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**Brindle
&Green**

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Fleet Wood Lane Primary School, Spalding

Report Reference: BG24.298

August 2024



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Revision Details

Revision	Approved	Revision Details
REV1		

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W3W: [trickster.swerving.vaccines](https://www.what3words.com/trickster.swerving.vaccines)

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1 Summary

1.1 Scope of report

- 1.1.1 Brindle & Green were commissioned by Lindum Group to undertake a BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) on an area of land at Fleet Wood Lane Primary School, in Spalding, Lincolnshire (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). This report summarises any potential arboricultural impacts and outlines a tree protection plan in relation to a full planning application for the development of a classroom extension, altered access, and additional car parking area. Design proposals can be found in Appendix 4. The survey was carried out on the 15th August 2024.
- 1.1.2 This report is concerned with trees that have the possibility to be impacted as a result of development proposals at the site. This includes trees within the site, as well as any outside the boundary that may be impacted by the development and any subsequent post development activity.
- 1.1.3 This report and accompanying tree survey schedule are produced in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- 1.1.4 This report and associated tree survey aim to inform tree mitigation and/or removal for potential development at the site; it is not a health and safety survey. Observations on tree form and condition, from which management recommendations are made, are based upon ground-level visual assessments only. It is important to note that trees are dynamic and often unpredictable; even apparently healthy trees may occasionally fail.

1.2 Desk study

- 1.2.1 Use of South Holland District Council's online mapping software confirmed that there were no Tree Preservation Orders relevant to the site. However, the site was located in the Fleet Conservation Area.

1.3 Summary of conclusions

- 1.3.1 T1, H3, and a section of H2 and H4, are recommended for removal to facilitate the proposed car park and access alterations. A tree protection plan, complete with removal recommendations and mitigation measures has been proposed for the development. **The proposed mitigation will be the use of Construction Exclusion Zones and temporary ground protection.** The tree protection plan can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Arboricultural considerations relevant to the site

Arboricultural Considerations	Recommendations	Timing
Tree removal/site clearance	Removal of trees/groups of trees to facilitate the development, or due to poor condition.	Pre-commencement and undertaken either outside the breeding bird season (March to September) or during the breeding bird season under ecological supervision
Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)	CEZs should be installed to protect retained trees (including RPAs), where required.	Pre-construction
Ground protection	Ground protection (temporary and/or permanent) should be installed to protect the RPAs of retained trees, where required.	Pre-construction and/or during construction
Removal of CEZs and/or temporary ground protection	Removal of the installed tree protection measures after completion of construction onsite.	Post-construction after approval of project arboriculturist
Tree planting	Planting with a mix of native and ornamental species.	Post-construction

2 Introduction

2.1 Context

2.1.1 The purpose of this survey was to provide an assessment of trees which may be impacted by development proposals at the site. A tree survey schedule, compliant with the guiding principles of BS 5837:2012, is contained within this report.

2.1.2 Results and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared by an experienced arboriculturist and are therefore the view of Brindle & Green Limited. The survey is based on information provided by our client, the development proposals, and the results of the desk study and our survey of the site. This report pertains to this information only.

2.2 Purpose of the report

2.2.1 This AIA will evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed development on the site's trees. It will consider the requirement for tree removal to facilitate the design and any potentially damaging activities to retained trees (British Standards Institution, 2012).

2.2.2 An AIA will typically address some, or all, of the following:

- The tree survey (including survey schedule and maps)
- Trees selected for retention
- Trees to be removed
- Facilitation pruning requirements
- Evaluation of the impact of proposed tree losses
- Mitigation measures to implement the design
- Tree protection plan

2.3 The site

2.3.1 The red line boundary is approximately 215 square metres in extent and comprises the front access, car parking and area of grassy open space at the front of Fleet Wood Lane Primary

School, in Spalding, Lincolnshire. Managed hedgerows line the school boundary and grassy area, with two planted trees present (T1 and T2, a young common oak and a mature common holly). T3, a mature false acacia, is located in the school field adjacent to the survey area. The site is located within the village of Fleet, Lincolnshire, approximately 2.5 miles east of Holbeach. The wider surroundings of the site are predominantly agricultural, with a small number of residential properties to the west. The site is the subject of a full planning application for the development of a classroom extension, altered access, and additional car parking area. Design proposals can be found in Appendix 4.

3 Methodology

3.1 Tree survey parameters

3.1.1 The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.'

3.1.2 Individual trees, groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerows are surveyed. A group of trees constitutes a cohesive arboricultural feature, either aerodynamically, visually or culturally. Where groups or woodlands are surveyed, individual trees may still be assessed if they vary significantly in their attributes.

3.1.3 Information recorded in the survey includes:

- **Species** – listed by common name. In the case of groups, all woody species present will be recorded.
- **Tree Height** – estimated in metres. In the case of groups, the average group height is recorded.
- **Crown Height** – height to the lowest branch is estimated in metres for each cardinal direction. In the case of groups, the minimum crown height is recorded.
- **Stem Diameters** – diameters of single-stemmed trees on level ground are measured at 1.5 metres above ground to the nearest 10 millimetres. Other commonly encountered trees (i.e. multi-stemmed or those on sloping ground) are measured in accordance with Figure C.1, BS 5837:2012.
- **Crown Spread** – recorded in metres along each of the cardinal points. In the case of groups, the maximum peripheral spread is recorded.
- **Life Stage** – recorded as young, semi-mature, mature, veteran, ancient or dead and defined in Table 2.

Table 2: Definitions of tree life-stages, as recorded in the survey schedule

Tree life-stage	Definition
Young	A tree within its first third of life expectancy. Established, but with significant growth remaining to reach ultimate size.
Semi-mature	A tree within its second third of life expectancy. Reaching its ultimate potential height, with slowing growth rate but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
Mature	A tree within its final third of life expectancy. Limited potential for any significant further increase in size, even when healthy. Reasonable remaining life expectancy.
Veteran	A tree with features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
Ancient	A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is very old in comparison to other trees of the same species.
Dead	The tree is dead; age up till death is of no significance.

