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# ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SURVEY & REPORT

William Stukeley School, Holbeach

Report Reference: BG22.327.2

**February, 2023**

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# Contents

1 Summary ..... 7
2 Introduction ..... 9
3 Methodology ..... 11
4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment ..... 15
5 Conclusion ..... 23

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule ..... 24
Appendix 2: Tree Plans & Tree Protection Plan ..... 40
Appendix 3: Tree Retention General Guidance ..... 48
Appendix 4: Proposed Plans ..... 56
Appendix 5: Site Photographs ..... 61
Appendix 6: Tree Preservation Order ..... 66

# 1 Summary

1.1 Brindle & Green were commissioned by Lindum Group to undertake an arboricultural survey at William Stukeley CofE Primary School, in Holbeach, Lincolnshire. This report summarises any potential arboricultural impacts and outlines a Tree Protection Plan in relation to a full planning application for the development of four proposed extensions to the school building, carried out over three phases of construction. The development plans are currently in a draft format and are subject to change. Design and access plans are provided within Appendix 4 of this report. The survey was carried out on the 6th and the 8th of December 2022.

1.2 This report is concerned with trees that have the possibility to be impacted as a result of development proposals at William Stukeley CofE Primary School. This includes trees within the site boundary as well as any outside the boundary that may be impacted by the development and any subsequent post development activity.

1.3 Use of South Holland District Council's online mapping software confirmed that a large portion of the site was located within the Holbeach Conservation Area (CA), and is covered by an area Tree Preservation Order (TPO No. 10 1986). The relevant TPO documents can be found within Appendix 5. The south-western portion of the site, west of the hardstanding play area within the playing fields, lies outside of the TPO and CA boundary.

1.4 The 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'.*

1.5 T24, a Category C semi-mature *Pinus* sp., and G5, a Category C mixed species group of silver birch, common oak, and rowan, are recommended for removal to facilitate the development. 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 both permanent and temporary ground protection. The Tree Protection Plan can be seen in Appendix 2 of this report.

1.6 A BS5837 tree survey aims 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.

| Arboricultural Considerations | Recommendations | Timing |
|---|---|---|
| Arboricultural | Exclusion fencing should be placed to protect trees to be retained where applicable. | Pre-construction secured as condition of planning. |
| Replanting/ Planting | N/A | N/A |
| Felling/Clearance | Any felling/shrub removal should be completed outside of the breeding bird season or under ecological supervision. | Between October - February (or March – September under supervision). |
| CEZ's & Root protection | Construction Exclusion Zones and both permanent and temporary ground protection should be implemented before the commencement of works to ensure that no damage is sustained to trees aimed at retention. | Pre-Construction |

# 2 Introduction

2.1 The purpose of this survey was to provide an assessment of trees which may be impacted by development proposals at William Stukeley CofE Primary School. A tree survey schedule compliant with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' is contained within this report and all survey data is recorded in this schedule.

2.2 The red line boundary is approximately two hectares in extent and comprises an area associated with William Stukeley Church of England Primary School, located in Holbeach, Lincolnshire. The trees located within the school grounds have highly variable arboricultural quality and landscape value, ranging from Category A to Category U, and from young to late-mature. The main access road to the school from Spalding Road is lined by a number of Category C and Category B London plane and sycamore trees (T1 – T8), providing significant landscape value along the road. The main roundabout and car parking areas are lined with a number of trees of mixed species (T9 – T11, T50 – T52, G1, G2, G11, G12), with a large number of the trees being planted within ornamental hedge and shrub planting. T12, a mature Category A turkey oak, provides significant landscape and arboricultural value between the two areas of car parking near the school entrance. The majority of the trees throughout the internal school grounds are Category C, with a number of Category B individuals (T16, T22, T23, T27, T31, T42) throughout. A Category B treeline of semi-mature silver birch and common hornbeam lines the edge of the playing fields (G7), providing significant landscape value and visual amenity. Trees within the school grounds have been heavily managed, with many having experienced significant past pruning works. In particular, T44, T45, and T48 have undergone significant tree works, with T44 and T48 having been previously topped, with the crowns now consistent of young regrowth. T48 has suffered in particular, with a large column of deadwood present to the stem exhibiting *Ganoderma* sp. bracket fungi. To the north of the school grounds, adjacent to the access road, numerous high-quality mature and semi-mature trees are scattered throughout an area of public access, with some overhanging the school boundary. The wider surroundings of the site are largely residential, as the school is located within the centre of the town of Holbeach, approximately 8 miles east of Spalding. Patchett Lodge is located immediately south of the school, with a number of large, mature trees located off-site but within reasonably close proximity of the school. In particular, T33, a Category A common oak, is located in close proximity to the school boundary,

providing considerable arboricultural and landscape value. Two other large, high-quality trees are located off-site within the grounds of Patchett Lodge but are deemed to be at a suitable distance from the site to remain unaffected by potential development (unlike T33). The site is the subject of a full planning application for the development of four proposed extensions to the school building, carried out over three phases of construction. The development plans are currently in a draft format and are subject to change. Design and access plans are provided within Appendix 4 of this report.

2.3 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.

# 3 Methodology

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

3.1.1 **Species** – the species identification is based on visual observations and the common English name of what the trees appeared to be is listed. In the case of groups only the principal species are recorded, other minor species may be omitted.

3.1.2 **Tree Height** – are estimated in metres. Estimated mature heights are given in brackets. In the case of groups, the mean current height is recorded.

3.1.3 **Crown Height** – the height to the lowest branch is estimated in metres. In the case of groups of trees minimum crown height was recorded.

3.1.4 **Trunk Diameters** – measured at 1.5 metres above ground and recorded in millimetres to the nearest 10mm. However, in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.' where the trunk of any tree divides below 1.5 metres it is considered a multi-stemmed tree and an average is recorded. In the case of groups of trees, the maximum diameter was recorded.

