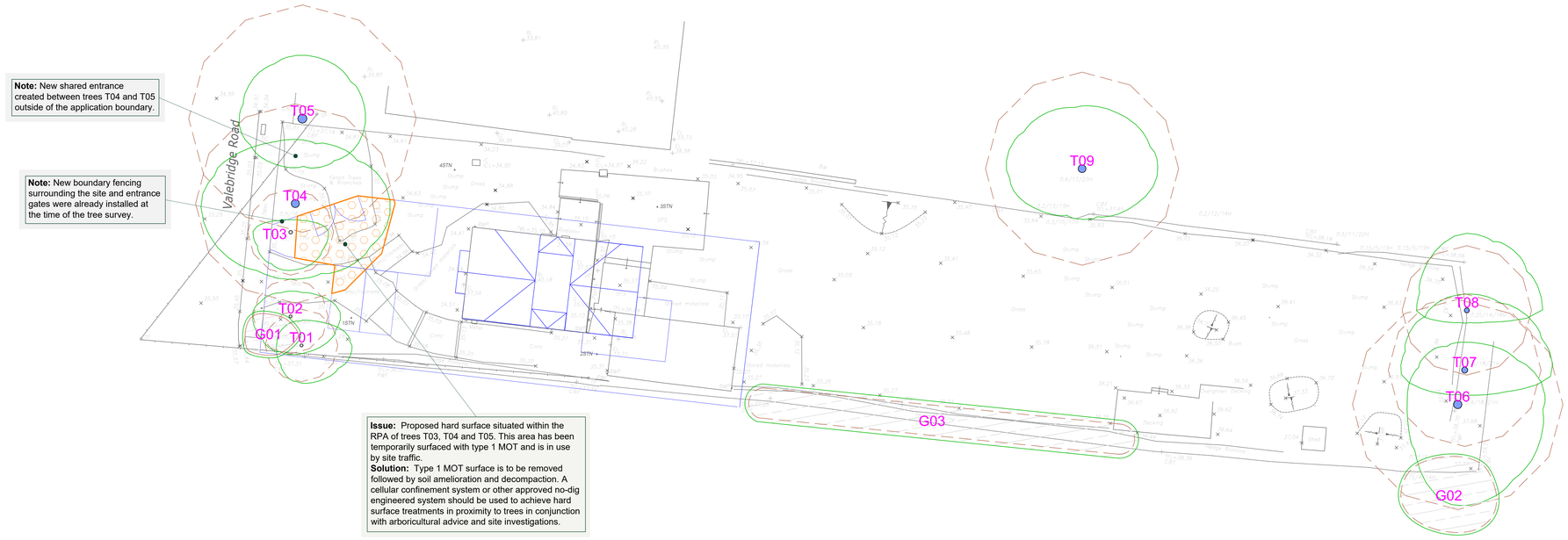

Note: New shared entrance created between trees T04 and T05 outside of the application boundary.

Note: New boundary fencing surrounding the site and entrance gates were already installed at the time of the tree survey.

Issue: Proposed hard surface situated within the RPA of trees T03, T04 and T05. This area has been temporarily surfaced with type 1 MOT and is in use by site traffic.
Solution: Type 1 MOT surface is to be removed followed by soil amelioration and decompaction. A cellular confinement system or other approved no-dig engineered system should be used to achieve hard surface treatments in proximity to trees in conjunction with arboricultural advice and site investigations.

Indicative only

Arboricultural Impacts

Impacts	Nos. of trees
Trees to be removed	0
Groups / Hedges to be removed (Partial removal of groups)	0 (0)
Trees with proposed incursions into RPAs	3
Groups / Hedges with proposed incursions into RPAs	0
Trees that will require pruning	0
Groups / Hedges that will require pruning	0
Trees to be transplanted	0
Groups / Hedges to be transplanted	0

No.	Species	Proposed structure	Incursion
T03	Leyland Cypress	Hard surfacing	RPA
T04	Sessile Oak	Hard surfacing	RPA
T05	Lawson Cypress	Hard surfacing	RPA

Arboricultural Impacts - RPAs (Area)

No.	Species	RPA (m²)	Incursion (m²)	Incursion (%)
T03	Leyland Cypress	34.2	10.2	29.8
T04	Sessile Oak	186.3	37.6	20.3
T05	Lawson Cypress	241.1	8.7	3.6

Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbtech 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 maybe 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 (oils, 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 this "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 (Cellweb 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 severs 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 rout 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 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 repetitive and significant tree work to bean initial 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:
2024-22-F-001

Drawing No:	Rev:
44735969_AIA01	-

Date:	Scale:	Drawn:
Dec 2025	1:150 @ A0	FG

Key:

Tree Nos.:	T01	Tree Canopies:		Trunks:	
RPAs:		Category 'B' trees:		Category 'C' trees:	
Category 'C' groups:		Existing Site Plan (Topo):		Proposed Site Plan:	
Incursion / Hard surfacing:					

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing. Please notify us of any discrepancies found. Arbtech Consulting Ltd. cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in information supplied by other parties.
This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design only, and relates only to the protection of retained trees.
This drawing is not to be read as a definitive part of the engineering or construction designs or method statement. An architect or structural engineer should be contacted over any matters of construction, detailing or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services.
This drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

0m 1m 3m 5m 10m