- **General Observations** – including physiological condition (good, fair, poor, decline, dead) and any preliminary management recommendations. In the case of groups, the category awarded is that typical of the group.
- **Life Expectancy** – estimated remaining contribution in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+).

3.1.4 Trees will then be categorised as per the criteria shown in Table 3, to ascertain the quality and value of the existing tree stock.

3.2 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

3.2.1 The **Root Protection Areas** are calculated and recorded in the survey schedule. RPAs are expressed in both linear and square metres. The RPA comprises the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability. The RPA is where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority; it is at this distance/around this area that the tree protective fencing should be erected around any trees to be retained.

- 3.2.2 The default position is that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, development within RPAs might be proposed when technical solutions allow the tree to remain viable. Such specialist guidance is therefore provided herein, where necessary.

3.3 General information and tree survey limitations

- 3.3.1 Tree surveys will be plotted directly onto a topographical survey whenever possible. If a topographical survey has not been undertaken, a digital OS map of the site will be used.
- 3.3.2 Surveyed trees are plotted using a Trimble TDC600 handheld device, partnered with a Geode GPS receiver (GNS2 Multi-GNSS 1Hz Receiver). Normal error of up to 0.5m can be experienced using this device, however care is taken to use the most accurate reading possible.
- 3.3.3 Where offsite trees have the potential to be impacted by the development proposals, they will be included within the tree survey; all measurements for offsite trees will be estimated from the site. Whenever tree measurements are estimated, this is represented with a # in the survey schedule. Note, detailed visual inspections may not be possible for offsite trees, as potential features/defects may not be visible from the site.

3.4 Report lifespan

- 3.4.1 We expect the results and recommendations of this report to be accurate for 2 years; however, tree condition may change following extreme weather events, damage or other unforeseen circumstances.

Table 3: Cascade chart for tree quality assessment (BS 5837:2012)

Category and definition	Criteria (including sub-categories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	– Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). – Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. – Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety for the trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. – <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i>		
Trees to be considered for retention	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value

Category and definition	Criteria (including sub-categories where appropriate)		
	unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Areas

- 4.1.1 Use of South Holland District Council's online mapping software confirmed that there were no Tree Preservation Orders relevant to the site. However, the site was located in the Fleet Conservation Area

4.2 Potential for tree damage during development

- 4.2.1 Many development activities have the potential to damage trees, either directly or indirectly. Direct damage could include root severance, accidental damage to the crown or impact damage, whilst indirect damage predominantly involves soil compaction and the subsequent root loss.
- 4.2.2 Severing just one of a tree's major roots during careless excavation for construction can cause the loss of up to 20 per cent of the root system; this undermines the tree's ability to absorb water and leaves it unstable in high winds. In general, 80-90% of all tree roots are found in the top 600mm of soil, and almost 99% of the tree's total root length occurs within the topmost 1m of soil, with some variations depending on soil porosity. The potential nuisance that fine root systems create for the development of specific sites must be weighed against the importance that they play in soil stabilisation on sloping ground (acting in a similar way to geotextile matting).
- 4.2.3 The early provision of physical protection against damage and technical solutions are essential, to ensure the site's retained trees remain healthy and viable.

4.3 Potential incompatibilities between the layout and trees proposed for retention

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs)

- 4.3.1 Two Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) are to be established prior to the commencement of any works onsite.
- CEZ1 will protect T2, H1, and the retained section of H2. The CEZ fencing will extend from the eastern extent of H1, to the northern extent of H2, leaving sufficient room for the construction of the adjacent car parking (a small portion of the RPA of T2, approximately

4.5%, will be necessarily excluded). The fencing will run along the edge of the adjacent hard surfacing footpath to the east, and will comprise of 2m Heras fencing panels situated on appropriate rubber footings.

- CEZ2 will protect T3 and the retained section of H4, in the adjacent school field in close proximity to the classroom extension. The fencing will provide sufficient space for the construction of the adjacent extension and pedestrian access, necessarily excluding a small portion of the RPA of T3. Temporary ground protection will be installed to protect the exposed RPA of T3.

4.3.2 CEZs are always to be afforded protection and will be protected by fencing. No equipment or machinery will be stored within CEZs, nor will vehicles or personnel enter these areas. Ground levels will not be changed within CEZs and existing vegetation will be left undisturbed. Regular checks of the tree protection fencing should be carried out by a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant. The indicative locations of the CEZs can be seen on the tree protection plan in Appendix 2; the precise fencing location may require minor adjustment onsite due to local site conditions, but is not expected to differ from that shown on the tree protection plan. In some instances, tree removal or facilitative pruning works will be required for fencing installation; tree protection fencing will be installed immediately after these tree works are completed.

Permanent ground protection

4.3.3 There is no requirement for permanent ground protection within this scheme.

Temporary ground protection

4.3.4 Where temporary access or construction working space is required within the RPA of T3 for construction of the extension and associated access, temporary ground protection will be installed to prevent soil compaction. Temporary ground protection will be installed pre-commencement of construction works, immediately after the installation of CEZ fencing.

4.3.5 As per BS 5837:2012, temporary ground protection must be capable of supporting the additional load within the RPA. For pedestrian movements only, the temporary ground protection will comprise a single thickness of scaffold boards placed onto a 100mm layer of woodchip, laid on a geotextile membrane. For pedestrian operated plant (up to 2 t), the ground protection will consist

of interlinked ground-protection boards, laid on top of a compression resistant layer (as above, 100mm woodchip) on a geotextile membrane. Heavier plant (exceeding 2 tonnes) requires an alternative system to accommodate the load, which must be discussed with the project arboriculturist. Greater detail on the installation of temporary ground protection will be provided in a subsequent Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). The required locations of temporary ground protection can be seen on the tree protection plan in Appendix 2.