3.1.5 **Crown Spread** – was recorded in metres along each of the cardinal points. In the case of groups of trees the maximum peripheral spread was recorded.

3.1.6 **Life Stage** – recorded as follows:

**NP:** **Newly planted** – a tree within 3 years after planting

**Y:** **Young**– a tree within its first one third of life expectancy

**SM:** **Semi-mature** – a tree within its second third of life expectancy

**M:** **Mature** – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy

**V:** **Veteran** - a tree with habitat features such as wounds or decay. A veteran may be a young tree with a relatively small girth in contrast to an ancient tree, but

bearing the 'scars' of age such as decay in the trunk, branches or roots, fungal fruiting bodies, or dead wood.

**A:** **Ancient** – a tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species and is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition.

3.1.7 **The Condition of Trees -** is based upon a preliminary assessment categorised thus:

Good
Fair
Poor
Very Poor/Dead

In the case of groups, the category awarded is that typical of the group.

3.1.8 **Preliminary Recommendations –** works required regardless of development proposals.

3.1.9 **Life Expectancy –** estimated; i.e. given as follows which corresponds with Table 1 of British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.' - <10, 10+, 20+, 40+.

3.1.10 **BS 5837:2012 Tree Category:**

| **Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (see BS5837:2012 for full reference)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Trees Unsuitable For Retention** | | | |
| Category U<br><br>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).<br><br>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.<br><br>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<br><br>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve | | |
| | | | |
| Subcategory | 1. Mainly Arboriculture Qualities | 2. Mainly Landscape Qualities | 3. Mainly Cultural Values, Including Conservation |

| Trees to be considered for retention | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Category A<br>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<br>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 unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation | 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 situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality | Trees with material conservation or other cultural value |
| Category C<br>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 |

3.1.11 **Root Protection Area** - The root protection areas (RPA's) are calculated and recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule where it is expressed both in linear and square metres; it is at this distance/around this area that the tree protective barriers should be erected around any trees to be retained. Where construction is proposed within these areas, special techniques should be employed, and general guidance is therefore provided herein.

3.1.12 **Limitations** - Significant trees included within the plan provided were plotted using a Trimble TDC100 handheld device. Normal error of 1-2m can be experienced using this device however, care was taken to make sure the most accurate reading possible at the time of survey was taken.

# 4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

## 4.1 Presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), Conservation Areas (CAs) or Other Regulatory Protection

4.1.1 Use of South Holland District Council's online mapping software confirmed that a large portion of the site was located within the Holbeach Conservation Area (CA) and is covered by an area Tree Preservation Order (TPO No. 10 1986). The relevant TPO documents can be found within Appendix 5. The south-western portion of the site, west of the hardstanding play area within the playing fields, lies outside of the TPO and CA boundary.

## 4.2 Potential Incompatibilities Between the Layout and the Trees Proposed for Retention

4.2.1 Severing just one of a tree's major roots during careless excavation for construction or services 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 per cent of all tree roots are found in the top 600mm of soil and almost 99 per cent of the tree's total root length occurs within the topmost 1m of soil, with some variations depending on soil porosity. The undoubted 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).

4.2.2 The impact of the development on tree roots without mitigation, is likely to cause compaction of the soil and reduction in soil aeration, thus preventing the uptake of nutrients. This can ultimately cause root death and may result in the premature loss of the tree.

4.2.3 Five Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) are to be established prior to the commencement of any works onsite. Due to spatial constraints within the site, and the presence of retaining walls, boundary fencing, and other landscaping features, the locations of the CEZs given on the Tree Protection Plan may require minor adjustment during installation; however, CEZs should not differ significantly from those shown on the Tree Protection Plan.

- CEZ1 will protect G4, located along the northern boundary fence-line of the school grounds. The CEZ fencing will protect the on-site extent of G4, being installed within the grassy verge whilst allowing continued access along the hardstanding footpath south of the group. The footpath is not to be removed and will remain *in situ* during construction works to act as a form of ground protection for the RPA of the on-site tree within G4.

- CEZ2 will protect T21, T22, and T25 – T29, at the eastern extent of the site. T21 and T22 are located off-site in close proximity to the boundary fencing, with T21 overhanging into the school grounds. T25 – T29 are located within the school grounds, in an area of land designated as a recreational play area. As such, landscaping features such as planting pits and retaining walls, and small outbuildings, are present in the area. The exclusion fencing is to be installed as closely as possible to the location shown in the Tree Protection Plan, avoiding the existing features of the recreational area to facilitate installation. The exclusion fencing will be installed to act as the eastern side of the construction access road, tracing the same proposed outline, to avoid the unnecessary installation of both Heras and CEZ fencing.

- CEZ3 will protect T32, a Category C laurel located south of the proposed extension along the southern extent of the school building. The exclusion fencing will surround T32, protecting the entire RPA of the tree whilst allowing for the northern crown reduction to take place.

- CEZ4 will protect T31, a Category B mature common ash located in close proximity to eastern boundary wall. The fencing will run from the eastern boundary wall to the fence-line immediately south of T31, protecting the on-site RPA and crown of the tree that may be impacted by the nearby extension.

- CEZ5 will protect T44 and G7, a large, Category C mature common ash and a Category B tree line dominated by silver birch, located west of the proposed extension. The fence line will surround the majority of G7, located along the northern edge of the playing fields, running parallel to the edge of the hardstanding north of the group. The fencing will surround the stem and existing crown of T44, but not protect the majority of the RPA due to the poor condition of the tree and the distance from development. T44 has previously been topped at approximately 7m and now exhibits a crown entirely consistent of young regrowth.

