



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

**21 BOUND LANE,
HAYLING ISLAND, HAMPSHIRE**

iDraw Ltd

Prepared by	Greg Oakley FdSc, MArborA Arboricultural Consultant
Checked by	Joe Jackson BA (Hons) LA DipLA CMLI
Date	17 March 2023
Document Reference	LLD2888-ARB-REP-001
Revision	00
Status	Planning Issue

Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	4
2.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment.....	6
3.0	Arboricultural Method Statement	12

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned to undertake a dendrological survey and produce arboricultural documentation for the proposed development at 21 Bound Lane, Hayling Island, Hampshire.
- 1.2 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement report provides an assessment of the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design and where necessary recommends mitigation.
- 1.3 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement report for the development at, 21 Bound Lane has been prepared by Greg Oakley FdSc, MArborA Arboricultural Consultant at Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology, Worthing.
- 1.4 This written Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement should be read in conjunction with the associated tree survey documentation, including *LLD2888-ARB-DWG-001 – Tree Constraints Plan*, *LLD2888-ARB-SCH-001-01 – Existing Tree Schedule*, and *LLD2888-ARB-DWG-020 – Tree Retention and Protection Plan*.

Existing Site Information

- 1.5 The site is located on the eastern side of Bound Lane and comprises a detached dwelling located centrally on the plot with some outbuildings adjacent to the north-eastern site boundary. There are associated areas of hard standing at the site entrance, to the west of the dwelling, where there are mature trees. A garden area surrounds the dwelling on all sides. There are 2 mature trees on-site at the front of the property, these are; an oak, *Quercus robur* to the north of the entrance gate and an acacia, *Acacia dealbata*, to the south of the entrance gate. The area of the front garden to the south of the existing driveway is a well-maintained grassed lawn and the area to the north of the existing driveway is stone chippings laid onto the soil.
- 1.6 The site is located approximately 380.0 metres to the northeast of the southern boundary of the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; also designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest and Special Area of Conservation.

Existing Site Vegetation

- 1.7 There are only 2 trees on the site, T01- *Q. robur*; RPA min. 8.1 m, which displays normal vitality with no obvious major defects. Located to the south of T01 is T02- *A. dealbata*; RPA min. 8.4 m, which is also displaying normal vitality with no obvious major defects.

- 1.8 All other trees surveyed are off-site trees and part of the neighbouring property. T03-Q, *robur*, RPA min. 4.5 m; is in poor condition and is considered a hazard. The large area to the south of the existing driveway is laid to lawn. There is no other significant vegetation on site.

Development Proposal

- 1.9 We understand the proposals include the construction of a new garage to the northwest corner of the plot, a relocation of the entrance gate which will be moved approximately 1.6m to the south of its current location, and a moderate-sized drive will be constructed to the south of the existing driveway which will be constructed using permeable materials. The existing tarmac driveway is to remain in situ, a large proportion of the surface area of what will be the garage floor is currently hardstanding tarmac. It is understood there will not be any additional services being constructed.

2.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Impacts of Development Proposals on Existing Vegetation

- 2.1 The proposed development can have an adverse impact on the existing trees by removing them to facilitate the development, or in the future, by adversely affecting their potential for retention through disturbance in Root Protection Areas (RPAs) or through post-development pressures to prune or remove.
- 2.2 The development proposals would involve the following site operations that could impact upon the existing trees:
- Contractor movements; site access and operations;
 - Storage and compound;
 - Plant, vehicle, and material cleaning;
 - Installation of construction elements; groundwork / general site operations;
 - Construction in proximity to trees;
 - Demolition/ removal of existing structures;
 - Installation of services and underground apparatus;
 - Future maintenance;
 - Removal of existing vegetation not for retention;
 - Removal of protective measures.
- 2.3 The impacts of the development proposals include the removal of an area of loose stone chips which are covering the ground within the RPA of T01- *Quercus robur* and the removal of a moderate-sized area of turf within the RPA of T02- *Acacia dealbata*. The removal of these stone chips and turf will need to be done by hand with the use of hand tools. The existing tarmac driveway could be used to position a small lightweight excavator to facilitate the removal of stones and turf arising from this process. The removal of these stones and turf is required for the construction of the new garage and new driveway area. As stated in BS 5837: 2012- **7.2.1** *'To avoid damage to tree roots, existing ground levels should be retained within the RPA. Intrusion into soil (other than for piling) within the RPA is generally not acceptable, and topsoil within it should be retained in situ.'*
- 2.4 Best practice methods must be followed during this process and with supervision by an experienced Arboricultural Consultant. This could be secured by a planning condition.