Specialist foundations

- 4.3.6 There is no requirement for specialist foundations, due to the absence of conflict between the proposed dwelling and the RPAs of retained trees.

4.4 The working and access space needed for construction

- 4.4.1 Construction vehicles will use the existing access from Hazelwood Lane to the west. The alteration and widening of the access will require the removal of T1, H3, and a section of H2. Vegetation at the entrance will need to be cyclically pruned and maintained to avoid obstruction to visibility splays.
- 4.4.2 Access into exclusion zones is strictly prohibited without prior amendments to the mitigation proposed. Similarly, building materials must also be stored outside of the CEZs to avoid soil compaction or physical damage.

4.5 Trees proposed for removal

- 4.5.1 The following trees and hedgerows are recommended for removal to facilitate the development: T1, H3, and a section of H2 and H4.
- 4.5.2 T1, a young Category C common oak planted at the school entrance, is recommended for removal to facilitate the widening of the access and the construction of the proposed car parking.
- 4.5.3 A 5m section of H2, a managed hawthorn hedge, is recommended for removal to facilitate the access widening.
- 4.5.4 H3, a short cotoneaster hedgerow, is recommended for removal to facilitate the access widening.

- 4.5.5 A 10m section of H4, a managed hawthorn hedge along the roadside boundary, is recommended for removal to provide sufficient scaffolding and working space for the construction of the extension.

4.6 New planting

- 4.6.1 Current development plans do not detail new planting. The development should incorporate new planting on a 1:1 basis to offset the proposed removal of T1. Stock selection should be discussed with a qualified arboricultural consultant to ensure appropriate trees are selected for the space available; careful consideration must be given to the ultimate height and crown spread, form, fruiting habit and maintenance implications of the chosen species.

4.7 Proximity of trees to structures – shading, seasonal nuisance and future pressures

- 4.7.1 Shading will have minimal impact on the proposed classroom extension. A shading plan for all trees surveyed can be seen in Appendix 2.
- 4.7.2 The impact of trees on buildings and vice versa and allowance for future growth have all been considered in the siting of the proposed plans. Tree size, future growth and light/shading have received due attention and are not considered to be an issue. Overall, the processes of construction are highly unlikely to have a detrimental effect upon the health of the retained trees, assuming recommendations made in this report are always adhered to by the contractors e.g., the positioning of a stout fence between the retained trees and construction activities prior to the commencement of works.

4.8 Installation of services

- 4.8.1 Existing and proposed services layouts have not yet been provided. Any underground services already existing on site should be utilised where possible to avoid further disturbance of RPAs. If underground services are to be installed during the entrance widening works, they are to follow the access into the site (following the roads). If underground services are to be installed this way, then the likelihood of negatively impacting trees is kept to a minimum. Service trenches should be laid at the greatest distance from the trees as possible. Section 7.7 of BS 5837:2012's guidance on services suggests re-routing into an RPA should be avoided when at all possible. If plans were to change and services were to infringe on Root Protection Areas, effort should be

taken to lay them using trenchless 'no dig' methods in order to avoid cutting major roots. Modifications to the alignment should also be made to avoid adverse effects on tree growth and soil stability. Services near existing trees and potential new planting should be ducted when possible for future maintenance. Grouping services will also minimise future disturbance where applicable.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1.1 T1, H3, and a section of H2 and H4, are recommended for removal to facilitate the widening of the access and the construction of the new car parking and extension. All other trees and hedgerows identified within this report should be retained and protected as outlined via CEZs and temporary ground protection.
- 5.1.2 Tree removal will take place outside of the breeding bird season (March-September) to prevent disturbance. Alternatively, this may be completed under ecological supervision/ reasonable avoidance measures.
- 5.1.3 Due to the nature of the development, it is unlikely there will be any major impacts on retained trees if CEZs and areas of temporary ground protection are implemented. Fencing should be placed prior to any construction works and can be removed after the works are completed. Appendix 3 provides details of the fencing requirements for Construction Exclusion Zones.

Appendix 1 – Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Radius of Nominal Circle (m)	RPA ^(m2)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)				Crown	Stem	Basal Area	BS 5837 Category	Life Expectancy	Phys Condition	Comment
									N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W							
T1	Common Oak	Young	N/A	5.5	1	87	1.0	3.4	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	Good	Fair	Good	C2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Young planted oak in front of school. Considerable pruning of minor lower limbs along stem. Landscape value to roadside.
T2	Common Holly	Mature	N/A	8.5	1	330	4.0	49.3	3.5	3	3.5	3	2	2	2	2	Fair	Good	Fair	C2	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Planted holly in front of school. Landscape value to roadside. Pruning of minor limbs to stem. Pruning of epicormic growth at base, east. Pruning of lower crown limbs to facilitate pedestrian use.
T3	False Acacia	Mature	S 2	13	1	355	4.3	57.0	2.5	4.5	3.5	3	3	2	2	2.5	Good	Fair	Fair	C1,2	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	<i>Robinia</i> on school edge, close to boundary hedgerow. Stem forks at 2.5m with partially occluded crack. Minor deadwood and pruning in the lower crown.

Group ID	Species	BS 5837 Category	Description
H1	Privet	C2	Managed privet hedge. Height 2m. Width 1m approx.
H2	Common Hawthorn, Common Elder, Sycamore	C2	Managed hawthorn hedge. Heavy ivy. Height 1.5m, down to 0.5-1m to the south. Disjunct to the south.
H3	Cotoneaster	C2	Managed cotoneaster hedge. Short section. Height 1.5m. Width approx 1.5m.
H4	Common Hawthorn, Common Elder, Sycamore	C2	Managed hawthorn hedge. Height 3m. Width 1-1.5m. Heavy ivy. Continues along the roadside - screening value.