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. 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. Tree protection fencing will not be moved or relocated without the consent of the project arboriculturist. CEZs will be sacrosanct throughout the development; any required access and works within CEZs will not take place without arboricultural supervision and will require further protective measures (e.g. temporary ground protection).

In some instances, tree removal or facilitative pruning works may be required for fencing installation; tree protection fencing will be installed immediately after these tree works are completed. It should be confirmed by the project arboriculturist that the CEZs have been installed correctly, prior to the commencement of works.

4.2.4 Current draft development plans do not detail the installation of new hardstanding to replace the hardstanding lost to facilitate the extensions. However, it is understood that the new extensions will have a minimum of 1200mm wide hardstanding around the exterior. As such, the new hardstanding to be installed around the northern extension will require permanent ground protection where overlap occurs with the RPA of retained trees. The installation of permanent ground protection (3D cellular confinement systems, e.g. Terram Geocell) will prevent detrimental impacts to retained trees, such as T21. Cellular confinement systems distribute the load associated with pedestrian use laterally across the ground surface, helping to prevent soil compaction. A cellular confinement depth of 100mm is considered appropriate for regular pedestrian use. The ground protection will remain in place permanently to protect the roots. The hardstanding applied must have a permeable finish to allow water to percolate to the roots. Existing surface vegetation within the RPA of retained trees should be removed with hand tools. Note, the cellular confinement system is installed above the existing ground level and, therefore, normally results in a surface that is raised between 150-300mm above ground level (depending on the cellular confinement depth and the stone infill depth). Greater detail on the proposed locations of permanent ground protection and the exact trees affected will be provided upon the receipt of finalised development plans. The permanent ground protection has not yet

been shown on the Tree Protection Plan as the proposed hardstanding has not been detailed on the development plans.

4.2.5 Where construction access (as detailed in Section 4.3) is required within the notional RPA of, or in close proximity to, retained trees T27, T33, T34, G8, G9, and G10, temporary ground protection will be installed to prevent soil compaction. As per British Standards (2012) guidance, the temporary ground protection will comprise a single thickness of scaffold boards placed onto a 100mm layer of woodchip, laid on a geotextile membrane. This will protect the roots of the retained trees from pedestrian movements in the RPA during construction. Heavier plant (exceeding 2 tonnes) requires an alternative system to accommodate the load, which must be discussed with the project arboriculturist. The locations of the temporary ground protection have not been shown in the Tree Protection Plan as the site construction access is not detailed in the draft development plans. A separate site access plan is shown in Appendix 4.

4.2.6 The current proposals show a small degree of overlap (8%) between the notional RPA of the southern-most, on-site tree within G4 with the proposed staff room extension in Phase 1. Similarly, T21 exhibits a minor degree of overlap (4%) with the proposed staff room extension. The building does not require specialist foundations to prevent detrimental impacts to the health of the retained trees.

## 4.3 The Working and Access Space Needed for Construction

4.3.1 Construction access will be provided from the western extent of the site, as detailed in the site access plans shown in Appendix 4. Two options of site access have been provided, differing in the location of the construction access road in close proximity to the proposed extensions. The site access plan provided in Appendix 4, Option 1, should be treated as the preferable access plan as the potential impacts on retained trees and soil compaction are likely to be considerably reduced in comparison to Option 2. A 4m site access road is to be delineated by the installation of Heras fencing either side of the access road, and temporary ground protection is to be laid within the notional RPAs of retained trees and groups as detailed in Section 4.2.5. T24 is to be removed to accommodate site access, as well as to facilitate the construction of the proposed extensions.

If site access plans change before the site development plan is finalised, recommended mitigatory measures may require alteration to ensure retained trees are appropriately protected.

4.3.2 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.

## 4.4 Trees proposed for removal and justification to facilitate the development

4.4.1 A minor amount of removal is required to facilitate the construction of the proposed extensions to the school building.

4.4.2 T24, a Category C semi-mature *Pinus* sp., is recommended for removal due to conflict with the proposed extensions in close proximity west of the tree, and to facilitate the new hardstanding to be installed at the edge of the extensions. T24 is growing in an overall fair physiological condition, exhibiting signs of considerable minor pruning to achieve the tall crown clearance. No major defects are visible to T24, which grows within a recreational area with seating placed around the stem. T24 provides landscape value to the school property. The removal of T24 will also facilitate the proposed site construction access plan.

4.4.3 T30, a Category C young Ginkgo, is recommended for removal to avoid future conflict and potential damage with the proposed extension in close proximity west of the tree. T30 grows 2m from the proposed extension, and is likely to cause conflict with the extension as it matures.

4.4.4 G5, a Category C mixed species group of silver birch, common oak, and rowan, is recommended for removal due to conflict with the proposed extension south of the school building. All seven individuals within the group are to be removed to facilitate the construction of the extension. G5 provides landscape value to the school building and playing fields, with all the trees growing in good-to-fair physiological condition.

4.4.5 T34, a young, self-set sycamore growing on-site on the southern boundary, may be required for removal if conflict occurs with the construction access road. T34 is a Category C individual with no significant value, growing immediately at the base of the boundary fencing. T34 is deemed suitable for removal if required

4.4.6 T49, a young ornamental species planted within a raised planting pit in the school grounds, exhibits significant basal decay between the stems, with signs of minor to moderate past pruning. T49 has not been recommended for removal due to its small size and location within a planting pit, however, it is deemed suitable for removal at the owner's discretion.

## 4.5 Mitigatory Replanting/planting

4.5.1 Due to the limited requirement for removal within the site, mitigatory replanting is not considered an essential requirement for this scheme.