- 2.5 The installation of new hard surfacing in this area will have the potential to cause major impacts to T01- *Quercus robur* and T02- *A. dealbata*. A 'no-dig' construction method will need to be employed for its construction. Both sections of new hard surfacing within the RPAs of these two trees will need to have a permeable system construction method in line with BS EN13242 and all work must be in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- 2.6 As stated in BS 5837: 2012 - **7.4.2.1** *'The design should not require excavation into the soil, including through lowering of levels and/or scraping, other than the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation. If it is intended to use the new surface for construction access, it is essential that the extra loading and wear arising from this are taken into account during the design process. 7.4.2.2 The structure of the hard surface should be designed to avoid localized compaction by evenly distributing the loading over the track width and the wheelbase of any vehicles expected to use the access'. 7.4.2.5 Where a permeable surface is to be used by vehicular traffic, a geotextile should be used at the base of construction to help prevent pollution contamination of the rooting area below'*.
- 2.7 To further minimise negative impacts and long-term accidental damage to T02- *A. dealbata*, it is recommended that a 1.0 m radius of undisturbed ground remains around the base of the tree and should not be laid to hard standing, to offer protection to the buttress roots and root collar. This additional recommendation has been detailed in *LLD2888-ARB-DWG-020 – Tree Retention and Protection Plan*.
- 2.8 Best practice methods in line with BS 5837: 2012 must be followed during this process and supervision by an experienced Arboricultural Consultant is recommended.
- 2.9 There will be further minor impacts to T02- *A. dealbata*, in the form of minor tree surgery which will be required to lift the low tips of the branches to a height of 3.5m to the lower southeastern section of the crown, to give suitable long-term clearance. Best practice methods must be followed during this process in line with BS 3998-2010: Tree work – Recommendations.

- 2.10 There is the potential for further minor impacts to T01- *Quercus robur* and T02- *A, dealbata*, when digging the new post holes required for the installation of the new gate posts. These new gate post holes will need to be done by hand with the use of hand tools. If significant tree roots are discovered during this excavation the post holes will need to be repositioned around the roots to not cause any damage to the roots. Best practice methods in line with BS 5837: 2012 must be followed during this process and with supervision by an experienced Arboricultural Consultant. This could be secured by a planning condition.
- 2.11 There are no impacts regarding the removal of any trees as no trees are being removed as a result of the current development proposals. There will be no impacts to the offsite trees as a result of the current development proposals.

Tree Retention and Protection

- 2.12 There are only 2 trees on the site, T01- *Q, robur*; RPA min. 8.1 m, this is located on the northern side of the existing tarmac driveway. T01 displays normal vitality with no obvious major defects. Located to the southern side of the existing tarmac driveway is T02- *A, dealbata*; RPA min. 8.4 m, which is also displaying normal vitality with no obvious major defects.
- 2.13 All other trees surveyed are off-site trees and part of the neighbouring property. T03- *Q, robur*; RPA min. 4.5 m; is in poor condition and is considered a hazard.

Disturbance to Root Protection Areas

- 2.14 There will be disturbance to the RPA of T01- *Q, robur*. It is currently planned to remove an area of the existing stone chips which will be replaced with an area of hardstanding for the floor of the new structure. If this new hardstanding area was to be built with standard construction methods and with the absence of mitigation major negative impacts would occur in the form of; significant root damage which would facilitate pathogen colonisation and anchorage forces, loss of rooting area resulting in a reduction in water and nutrient availability, soil compaction resulting in a reduction of overall resources available to the tree and potential soil contamination. Collectively these impacts can cause a significant loss in overall vitality possibly causing the decline or the death of the tree.

