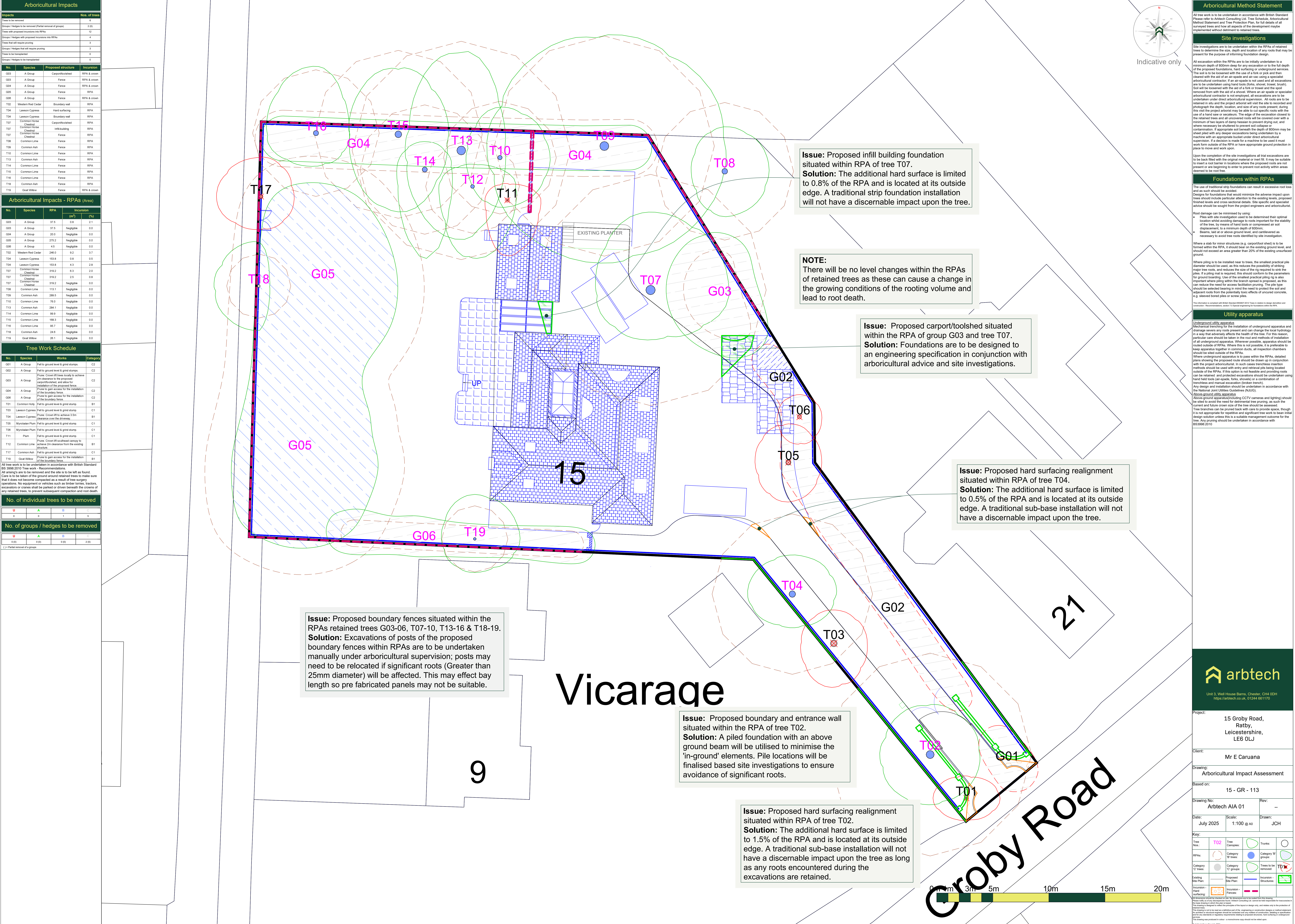


Arboricultural Impacts			
No.	Species	Proposed structure	Incursion
G03	A Group	Carport/toolshed	RPA & crown
G03	A Group	Fence	RPA & crown
G04	A Group	Fence	RPA & crown
G05	A Group	Fence	RPA
G06	A Group	Fence	RPA & crown
T02	Western Red Cedar	Boundary wall	RPA
T04	Lawn Cypress	Hard surfacing	RPA
T04	Lawn Cypress	Boundary wall	RPA
T07	Common Horse Chestnut	Carport/toolshed	RPA
T07	Common Horse Chestnut	Infra building	RPA
T07	Common Horse Chestnut	Fence	RPA
T08	Common Ash	Fence	RPA
T10	Common Lime	Fence	RPA
T13	Common Ash	Fence	RPA
T14	Common Lime	Fence	RPA
T16	Common Lime	Fence	RPA
T18	Common Ash	Fence	RPA
T19	Great Willow	Fence	RPA
T19	Great Willow	Fence	RPA & crown
Arboricultural Impacts - RPA's (Area)			
No.	Species	RPA	Incursion
G03	A Group	37.5	0.8 2.1
G04	A Group	37.5	0.8 2.1
G05	A Group	26.0	0.0 0.0
G06	A Group	276.2	0.0 0.0
G06	A Group	4.5	0.0 0.0
T02	Western Red Cedar	246.0	9.2 3.7
T04	Lawn Cypress	153.8	0.8 0.8
T04	Lawn Cypress	153.8	4.3 2.8
T07	Common Horse Chestnut	318.2	6.3 2.0
T07	Common Horse Chestnut	318.2	2.5 0.8
T07	Common Horse Chestnut	318.2	0.0 0.0
T08	Common Lime	113.1	0.0 0.0
T09	Common Ash	288.5	0.0 0.0
T10	Common Lime	76.0	0.0 0.0
T13	Common Ash	284.1	0.0 0.0
T14	Common Lime	99.9	0.0 0.0
T16	Common Lime	188.3	0.0 0.0
T18	Common Lime	95.7	0.0 0.0
T19	Common Ash	24.6	0.0 0.0
T19	Great Willow	26.1	0.0 0.0
Tree Work Schedule			
No.	Species	Works	Category
G01	A Group	Fell to ground level & grind stumps	C2
G02	A Group	Fell to ground level & grind stumps	C2
G03	A Group	Prune: Crown lift trees scale to achieve 2m clearance to the proposed carport/toolshed, and allow for installation of the proposed fence	C2
G04	A Group	Prune to gain access for the installation of the boundary fence	C2
G06	A Group	Prune to gain access for the installation of the boundary fence	C2
T01	Common Horse	Fell to ground level & grind stump	B1
T03	Lawn Cypress	Fell to ground level & grind stump	C1
T04	Lawn Cypress	Prune: Crown lift to achieve 3.5m clearance over the driveway	B1
T05	Myrsine Plum	Fell to ground level & grind stump	C1
T06	Myrsine Plum	Fell to ground level & grind stump	C1
T11	Plum	Fell to ground level & grind stump	C1
T12	Common Lime	Prune: Crown lift overhead canopy to achieve 2m clearance from the existing structure	B1
T17	Common Ash	Fell to ground level & grind stump	C1
T19	Great Willow	Prune to gain access for the installation of the boundary fence	B1
All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3988:2010 Tree work - Recommendations. All arising areas to be removed and the site is to be left as found. 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.			
No. of individual trees to be removed			
U	A	B	C
0	0	1	5
No. of groups / hedges to be removed			
U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)
U = Number removed of a group			



Arboricultural Method Statement
All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3988:2010 Tree work - Recommendations. All arising areas to be removed and the site is to be left as found. 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.
Site investigations
Site investigations are to be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees to determine the size, depth and location of any roots that may be present for the purpose of informing foundation design.