## 4.6 Proximity of Trees to Structures – the Default Position – Development Outside of the RPA or Technical Solutions Where There is an Overriding Justification

4.6.1 Stout fencing and CEZs must be put in place before the commencement of works to protect retained trees. Where applicable, the ecotone/shrubbery between the tree and the proposed fencing location may need to be cut back and reduced to incorporate the fencing (Appendix 2). All fencing should be implemented before the commencement of building works and stay intact for the duration. Regular checks of the stout fencing should be carried out to ensure it remains intact. See Appendix 2 for the proposed location of exclusion fencing.

4.6.2 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.

## 4.7 Shading – Buildings and Open space, Privacy and Screening, Direct Damage, Future Pressure for Removal and Seasonal Nuisance

4.7.1 The proposed extensions along the southern edge of the school building will likely experience some shading effects due to the proximity to the Category B tree line, G7. Architectural solutions which maximise the amount of natural light available, such as light tunnels, should be considered for incorporation into the design of this 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.

## 4.8 Installation of services

4.8.1 A plan of service routes is not yet currently available. 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 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 should be ducted when possible for future maintenance. Grouping services will also minimise future disturbance where applicable.

## 4.9 Recommended pruning works

4.9.1 Crown reduction works are recommended to the northern crown of T32, reducing the crown by approximately 1m to prevent conflict with the proposed extension in close proximity.

4.9.2 Crown reduction works are recommended to the western crown of T21, reducing the crown spread by approximately 1.5m to avoid conflict with the proposed extension west of the tree.

4.9.3 Similarly, the southern crown spread of G4 is recommended for crown reduction works, reducing the spread by approximately 1.5m to avoid conflict with the proposed extension south of the group.

4.9.4 Crown lifting works may be required to retained trees where conflict occurs with the proposed construction access road, such as those along the southern boundary. Crown lifting should be carried out at a minimum, where appropriate, to achieve a harmonious relationship with the access road.

4.9.5 Any appointed contractor must carry out tree works according to BS 3998(2010) ‘Recommendations for Tree Work’.

# 5 Conclusion

5.1 T24, T30, and G5, are recommended for removal due to conflict with the proposed extensions. All other trees identified within this report should be retained and protected as outlined via CEZs and both permanent and temporary ground protection.