- 2.15 The removal of these stone chips will need to be done with care, by hand and with the use of hand tools. A 'no-dig' construction method will need to be employed across the entire area of new hardstanding during the construction of the new structure in order to avoid the stated negative impacts. The existing tarmac is to remain in situ, a large proportion of the surface area of what will be the garage floor is currently hardstanding tarmac, its retention will help to minimise the previously stated impacts. A specialist foundation will need to have a permeable system construction method in line with BS EN13242 and all work must be in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. As stated in BS 5837: 2012- **7.4.2.5** *'Where a permeable surface is to be used by vehicular traffic, a geotextile should be used at the base of construction to help prevent pollution contamination of the rooting area below'*.
- 2.16 There will be disturbance to the south-eastern section RPA of; T02- A, *dealbata*. It is currently planned to remove an area of the existing amenity grass turf which will be replaced with an area of hardstanding for the proposed new driveway area. If this new hardstanding area was to be built with standard construction methods and with the absence of mitigation major negative impacts would occur in the form of; significant root damage which would facilitate pathogen colonisation and anchorage forces, loss of rooting area resulting in a reduction in water and nutrient availability, soil compaction resulting in a reduction of overall resources available to the tree and potential soil contamination. Collectively these impacts can cause a significant loss in overall vitality possibly causing the decline or the death of the tree.
- 2.17 The removal of these turfs will need to be done with care, by hand and with the use of hand tools. A 'no-dig' construction method will need to be employed across the entire area of new hard-standing during the construction of the new driveway area in order to avoid the stated negative impacts. This area of new hard surfacing will need to have a permeable system construction method in line with BS EN13242 and all work must be in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. As stated in BS 5837: 2012- **7.4.2.5** *'Where a permeable surface is to be used by vehicular traffic, a geotextile should be used at the base of construction to help prevent pollution contamination of the rooting area below'*.

- 2.18 There will be further minor disturbance to T01- *Q, robur* and T02- *A, dealbata*, when digging the new post holes which are required for the installation of the new gate posts. These new gate post holes will need to be done by hand with the use of hand tools. If significant tree roots are discovered during this excavation the post holes will need to be repositioned around the roots to not cause any damage to the roots.
- 2.19 Regarding the installation of services, it is understood there will not be any additional services being constructed.

Construction in Proximity to Existing Trees

- 2.20 The resulting proximity of the new structure is likely to result in pressures on the existing trees. This would include:
- the ongoing need to prune the canopy back to prevent damage to the building and facilitate maintenance of the building façade and glazing;
 - altered soil conditions including access to water and gas exchange, resulting from proposed surfacing and construction of foundations;
 - shading of the canopy of existing trees.
- 2.21 With the current proposals there will be minor ongoing pressures to prune back and lift the section canopy to the southeast of T02- *A, dealbata*. Regarding T01- *Q, robur*, there are no lower branches to the eastern side of the trees canopy so it is fair to say there will be no ongoing pressures to prune back and lift the canopy of T01.
- 2.22 Construction access and storage will be required in the different areas of the site. In the absence of mitigation, vehicular access might compact soils, harming both tree roots and marshy grassland on the site. It is proposed to have a defined access route to and from all construction areas, this will be the existing tarmac driveway. Vehicular access is not permitted into areas of unmade ground within RPAs of any trees to be retained.
- 2.23 Inappropriate storage of liquids such as fuel, paint or cleaning chemicals might result in spillages with a significant impact upon high-value trees. All such liquids will be stored at least 5.0 m from any RPA, and outside of any RPAs. Bunded containers with spill kits will be required and used to minimise the risk of spillage. This must be present on site before any work starts including ground preparations and tree works.

Tree Pruning, Canopy Reduction, or Lifting

- 2.24 T02- A, *dealbata* will require minor tree surgery to lift the low tips of the branches of the lower southeastern section of the crown to a height of 3.5m. This will give suitable long-term clearance. Best practice methods must be followed during this process in line with BS 3998-2010: Tree work – Recommendations.

Risk Management of Dead Wood

Dead branches

- 2.25 All deadwood features should be managed in accordance with BS 3998-2010: Tree work Recommendations.
- Safety needs should be balanced against wildlife habitat protection.
 - Dead branches should be shortened or if necessary, removed if they pose an unacceptable risk to people or property and if other options (e.g. diverting a footpath) are not practicable.
- 2.26 When deciding whether dead branches or dead trees should be retained and, if so, to what extent they might need to be pruned, a balance should be made between the mitigation of risk and the maintenance of wildlife habitats. The unnecessary loss of deadwood habitats should be avoided when specifying pruning or other works, particularly if legally protected species are using the tree. The following risk factors should be taken into account:
- the location (such as whether the deadwood overhangs a target that cannot be readily moved, such as a highway);
 - the wood properties and decay characteristics of the species concerned;
 - the size of the deadwood.