Appendix 2 – Tree Maps & Tree Protection Plan

Project Reference/Name:

BG24.298 Fleet Wood Lane Primary School

Client:

Lindum Group

Drawing Title:

Tree Constraints Plan

Drawn By:

HR

Date:

25/07/2024

Legend:



Category A Group



Category B Group



Category C Group



Category U Group



Crown Spread



Root Protection Area



Shading Arc



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



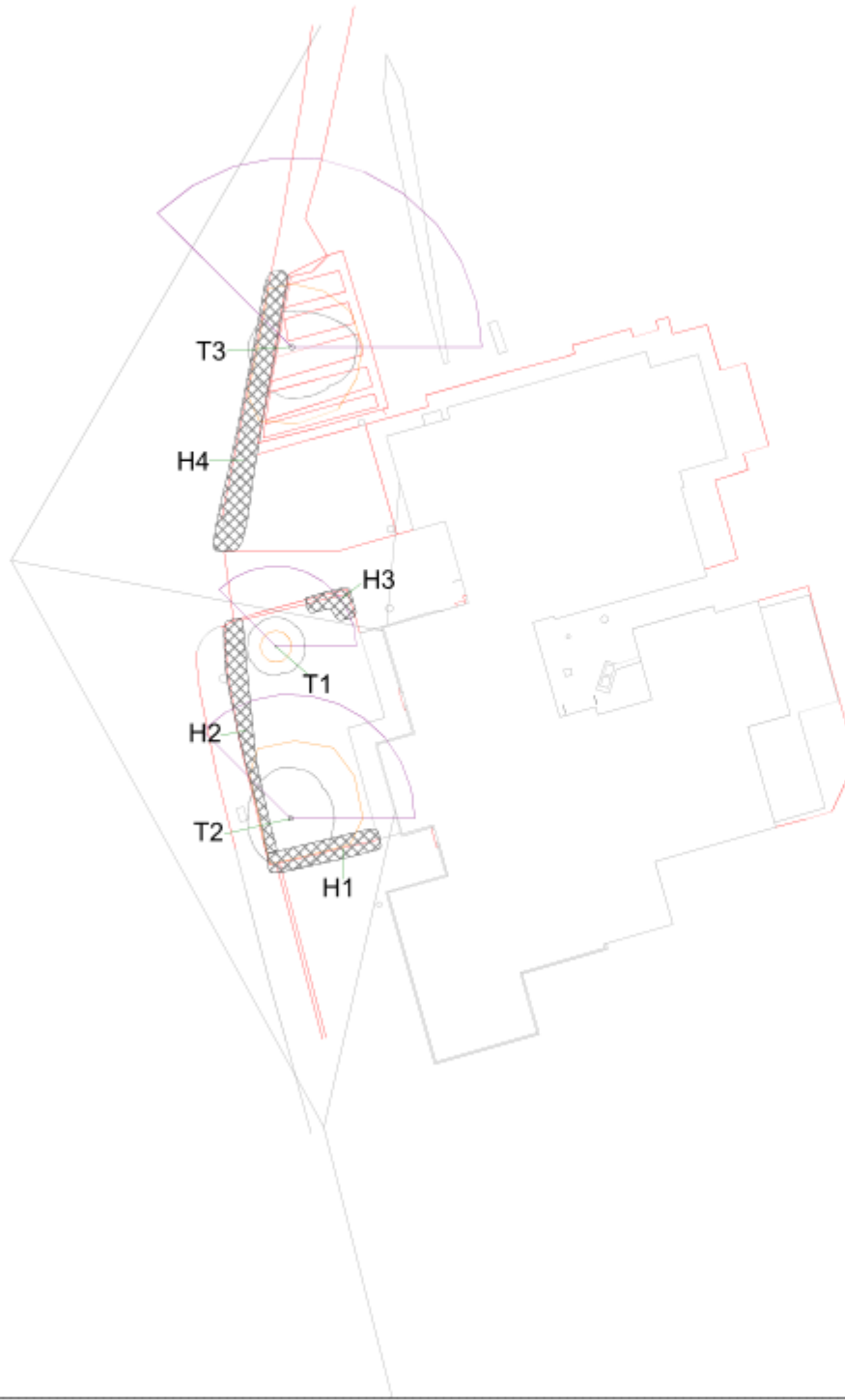
Category 'U'

0 30m

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1 : 500 @ A4



Project Reference/Name:

BG24.298 Fleet Wood Lane Primary School

Client:

Lindum Group

Drawing Title:

Arboricultural Impacts Plan

Drawn By:

HR

Date:

14/08/2024

Legend:



Category A Group



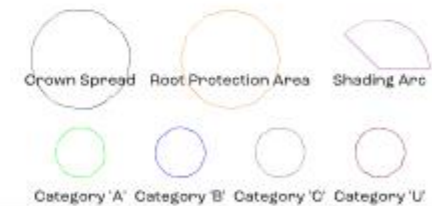
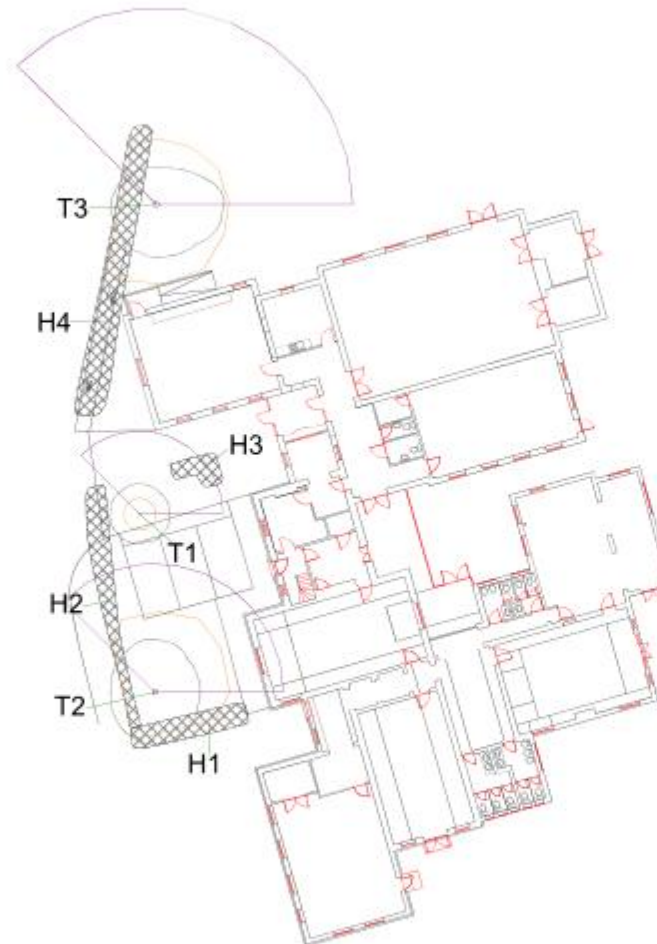
Category B Group