5.2 Felling 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.

5.3 Due to the nature of the development, it is unlikely there will be any major impacts on trees with higher landscape and amenity values if CEZs and both permanent and temporary ground protection are established and adhered to. 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| T1# | Sycamore | Semi-mature | 16 | E 1.5 | 5 | 928.7 | 11.1 | 390.2 | 6 | 7 | 6.5 | 5 | 3.5 | 6 | 3.5 | 5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Multi stemmed from approximately 1.5m with further forking within 0.5m. Evidence of included bark. Significant pruning of moderate to major limbs and smallest stem, topped with regrowth (leaning towards adjacent residence). Dead ivy to stems due to previous severance. Landscape value from residential properties and access road. Low amount of minor deadwood. Minor natural brace to one stem, north west. Smaller stems have been pruned back to point of forking, around the lower stem. |
| T2 | London Plane | Mature | 18 | E 3 | 1 | 501.0 | 6.0 | 113.6 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2.5 | Good | Fair | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Good | Existing tag number 78. Good even crown with no obvious defects. Growing in close proximity and overhanging the access road, hardstanding within the RPA. Pruning of minor lower branches to avoid conflict with access road. |
| T3 | London Plane | Mature | 16 | SE 2 | 1 | 515.0 | 6.2 | 120.0 | 6.5 | 7 | 7.5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3.5 | Good | Fair | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Good | Existing tag number 79. Overextending first significant branch. Low amounts of minor to moderate pruning, mostly east over the access road. Overall |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | lean east, mostly in the upper stem. Wounding to surface roots. Landscape value to access road. Bird nest in crown. Crossing branches, braced, east at approximately 4.5m. |
| T4 | London Plane | Mature | 16 | NE 3 | 1 | 537.0 | 6.4 | 130.5 | 7 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 6 | 1.5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | Fair | Fair | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 80. Unidentified fungi growing on the ground around the basal area, in reasonably close proximity to stem. Considerable amounts of damage to surface roots. Minor vandalism damage to stem, insignificant. Minor to moderate pruning. Crown skew. |
| T5 | Sycamore | Semi-mature | 16 | SW 2 | 2 | 524.5 | 6.3 | 124.4 | 5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 6 | 2.5 | 9 | 7 | 5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 81. Two stemmed at the base. Crown of smaller stem, east, is in poor condition with considerable amount of deadwood and reduced foliage. Minor to moderate pruning to the larger stem, west, towards the access road. |
| T6 | London Plane | Mature | 18 | S 3 | 1 | 515.0 | 6.2 | 120.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 7 | Good | Ivy | Good | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Good | Existing tag number 82. Moderate ivy to the stem, mainly to the north. Slight crown skew but overall good condition. Bird nest in the crown. Minor to moderate pruning. Three minor roots to the east beginning to |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | girdle the stem. Minor deadwood. |
| T7 | London Plane | Mature | 18 | S 3.5 | 1 | 558.0 | 6.7 | 140.9 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 7 | 5.5 | 4 | 2.5 | 3 | 5.5 | Good | Good | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Good | Existing tag number 83. Footpath and access road in RPA. Minor to moderate pruning, predominantly north and west towards footpath and access road. Slight crown skew due to competition. |
| T8 | London Plane | Mature | 16.5 | SE 2.5 | 1 | 592.0 | 7.1 | 158.5 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 84. Major tear out wound to the upper stem at approximately 7-8m with young *Inonotus hispidus* bracket fungi at the bottom of the wound (difficult to view from ground-level). Major curvature to large limb north east at 3.5m. Smaller areas of wounding to limbs in the crown. Considerable pruning, particularly west over the access road. Minor basal damage. Minor deadwood. |
| T9 | Common Oak | Mature | 17 | SE 2 | 1 | 465.0 | 5.6 | 97.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6 | 5 | 2.5 | 2 | 3 | 1.5 | Good | Fair | Good | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 74. Pruning of minor to moderate branches, with evident past wounding to stem. Early mature. Epicormic growth. Pruning of major limb west at 2m, to stem. |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| T10 | Red Oak | Semi-mature | 17 | N 3.5 | 1 | 316.0 | 3.8 | 45.2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2.5 | 13 | 3 | 3 | Good | Good | Good | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Good | Existing tag number 73. Crown skew due to competition. Minor pruning of limbs. No significant defects. |
| T11 | Common Walnut | Semi-mature | 13 | E 2 | 1 | 376.0 | 4.5 | 64.0 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6 | 5 | 3.5 | 3 | 2 | 3.5 | Good | Good | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 72. Growing in central island of school roundabout. Minor to moderate pruning of limbs in the lower crown. Minor failed limbs. Decay to multiple pruning points with regrowth. |
| T12 | Turkey Oak | Mature | 18 | SW 4 | 1 | 966.0 | 11.6 | 422.1 | 6 | 7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Good | Fair | Fair | A | 1 Arboricultural Values;2 Landscape Values | >40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 71. Large late mature Turkey oak growing in grassland area adjacent to roundabout and car park. Considerable number of significant, major pruning wounds to the stem (likely 200mm diameter average) that have fully occluded; at least 5. Some areas of regrowth to the stem at 3-4m form younger canopy compared to wider spread, larger crown of the upper stem. Multiple points of wounding to surface roots, mechanical damage. Bird nest in crown. Other points of smaller pruning to stem and crown, occluded. No obvious major defects. Some moderate failed limbs |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | in the upper crown, expected with age. |
| T13# | Atlas Cedar | Mature | 18 | W 3 | 1 | 719.0 | 8.6 | 233.9 | 5 | 8 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 8 | 2.5 | Good | Good | Good | B | 1 Arboricultural Values;2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Good | Growing within park area amongst other trees, considerable landscape value. Growing in good condition with no obvious major defects. Insignificant minor to moderate pruning and deadwood. |
| T14 | Sycamore | Semi-mature | 17 | SW 4 | 1 | 510.0 | 6.1 | 117.7 | 3.5 | 3 | 2 | 4.5 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 5 | Fair | Good | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Growing in close proximity to hardstanding footpath. Significant crown skew due to surrounding competition. Insignificant minor deadwood. Minor to moderate pruning. |
| T15# | Common Oak | Mature | 16 | E 5 | 1 | 871.0 | 10.5 | 343.2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 788. Crown in fair to poor condition; significant amounts of heavy pruning to crown and stem, from minor to major, due to surrounding constraints of car park. Not all pruning has occluded successfully with signs of decay pockets. Growing in a raised planting bed surrounded by |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | hardstanding car parking. Large significant wound to stem east has failed to occlude with decay, approximately 300mm diameter. |
| T16 | Sycamore | Mature | 19 | S 3.5 | 1 | 709.0 | 8.5 | 227.4 | 4.5 | 6 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 92. Considerable minor to major pruning of limbs, predominantly to the north over the hardstanding entrance footpath. Growing in a raised planting bed. Regrowth at multiple pruning points. Small amount of moderate deadwood. Stem bifurcates at approximately 6-7m. |
| T17# | Sycamore | Semi-mature | 18 | E 3 | 1 | 400.0 | 4.8 | 72.4 | 5 | 6.5 | 6 | 6.5 | 12 | 3.5 | 4 | 6 | Fair | Good | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Growing behind boundary fencing with significant overhang of footpath. Minor to moderate pruning. Crown skew due to surrounding competition. |
| T18# | *Cedrus* sp. | Semi-mature | 14 | S 3 | 1 | 375.0 | 4.5 | 63.6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 7 | Fair | Good | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Off site with minor boundary overhang. Minor failed limbs and deadwood. Ivy starting to colonise the stem. |
| T19 | Sycamore | Semi-mature | 11 | S 3.5 | 1 | 304.0 | 3.6 | 41.8 | 3 | 3 | 2.5 | 3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4 | 3.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Growing on site at boundary fence. Minor pruning towards footpath. Stem bifurcates at 2m. Nest box to lower stem. |
| T20 | Sycamore | Semi-mature | 11 | NE 2 | 1 | 284.0 | 3.4 | 36.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2.5 | 4 | 4 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Minor pruning. Stem bifurcates at |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | approximately 3.5m. Growing at boundary fence line. Bird nest in crown. |
| T21 | *Prunus* sp. | Mature | 15 | S 1.5 | 1 | 488.0 | 5.9 | 107.7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 87. Stem lean west. Minor vandalism damage to stem. Moderate deadwood north with *Auricularia auricula-judae* (jelly-ear fungus) present. Minor pruning and failed limbs. Cavity to stem attachment of first significant branch with decay. Minor basal wounding. |
| T22# | Common Yew | Semi-mature | 13 | NW 3 | 1 | 510.0 | 6.1 | 117.7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 1 | Fair | Fair | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 88. Major limb pruned at base. Ivy beginning to colonise stem. Considerable deadwood over school boundary. |
| T23 | Sycamore | Mature | 21 | NW 4 | 1 | 878.0 | 10.5 | 348.7 | 6.5 | 6 | 7 | 6.5 | 6 | 7 | 3.5 | 12 | Good | Fair | Fair | B | 1 Arboricultural Values;2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 85. Large, late mature sycamore providing significant value off site. Considerable, significant amount of major pruning to the stem, resulting in numerous large cavities with decay and regrowth. Potential signs of hollowing due to cavity presence, difficult to determine depth. Minor epicormic growth. Bird nest in crown. Highly valuable tree. |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| T24 | *Pinus* sp. | Semi-mature | 17 | NW 8 | 1 | 376.0 | 4.5 | 64.0 | 4 | 3.5 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 6 | Fair | Good | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 93. Considerable minor pruning to achieve tall crown. No major defects. Growing in recreational area with seating around stem. |
| T25 | *Prunus* sp. | Mature | 9.5 | NW 2.5 | 1 | 385.0 | 4.6 | 67.1 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Growing in recreational area. Structural surface roots. Stem lean north. Twisted lower stem form. Minor pruning. Considerable epicormic growth. Generally unremarkable. |
| T26# | Common Yew | Semi-mature | 12 | SE 4 | 1 | 410.0 | 4.9 | 76.0 | 3 | 5 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 6 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 95. Crown skew. Growing at edge of boundary. Minor deadwood and pruning. Moderate pruned limb being occluded, north. |
| T27# | Common Horse Chestnut | Mature | 18 | SW 4.5 | 1 | 1224.0 | 14.7 | 677.8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Fair | Good | Fair | B | 1 Arboricultural Values;2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 96. Late mature. Growing at the boundary line almost in contact with the brick wall east. Significant number of epicormic burrs to the stem. A small number of moderate to major limb failures, including some major limbs in the upper crown. Appears to have previously undergone heavy, unsympathetic pruning to achieve a reduction in height and spread, with new growth from multiple |