Removal of Trees and Vegetation

- 2.27 With the current proposals there are no requirements to remove any trees.

Tree Loss Mitigation Measures

- 2.28 There are no tree losses that will require mitigation with the current proposals.

Conclusion

- 2.29 The protection, detailed herein have been designed to ensure the ongoing favourable status of retained tree and vegetation, and the species which use these. Additionally, adherence to the methods detailed will ensure that all works accord with the relevant wildlife legislation and planning conditions. The proposals can therefore be supported on arboricultural grounds.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

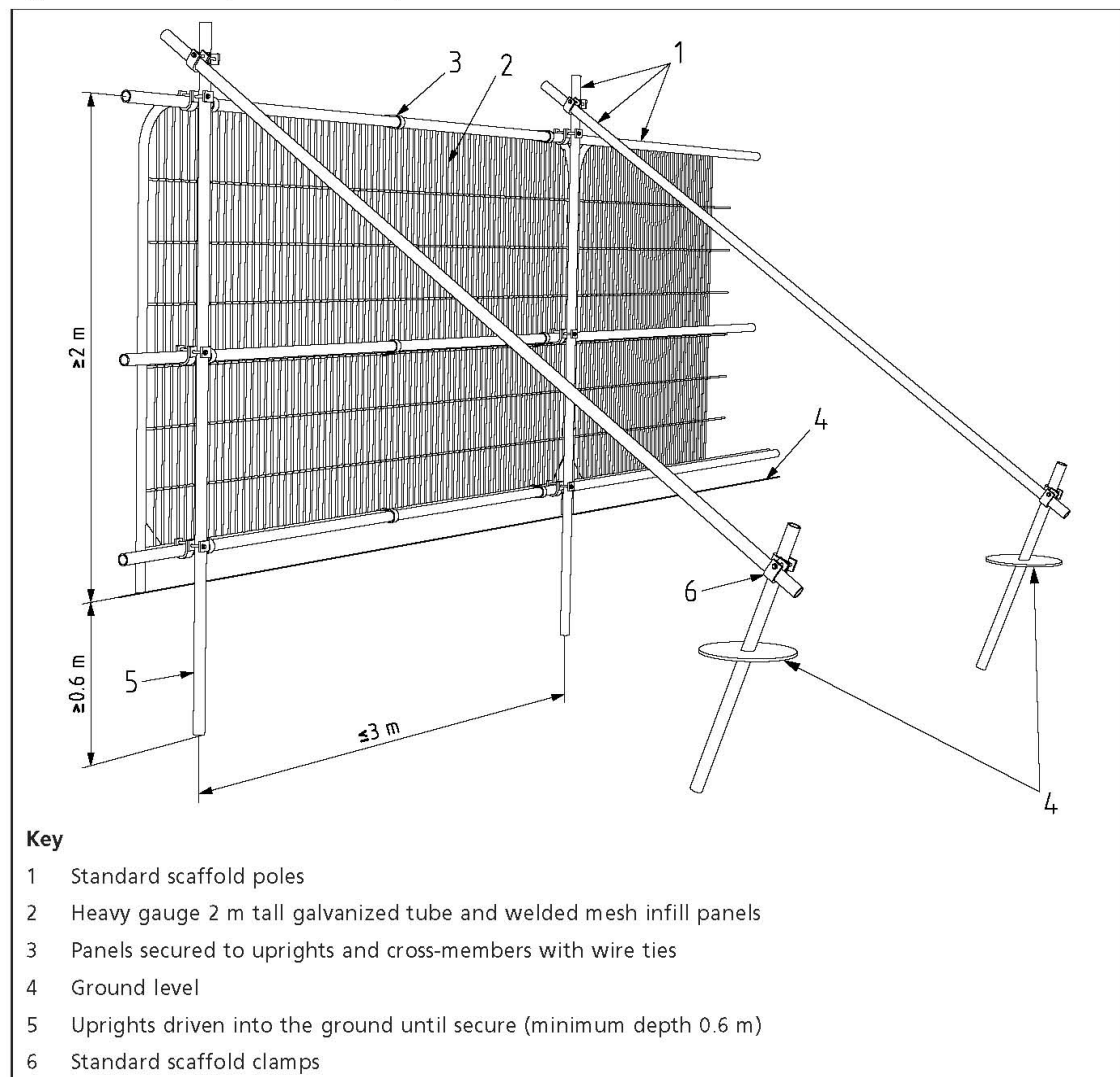
Protection and Retention of Existing Trees and Habitats