Category C Group



Category U Group



0 30m

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1:500 @ A4

Project Reference/Name:

BG24.298 Fleet Wood Lane Primary School

Client:

Lindum Group

Drawing Title:

Tree Protection Plan

Drawn By:

HR

Date:

23/08/2024

Legend:



Construction Exclusion Zone Fencing



Permanent Ground Protection



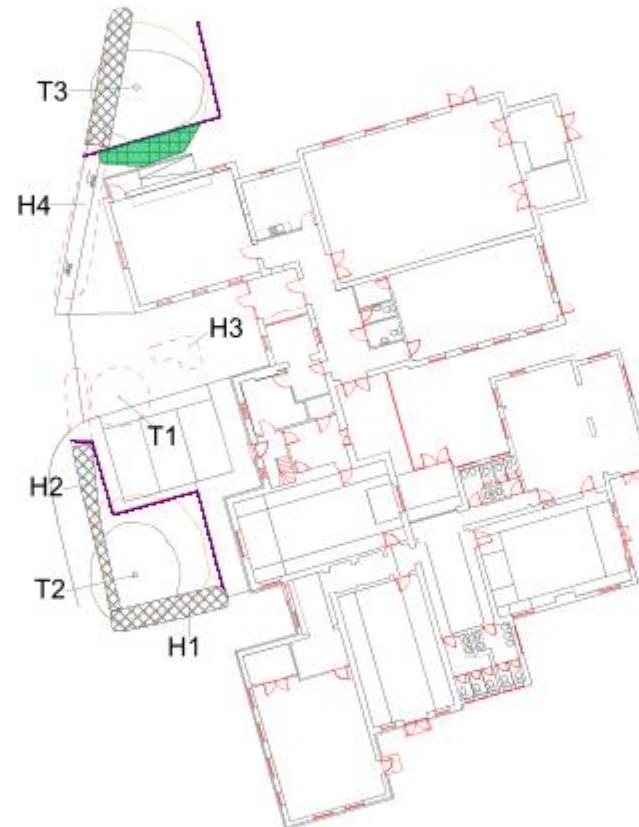
Temporary Ground Protection



Specialist Foundations



Trees Proposed for Removal



Crown Spread



Root Protection Area



Shading Arc



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



Category 'U'

0

30m

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1 : 500 @ A4

Appendix 3 – Tree Protection General Guidance

Tree protection specification – protective fencing

The protective fencing used must be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity.

The default fencing specification should be as per Figure 1 and comprise of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework. The fencing must be a minimum of 2m tall and well braced to resist impacts. Upright scaffold poles must be driven into the ground by a minimum of 0.6m and spaced at maximum intervals of 3m. Onto this framework, welded mesh infill panels will be secured to the uprights and cross-members with wire ties. The fence should be supported on the inner side by bracing poles. Care must be taken when locating the bracing poles to avoid contact with structural roots.

When the site circumstances prevent the use of driven poles (e.g. due to existing hard surfacing), the fencing specification should be as per Figure 2. This will consist of 2m tall welded mesh panels (e.g. Heras) on rubber or concrete feet, with the mesh panels held together with a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers. Distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1m and uniform across the fencing. Stabiliser struts on the inner side of the fence should be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins (Figure 2a) or mounted onto a block tray (Figure 2b).

Tree protective fencing must have all-weather notices attached at regular intervals, such as those in Figure 3 and Figure 4. The notices must include wording such as 'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS' or 'TREE PROTECTION AREA – KEEP OUT'. The tree protective fencing must remain *in situ* and intact until completion of construction; they may be removed after agreement with the project arboriculturist and their removal discharged to the Local Planning Authority.