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| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | pruning points. Stem trifurcates at approximately 4-4.5m. |
| T28 | *Prunus* sp. | Semi-mature | 6 | N/A | 1 | 425.0 | 5.1 | 81.7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 1 | Poor | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 97. Previously topped, crown now consists entirely of young regrowth. Bird nest in crown. Ivy beginning to colonise stem. Unremarkable. Fair to poor condition. |
| T29 | Common Ash | Young | 10 | SW 3 | 1 | 265.0 | 3.2 | 31.8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 98. Generally unremarkable. Ivy beginning to colonise stem. Growing in raised planting bed. Minor pruning. |
| T30 | Gingko | Young | 9.5 | N 2 | 1 | 153.0 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 99. Young Gingko. Planting stake still at base. No major defects. |
| T31# | Sycamore | Mature | 17 | W 3.5 | 1 | 485.0 | 5.8 | 106.4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 6 | 1.5 | Good | Fair | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 100. Landscape value at boundary. Ivy to stem and growing into crown, mostly dead due to previous severance. Ivy severance works appear to have damaged the main stem of the tree, not significantly deep. Numerous minor to moderate pruning cuts to limbs. Stem |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | bifurcates at approximately 3m. |
| T32# | Cherry Laurel | Semi-mature | 6.5 | N/A | 10 | 268.8 | 3.2 | 32.7 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 781. Laurel growing on recreational area. At least ten stems. Minor wounding to basal area. Minor pruning. Unremarkable. |
| T33# | Common Oak | Mature | 20 | S 7 | 1 | 1000.0 | 12.0 | 452.4 | 10.5 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | Good | Good | Good | A | 1 Arboricultural Values;2 Landscape Values | >40 yrs | Good | Large common oak growing off site in adjacent property with minor overhang to the north. Stem bifurcates at approximately 4m. Occluded pruning wounds to stem. Should pose no constraints. Highly valuable individual. Estimated from site. Unable to assess southern extent. |
| T34# | Sycamore | Young | 6.5 | N/A | 1 | 153.0 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Self set, growing immediately at boundary fence in contact with basal area. Epicormic growth. Unremarkable. |
| T35# | Sycamore | Semi-mature | 10 | N/A | 1 | 400.0 | 4.8 | 72.4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Fair | Ivy | N/A | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Off site location and prolific ivy significantly limits visual assessment. Growing in adjacent garden, no overhang. Should pose no constraints. |
| T36 | Corkscrew Willow | Young | 5 | N 3 | 1 | 153.0 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 | 3 | 2.5 | 3 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 789. Growing at courtyard entrance. Hardstanding in RPA. Minor pruning. |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| T37 | Common Horse Chestnut | Semi-mature | 7 | N/A | 1 | 269.0 | 3.2 | 32.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 790. Stem trifurcates at 2m. Growing near courtyard boundary wall. Minor pruning. Moderate pruning wound occluded to stem. Bird nest in crown. |
| T38 | Rowan | Young | 6 | NW 1 | 1 | 89.0 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Generally unremarkable. Minor pruning. |
| T39 | Paper Birch | Young | 10 | N/A | 1 | 95.0 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 791. Growing in close proximity to boundary wall. Lower stem lean away from wall. Unremarkable. |
| T40 | Corkscrew Willow | Semi-mature | 6.5 | N/A | 2 | 155.3 | 1.9 | 10.9 | 2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Two stemmed from 0.5m. Multiple points of minor pruning. |
| T41 | Corkscrew Willow | Semi-mature | 8 | N 2.5 | 2 | 286.4 | 3.4 | 37.1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2 | Good | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 793. Paving slabs in RPA. Moderate limb fused/braced to smaller stem at 3m. Minor pruning. Growing close to boundary wall. Bifurcates at 1m. |
| T42 | Common Oak | Mature | 13 | S 2 | 1 | 505.0 | 6.1 | 115.4 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Good | Fair | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Whorl of branches at 2m with signs of included bark. Paving slabs circled around base, disrupted by surface roots. Minor pruning. No major defects. |
| T43 | Corkscrew Willow | Semi-mature | 9 | E 0 | 2 | 350.2 | 4.2 | 55.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Good | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Minor to moderate pruning. First significant branch at base. Wounding to surface root. Hardstanding in RPA. |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
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| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| T44 | Common Ash | Mature | 8 | N/A | 1 | 1132.0 | 13.6 | 579.7 | 2.5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2.5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | Poor | Good | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 810. Large, late mature ash. Crown has been topped at approximately 7m, now consistent of young regrowth. Epicormic growth at base. |
| T45 | Common Oak | Mature | 15 | SW 1.5 | 1 | 499.0 | 6.0 | 112.6 | 6 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 6 | 4 | 2.5 | 8 | 3.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 934. Considerable amount of moderate to major pruning, not occluded. Epicormic growth. Significant crown skew. Wounding to surface roots. |
| T46 | Common Walnut | Young | 4 | N/A | 1 | 88.0 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0 | 3.5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Poor | Poor | Fair | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Poor | Low quality young walnut. Bifurcates at 0.5m but second stem failed. Minor pruning. Stem lean and heavy crown skew. |
| T47 | Common Walnut | Semi-mature | 16 | SE 2.5 | 1 | 415.0 | 5.0 | 77.9 | 3 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Fair | Fair | Fair | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Basal wounding. Moderate pruning with decay pockets. Stem bifurcates at 2m with minor adaptive growth. Crown skew. |
| T48# | Common Oak | Mature | 7 | N/A | 1 | 750.0 | 9.0 | 254.5 | 3 | 4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 2 | 2 | Poor | Poor | Poor | C | N/A | <10 yrs | Poor | Existing tag number 811. Significant number of epicormic burrs to stem. Stem has previously been topped at approximately 6m now consistent of young growth. Previously two stemmed from 4m but one stem is now a large column of deadwood, with decay and hollowing. Deadwood extends |