- 3.1 The Contractor shall exercise due care when performing operations beneath the canopy of existing mature trees and vegetation designated for protection and avoid at all times damage to the roots, trunk and branches.
- 3.2 The Contractor shall train all members of the construction workforce operating within the proximity of valued habitats and make such persons aware that there shall not be, without having sought prior notification, the following operations undertaken within the protected areas:
- Dumping of spoil or rubbish, excavation or disturbance of topsoil, parking of vehicles or plant, storing of materials or placing of temporary accommodation within an area which is the larger of the branch spread of the tree or an area with a radius of half the tree's height, measured from the trunk, and within the specified Root Protection Areas;
 - Severance of roots exceeding 25 mm in diameter. If unintentionally severed; notice shall be given, and specialist arboricultural advice sought;
 - Changes to the level of the ground within the specified Root Protection Areas;
 - Vegetation clearance to site boundaries during the bird nesting season (nesting season: March-September inclusive). Any clearance must be undertaken outside nesting season or alternatively under a watching brief from a suitability qualified ecologist.

Tree Protection Barriers

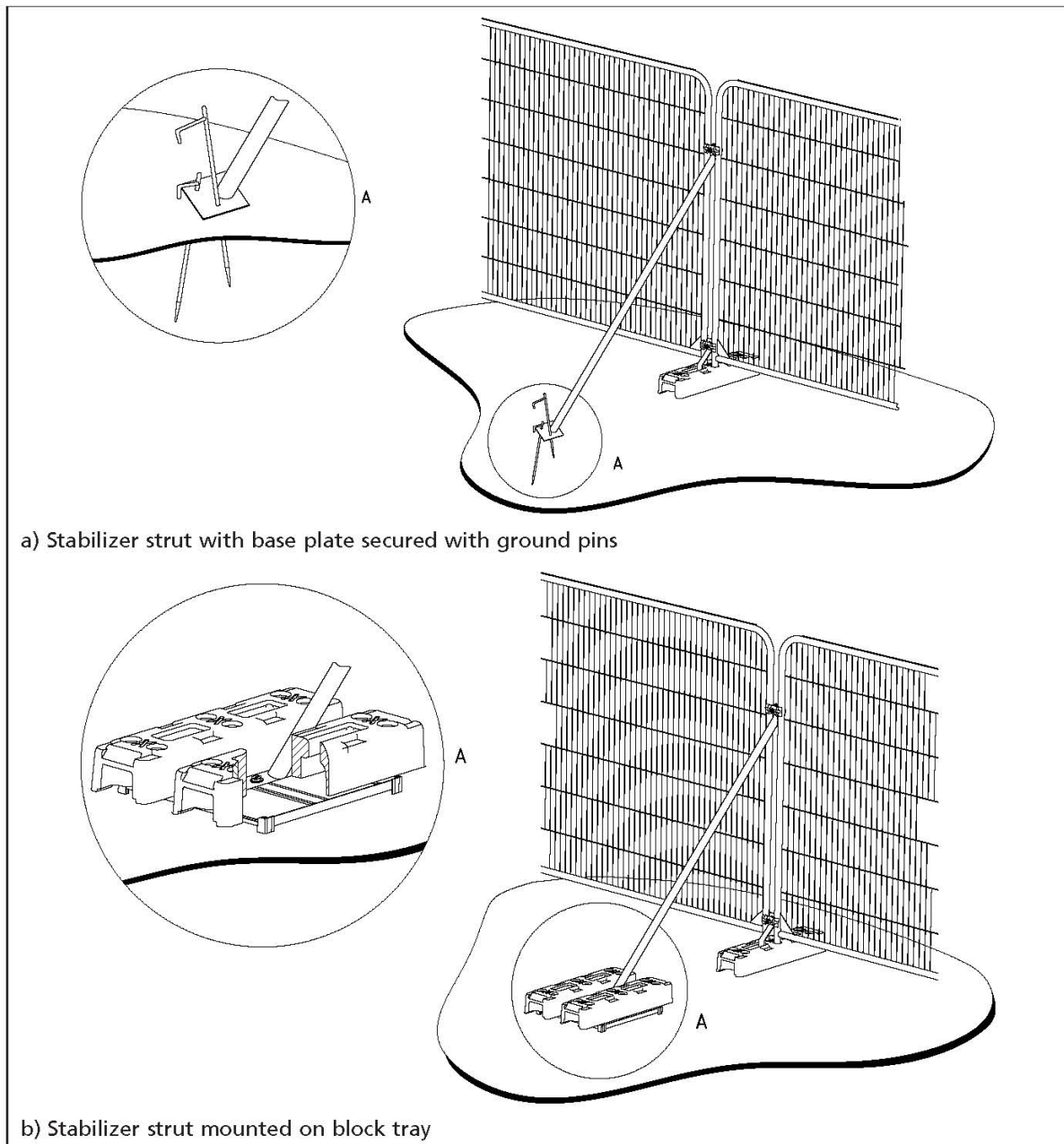
- 3.3 The Contractor shall exercise due care when performing operations beneath the canopy of existing mature trees and vegetation and within the specified Root Protection Areas designated for protection and avoid at all times damage to the roots, trunk and branches of existing trees proposed to be retained.
- 3.4 All trees to be retained on site shall be protected with barriers erected around the area of mature vegetation in accordance with *BS 5837; 2012; 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'*. The barrier shall be installed, protected and maintained during the main works by the Contractor who shall be responsible for protecting any area beneath the canopy of the existing trees and within the specified Root Protection Areas.
- 3.5 The installed protective barrier shall be 2.0 metres minimum height 'Heras' Welded Wire Mesh Fencing secured to a scaffolding framework, set into the existing ground, and positioned to the outside edge of the existing Tree Root Protection Area. Where existing ground conditions do not allow for the above method, the Welded Wire Mesh Fencing Panels may be mounted on concrete or rubber feet, supported on the inner side with stabilizer struts fixed on a block tray