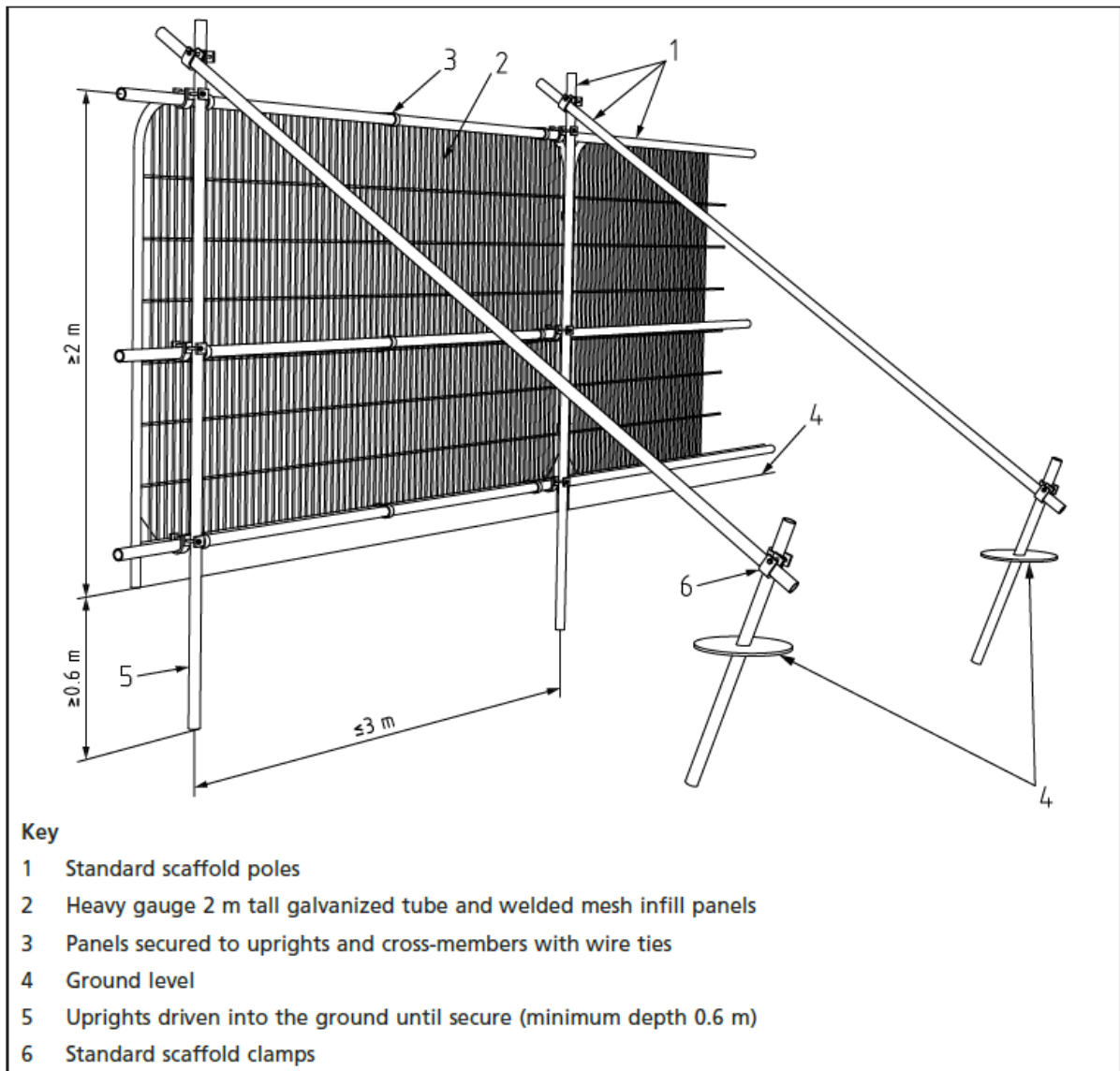


Figure 1: Default specification for tree protection fencing (Figure 2 in BS 5837:2012)

