

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 route, methods of installation of underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus should be located 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. Such cases trenchless insertion methods should be used where possible and any work undertaken 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 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 be an initial design solution unless this is a suitable management outcome for the tree. Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010	

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 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. shed base) 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 unsurfaced ground.

Slabs for larger structures (e.g. dwellings) should be constructed with a ventilated air space between the underside of the slab and the existing soil surface (to enable gas exchange and venting through the soil surface). Such cases a specialised irrigation system should be employed (e.g. for run-off control under the slab). The design of the foundations should take into account of the effect on the load-bearing properties of the underlying soil from the redirected roof run-off. Approval in principle for a foundation that relies on topsoil retention and roof run-off under the slab should be sought from building control authority prior to this approach being relied upon.

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 boarding. Use of the smallest practical piling rig is also important where piling within the tree's root system 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 uncured concrete, e.g. sleeved bored piles or screw piles.

This information is compliant with British Standard BS8087:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations, section 7.5 Special engineering for foundations within the RPA.

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	1
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
T2	London Plane	Extension	RPA

Arboricultural Impacts - RPAs (Area)

No.	Species	RPA (m ²)	Incursion (m ²)	(%)
T2	London Plane	547.4	47.8	8.7

No. of individual trees to be removed

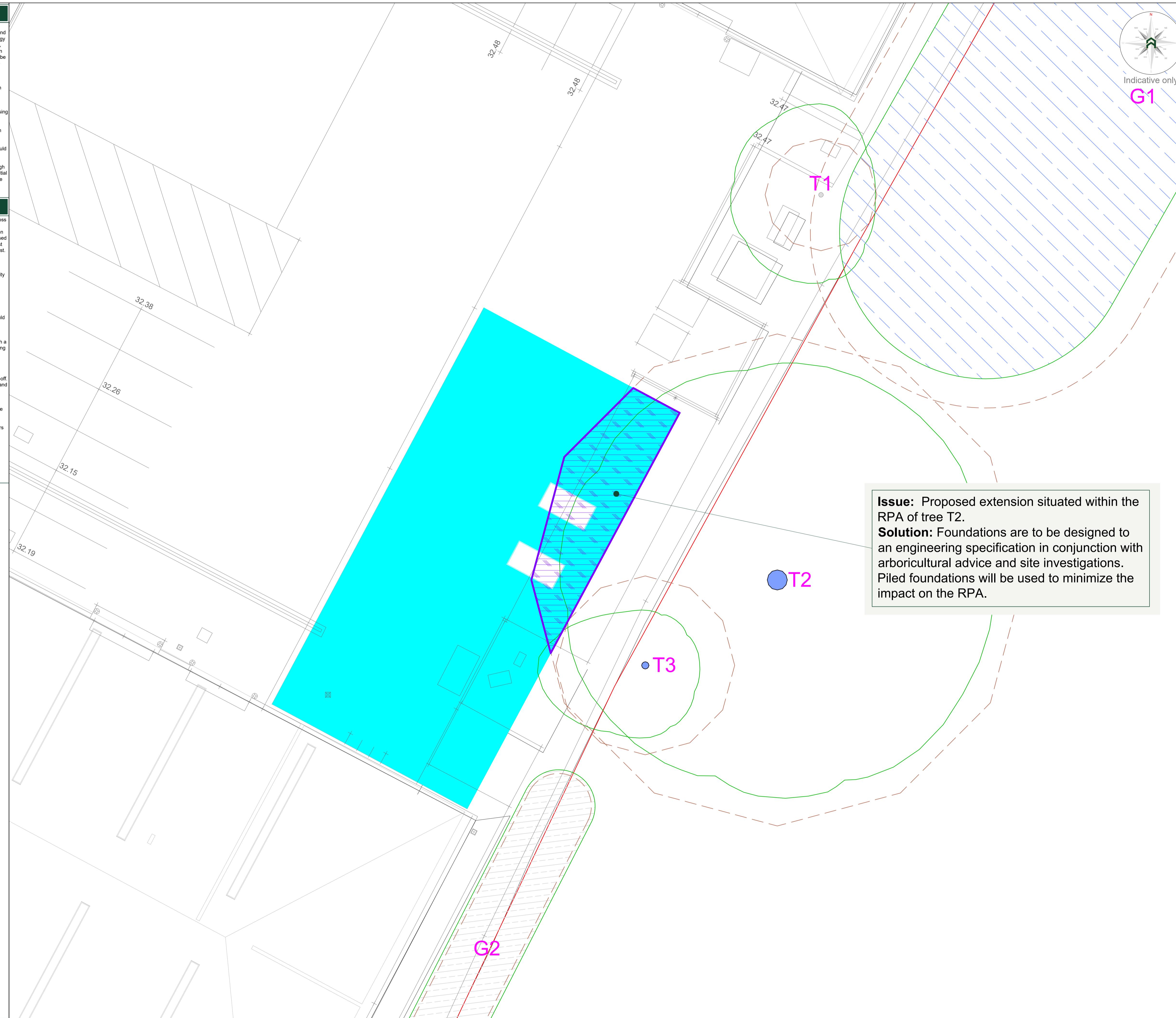
U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

No. of groups / hedges to be removed

U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Arboricultural Method Statement

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard. 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.



Project:
3 Highbridge Industrial Estate,
Oxford Road,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex,
UB8 1LX

Client:
ARRI Rental UK

Drawing:
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Based on:
112

Drawing No:
Arbtech AIA 01

Date:
July 2022

Scale:
1:100 @ A1

Drawn:
AJN

Key:

Tree Nos.:	T1	Tree Canopies:	Trunks:	○
RPAs:	(○)	Category 'B' trees:	Category 'B' groups:	(○)
Category 'C' trees:	(●)	Category 'C' groups:	Existing Site:	(■)
Proposed Site:	(■)	Incursion - Structures:		(■)

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