or secured with ground pins; and positioned as specified. The barrier should be strained, and fixed to fences, walls, knee rails where possible to provide a complete protected area (*refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 below; © British Standards Institute 2012*). All tree protection to be in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012; 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'* set out as specified within drawings *LLD2888-ARB-DWG-002 – Tree Retention and Protection Plan*.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



© The British Standards Institution 2012

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 3.6 Day-Glo ribbons shall be maintained during the main works by the Main Contractor attached to the top of the barrier to ensure that the fencing is clearly visible during the works. The tree protection barrier shall display all-weather notices starting '*Construction Exclusion Zone – NO ACCESS*'.
- 3.7 All such barriers shall be maintained for the full contract period. All necessary excavations, earthworks and cultivation beneath the canopy spread of any existing tree; shrub or hedge shall be undertaken by hand. *No commencement of construction operations should occur prior to the inspection of the installed tree and ground protection by the Landscape / Arboricultural Consultant.* Repositioning of the protective barrier during the course of the contract as the contract works progress shall need prior consultation with the *Landscape / Arboricultural Consultant*.
- 3.8 Within the protected areas the following activities must not take place;
- No vehicles are to be used in the fenced-off areas;
 - No materials are to be stockpiled or stored;
 - No chemicals are to be stored;
 - No excavation or increase in the soil level shall occur;
 - No fires shall be lit on site.

Ground Protection Measures

- 3.9 Where construction operations require activity within the exposed unmade ground of any existing tree Root Protection Area, a temporary ground protection measures should be implemented allowing for access, limited traffic, and operations during the construction period.
- 3.10 A temporary '*Ground Protection Zone*' shall allow for the passage of construction vehicles to the site and should be implemented without intrusion or change of existing ground levels within the defined tree Root Protection Areas of existing trees. The ground protection measures should be implemented prior to the main construction works.
- 3.11 The temporary ground protection measures should remain in place for the duration of the construction period.