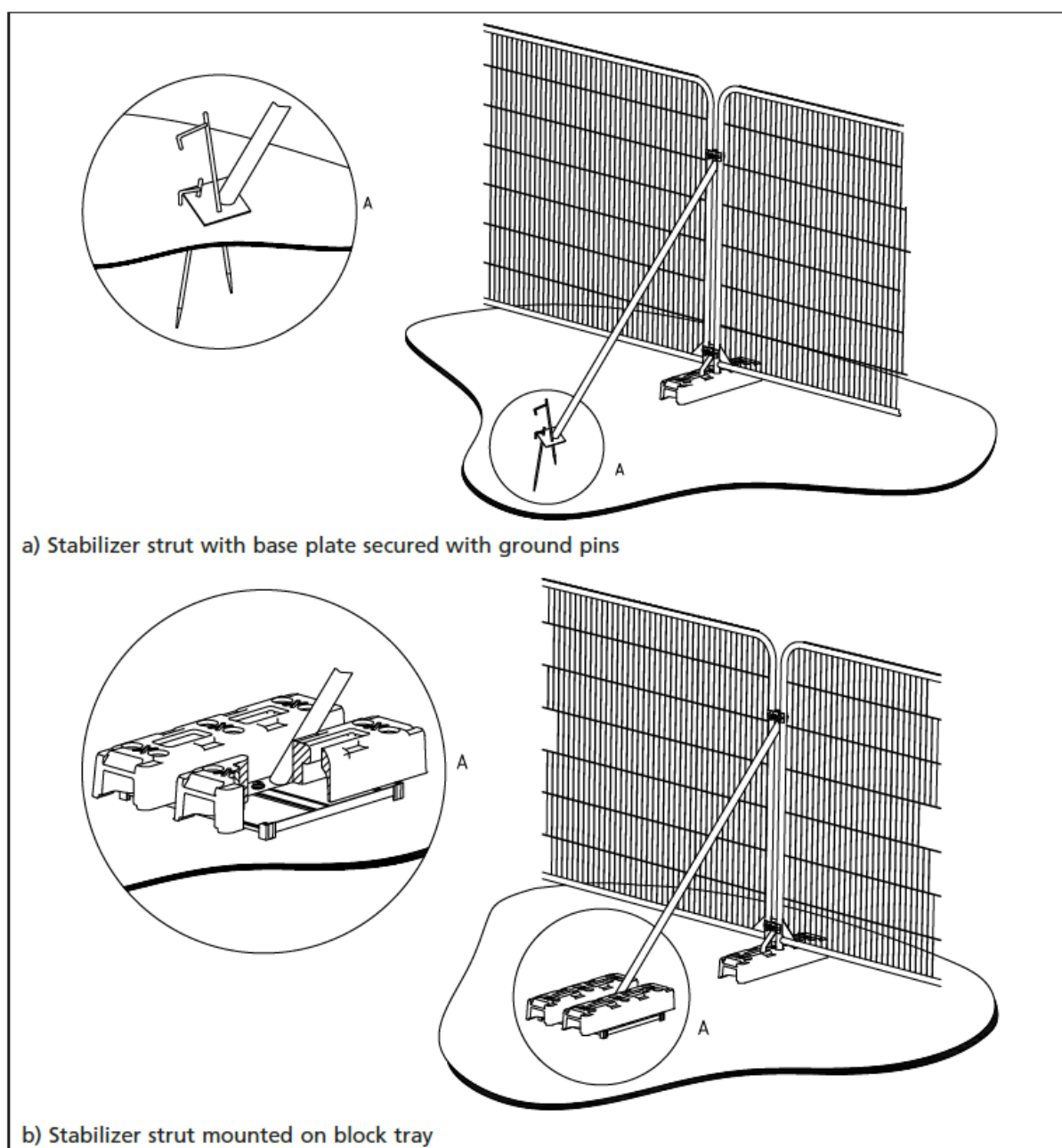


Figure 2: Alternative specification for tree protection fencing (Figure 3 in BS 5837:2012).

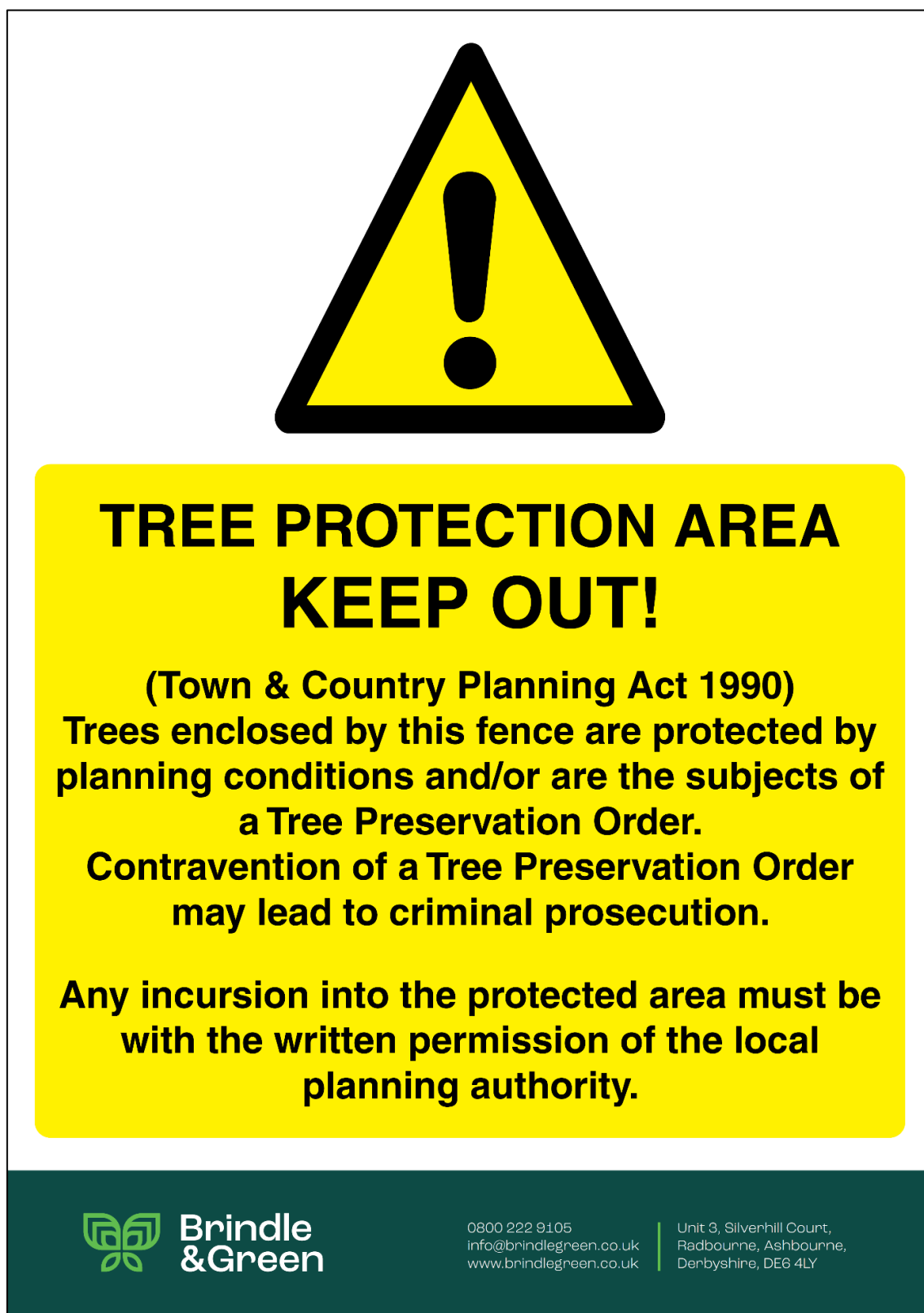


Figure 3: Tree protection fencing signage.



Figure 4: Tree protection fencing signage.

Other considerations – statutory controls and wildlife

Statutory controls

Trees may be statutorily protected due to their location within a Conservation Area, or by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Brindle & Green Ltd have undertaken TPO and Conservation Area searches to inform this report, using Local Planning Authority online mapping services or by confirming directly with the LPA. The protection status of trees may change between the issuing of reports and the commencement of works onsite; therefore, it is strongly recommended that tree protection status is checked directly with the LPA prior to the commencement of any tree work onsite. Separate works applications to protected trees are not required provided that the works are specified in this report, that this report is submitted to the LPA as part of the planning application and that planning consent is granted.

Bats

Several British bat species will roost in trees. All bats in the United Kingdom and their habitats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). It is an offence to damage or destroy any bat roost, intentionally or recklessly obstruct a bat roost, deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat or intentionally kill, injure or take any bat.