All excavation within the RPAs are to be initially undertaken to a minimum depth of 800mm deep for any excavation or to the full depth of the proposed foundation, hand surfacing or underground services. The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and then cleared with the aid of an air-spade and air-vac using a specialist arboricultural contractor. If an air-spade is not used and all excavations are to be undertaken using hand tools (forks, shovel, trowel, shovel, etc.) Soil will be loosened with the aid of a fork or trowel and the soil removed from with the aid of a shovel. Where an air-spade or specialist arboricultural contractor is not employed, all excavations are to be undertaken under direct arboricultural supervision. All roots are to be retained in situ and the project arboret will visit the site to record and photograph the depth, location, and size of any roots present, during this visit the project arboret may be able to cut specific roots with the use of a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the retained trees and all uncovered roots will be covered over with a minimum of two layers of damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shrouded to prevent soil collapse.
Upon the completion of the site investigations all excavations are to be back-filled with the original material or inert fill. It may be suitable to insert a root barrier in locations where the proposed roots are not present or are beginning to erode to prevent root activity within areas deemed to be root free.
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 whilst avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 600mm. • Beams, laid at or above ground level, and cantilevered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation. Where a slab for minor structures (e.g. carport/shed) is to be formed within the RPA, it should be on the existing ground level and should not exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing unsurfaced 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 install the piles. If a piling mat is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground boarding. 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 uncracked concrete, e.g. sleeved bored piles or screw piles.
Utility apparatus
Underground utility apparatus Mechanical testing for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage sewers 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. 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). 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 size of the tree should be considered. Tree branches can be pruned back with care to provide space, though it is not appropriate for repetitive and significant tree work to be an initial design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS 3988:2010.

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Project: 15 Groby Road, Ratby, Leicestershire, LE6 0LJ

Client: Mr E Caruana

Drawing: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Based on: 15 - GR - 113

Drawing No: Arbtch AIA 01 Rev: --

Date: July 2025 Scale: 1:100 @ A0 Drawn: JCH

Key:

Tree No:	T02	Tree Category:	Category 'B' trees	Trunk:	Trunk
RPA:	Category 'B' trees	Category 'B' groups:	Category 'B' groups	Trunk:	Trunk
Category 'C' trees:	Category 'C' trees	Category 'C' groups:	Category 'C' groups	Trunk:	Trunk
Existing Site Plan:	Proposed Site Plan:	Incursion - Structures:	Incursion - Structures	Incursion - Structures:	Incursion - Structures
Incursion - Surfacing:	Incursion - Surfacing	Incursion - Fences:	Incursion - Fences	Incursion - Fences:	Incursion - Fences

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