3.12 Ground protection must be fit for the purpose of supporting the level of traffic entering or using the site within RPAs without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. The appropriate solutions include:

- For pedestrian movements or the erection of scaffolding within the RPA – single layer of scaffold boards either on top of a driven scaffold frame, to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer, e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile;
- For pedestrian-operated plant (up to a gross weight of 2 t) – proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards or panels laid on top of a compression-resistant layer, e.g., 150 mm depth of woodchip laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- For vehicular access (exceeding a gross weight of 2 t) – an alternative system subject to the engineer's specification appropriate for expected loads, designed in consultation with the project Landscape/ Arboricultural Architect.

3.13 The surface material should be contained with an edging type requiring no excavation. Where proposed levels of any new access routes do not ascertain the minimum required depth for installation of traditional kerbs, other solutions should be sought:

- Timber edging boards and spikes would be considered appropriate for pathways;
- Timber sleepers should be used as a kerb edge restraint for vehicular areas and anchored with non-intrusive pinning (such as road pins) in order to maintain the existing levels within the specified Root Protection Areas.

Manual Excavation

3.14 Where the development proposals necessitate the tying in and re-grading of existing and proposed levels for vehicular access or include the implementation of underground services such as services, cables, pipe work; a '*Manual Excavation Method*' must be assumed using handheld tools to minimise the impact on existing trees. The excavation should be executed with due care and attention not to disturb exposed unmade ground and any existing tree roots present within it.

- 3.15 Roots over 25mm diameter or those occurring in clumps must not be severed without Arboricultural advice. Tree roots below such size should be cut cleanly using specialised hand tools only and to the minimum extent to allow provision. All exposed roots should be immediately wrapped in dry Hessian to avoid drying. On completion of the excavation and at the earliest opportunity the wrapping should be removed, and the roots surrounded and protected with a loose granular fill (clean washed sharp sand or topsoil free of contaminants or matter injurious to rooting systems) prior to backfilling the excavation to the desired levels.

New Structures in Proximity to Trees

- 3.16 The use of traditional strip footings can result in damage to roots and subsequent failure of trees and should therefore be avoided. For the purpose of retention of good quality trees, the application of specially engineered structures and solutions that would minimize impact on the existing trees are acceptable alternatives. A site-specific and specialist advice regarding foundation design should be sought from the Project Engineer.
- 3.17 In shrinkable soils, the foundation design should take account of the risk of indirect damage.

New Surfacing and Means of Access within Root Protection Areas

- 3.18 Where new surfacing and means of access within Root Protection Areas have been proposed, the construction method should be implemented to avoid intrusion into or change of existing ground levels within the tree Root Protection Areas of existing trees.
- 3.19 A 'No Dig' Construction should allow for the paving of specified areas within or adjacent to tree Root Protection Areas to be constructed without disturbance to root systems.
- 3.20 Ground levels should not be raised or lowered within the existing tree Root Protection Areas. A permeable surface treatment should be laid over the existing ground allowing water to permeate and allow for nutrient access and gaseous exchange.

- 3.21 The construction area / existing ground within the existing tree RPA is to be overlain with a geo-membrane and covered with a granular fill of no fines - open graded aggregate Type 3 incorporated within a 3-dimensional cellular confinement system. This should ensure a minimum supportive depth of 200mm for vehicular access/ 100mm for pedestrian footpaths, above which a permeable surface treatment should be laid. The pH of the aggregate must be near neutral to avoid damage to pH-sensitive tree species.
- 3.22 Existing paving material overlying the RPA of existing trees should be left undisturbed during the construction period in order to protect the Root Protection Area of the tree to be retained. The existing paving/ hard standing can then be reused as a base for the proposed surfacing, subject to Engineer's specification.
- 3.23 All retaining kerb restraints / edge supports are to be secured above ground and no general excavation within existing tree RPAs should be permitted.
- 3.24 Where stepped or ramped access have been proposed within the RPAs of existing trees, this should be constructed with limited disturbance to the existing ground. A raised frame supported upon posts concreted in the ground is recommended. The holes for footing to posts should be dug out using handheld tools. The sides of the holes should be lined with an impermeable membrane to prevent the caustic and toxic effects of wet cement in the concrete from damaging tree roots.