Breeding birds

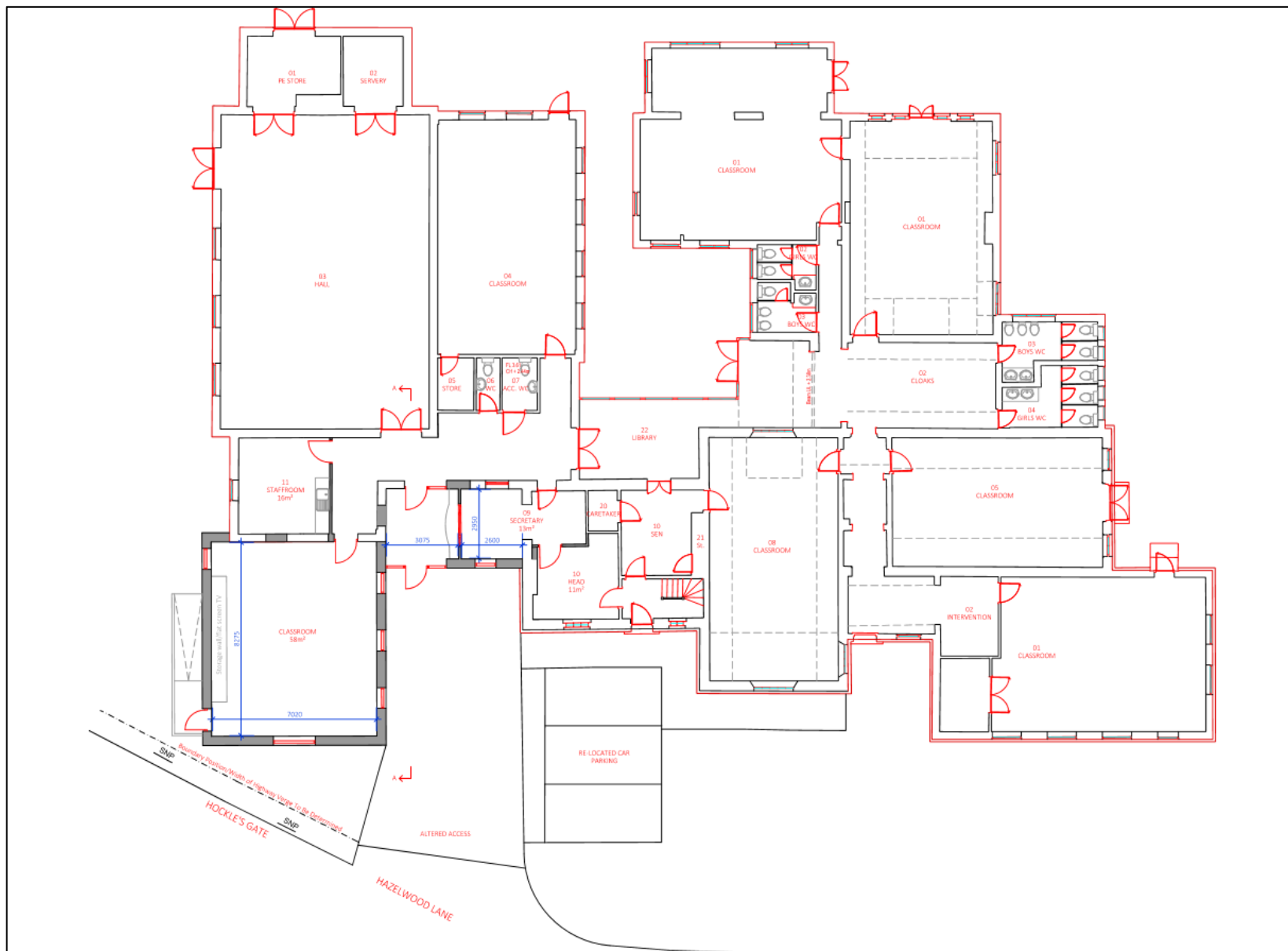
All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. In addition, for species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly cause disturbance at, on or near an 'active' nest.

Vegetation clearance, including tree and hedgerow removal, during the period March to August can be damaging to active bird nests during the main breeding season. Vegetation clearance on site should ideally take place in the months September to February, outside of the main bird breeding season.

Any vegetation clearance proposed between the months of March and September should be subjected to a search for active birds' nests 24 hours prior to commencement of works. This

should confirm whether all or some clearance is achievable. In addition to a pre-works check, the clearance of vegetation between the months of March and September should be supervised by a suitably experienced ecologist.

Appendix 4 – Site Plans



Appendix 5 – Site Photographs

Image	Description
T1 	T1, a young common oak, planted in the front of the school.
T2 	T2, a mature common holly, planted in the front of the school.

Image	Description
T1, T2, H1 – H3 	Small grassy area at the school entrance, showing T1, T2, and H1 – H3.
T3, H4 	Existing car parking to be relocated to facilitate the classroom extension. H4 is visible to the left, with T3 in the background (left).

Image	Description
School Entrance 1	
	School entrance, showing H2, H3, and T1 to the centre-right, and H4 to the left.
School Entrance 2	
	School entrance, showing H4 and T3 in the centre. H2, H3 and T1 are partially visible to the right.

Appendix 6 – General References

British Standards Institution, 1989. *BS 4428:1989 - Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces)*. BSI Standards Limited.

British Standards Institution, 2010. *BS 3998:2010 - Tree work - Recommendations*. BSI Standards Limited.

British Standards Institution, 2012. *BS 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*. BSI Standards Limited.

Mattheck, C., Bethge, K. & Weber, K., 2015. *The Body Language of Trees (Encyclopaedia of Visual Tree Assessment)*. Karlsruhe: Karlsruhe Institute of Technology - Campus North, a merger of Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH.

Roberts, J., Jackson, N. & Smith, M., 2018. *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. 3 ed. London: The Stationery Office.

Rose, B., 2020. *The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees: A Guide to Good Practice*, UK: Arboricultural Association.