Contractor Movements. Site access and operations. Storage and Compound Areas

- 3.25 The Contractor Site Compound shall be located outside of any prescribed tree Root Protection Area and shall be permitted for the storage and securement of materials only within a temporary compound.
- 3.26 The compound area shall be located so as to not incur damage or injury to the root systems or canopy of any existing trees or vegetation within or adjacent to the site, in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 – 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'*. All site operations associated with the usage of the compound area shall be undertaken with due care and attention so as to negate damage of the surrounding environment.

- 3.27 All site operations and construction procedures for the duration of the construction period shall seek to protect the existing site vegetation and root protection areas in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*.

Tree Surgery

- 3.28 Any significant defects found in the trees during the course of the scheduled work shall be reported to the Landscape Architect / Arboricultural Consultant. All scheduled and arising tree work shall be undertaken by an approved and qualified tree surgeon in accordance with *BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'*. Care should be taken to avoid damage to neighbouring trees to be retained. Branches in confined spaces shall be removed and taken down in sections.

Arising; Disposal; Utilisation; and Retention

- 3.29 The disposal, utilization and retention of arisings must be in line with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'. Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain. Effective financial gains can be achieved with efficient arisings management planning.
- 3.30 Before any work on a tree commences, it should be agreed what is to happen to the arisings (such as retained or removed from site). Any arisings remaining on the site should be stored safely in locations agreed with the client. The following should be taken into account when deciding what is eventually to be done with the arisings:
- Site usage: access, space, and safety;
 - Scope for utilisation (such as use of woodchip for mulch, weed suppressant, etc.)
 - Wildlife and habitat, particularly where veteran trees are present and invertebrate colonisation is likely.
 - The disposal, utilization and retention of arisings must be in line with BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work: Recommendations'. Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain.
 - Before any work on a tree commences, it should be agreed what is to happen to the arisings (such as retained or removed from site). Any arisings remaining on the site should be stored safely in locations agreed with the client.

3.31 The following should be taken into account when deciding what is eventually to be done with the arisings:

- Site usage: access, space, and safety;
- Scope for utilisation (such as use of woodchip for weed suppressant or mulch);
- Wildlife and habitat, particularly where veteran trees are present and invertebrate colonisation is likely.
- Amenity;
- Pest and disease management/encouragement of beneficial organisms;
- Potential for damage to the site and adjacent property.

3.32 Arisings should not be disposed of by burning on site unless:

- Other options are impracticable, or the material is affected or likely to become affected by a disease or pest for which sanitation is a necessary form of control.
- NOTE: Attention is drawn to regulations made under: *The Clean Air Act 1993 and The Plant Health Act 1967, The Weeds Act 1959, and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, in respect of prevention of the spread of plant and soil pests.*

Removal of Existing Vegetation

3.33 All existing trees to be designated for removal are to be removed in accordance with the **LLD2888-ARB-DWG-020** – *Tree Retention and Protection Plan*. All tree work and removal shall be carried out in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 and BS 3998:2010*. Trees designated for removal and felling shall be clearly marked on site with white paint. Prior to the removal and felling of trees, the required work and tree positions shall be agreed on site with the Landscape Architect / Arboricultural Consultant. Trees shall be felled prior to the erection of the Tree Protective Fencing. Care should be taken during the tree removal process to avoid any damage to any trees which are designated to be retained.

Arisings from Existing Vegetation Removal

3.34 Before any vegetation removal commences, it should be agreed on what is to happen to the arisings (such as retention; utilisation; disposal; or removed from site).

3.35 Retaining arisings on or near the site can have conservation benefits and allows the gradual recycling of the mineral nutrients and carbon that they contain. Effective financial gains can be achieved with efficient arisings management planning.

3.36 Arisings should not be disposed of by burning on site unless:

- other options are impracticable; or the material is affected or likely to become affected by a disease or pest for which sanitation is a necessary form of control.
- NOTE 2 Attention is drawn to regulations made under: The Clean Air Act 1993 and The Plant Health Act 1967, The Weeds Act 1959, and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, in respect of prevention of the spread of plant and soil pests.



LIZARD

Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. lizard.landscape@btconnect.com W. lizardlandscapeecology.com