| 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 | BS5837 Category | Subcategories | Life Expectancy | Phys Condition | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | N | E | S | W | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | from base to point of topping. Multiple *Ganoderma* sp. bracket fungi to deadwood column. Recommended annual monitoring to track deterioration of condition. |
| T49# | Ornamental sp. | Young | 4 | NE 2 | 3 | 156.5 | 1.9 | 11.1 | 2 | 2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | Poor | Fair | Poor | U | N/A | <10 yrs | Poor | Existing tag number 809. Growing in raised planting bed. Significant basal decay between stems. Two stemmed at base. Minor to moderate pruning. Low quality and value. |
| T50# | Common Oak | Semi-mature | 11 | S 1 | 1 | 400.0 | 4.8 | 72.4 | 4 | 3.5 | 4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Fair | Fair | Fair | B | 2 Landscape Values | 20 to 40 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 70. Pruned to avoid overhead power lines. Very light ivy. Minor pruning to avoid car park conflict. Hardstanding in RPA. |
| T51# | Common Ash | Young | 10 | SE 2.5 | 1 | 200.0 | 2.4 | 18.1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3 | 3.5 | Fair | Fair | N/A | C | N/A | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Unremarkable young ash growing in ornamental shrub planting at edge of car park. Basal area obscured. Limb pruned at 1m leaning into car park, considerable regrowth. Light ivy to stem. |
| T52# | Silver Birch | Semi-mature | 15 | S 5 | 1 | 350.0 | 4.2 | 55.4 | 3.5 | 2 | 3.5 | 4 | 3.5 | 12 | 2.5 | 3 | Fair | Fair | N/A | C | 2 Landscape Values | 10 to 20 yrs | Fair | Existing tag number 811. Growing amongst shrub at edge of car parking, basal area obscured. Very light ivy. No major defects. Crown skew. |

*RPA = The minimum distance, measured from the tree's trunk, at which tree protective barriers should be erected.

**RPA = The minimum area in $M^2$ around which tree protective barriers should be erected.

#Access restricted, inspection limited, dimensions limited.

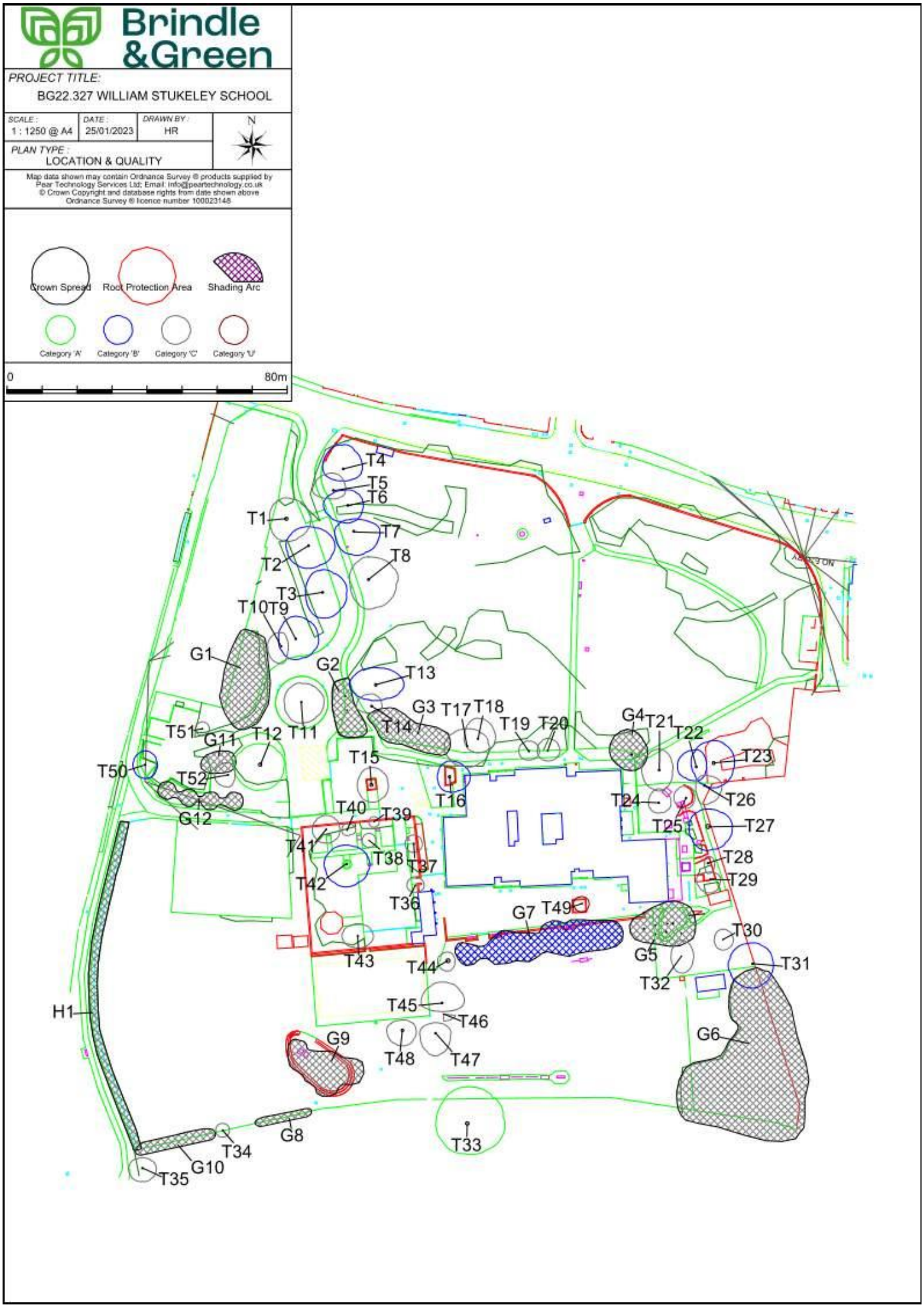
**Key:** **Life Stage** – recorded as follows:

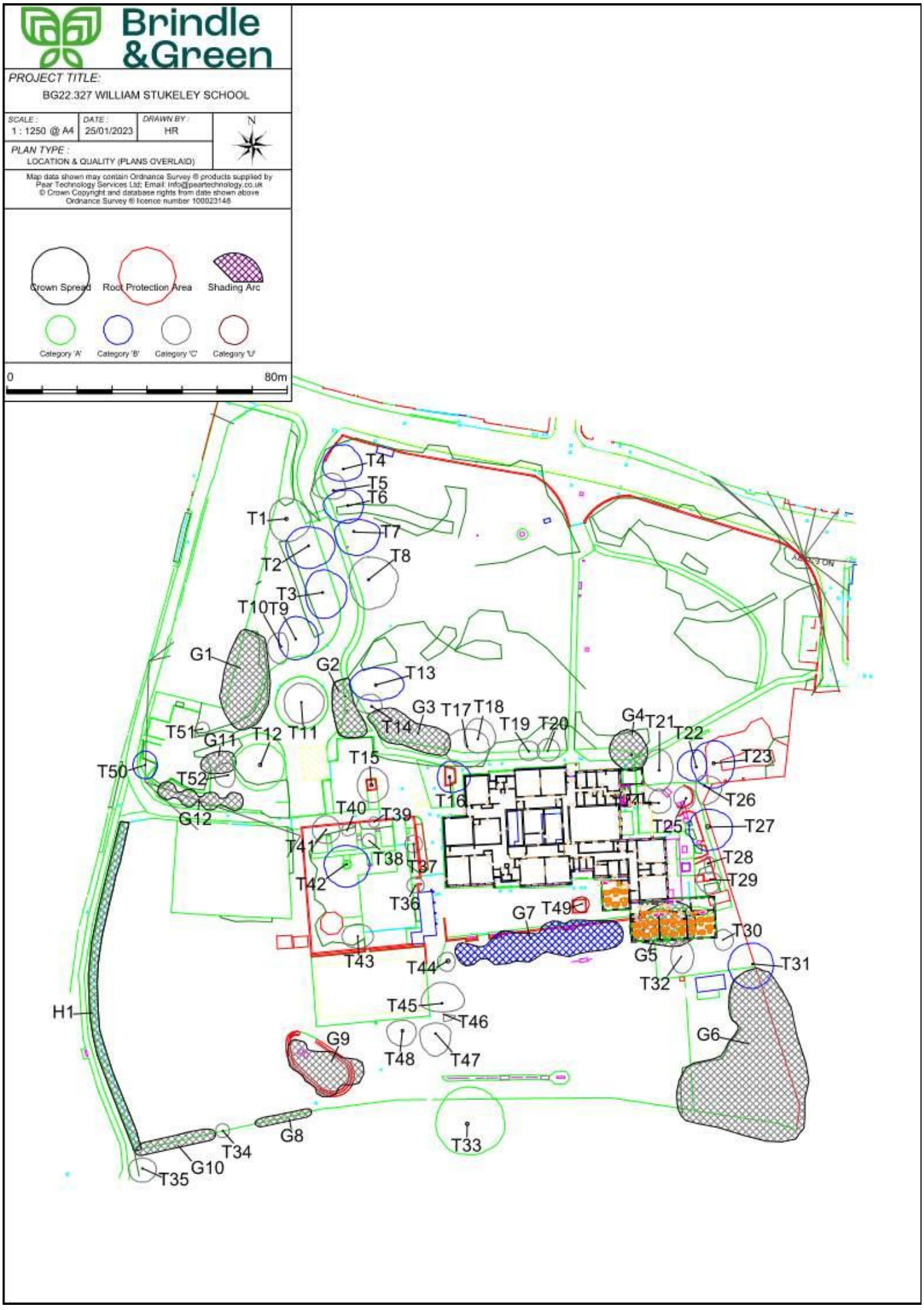
**NP**: Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting
**Y:** Young– a tree within its first one third of life expectancy
**SM**: Semi-mature – a tree within its second third of life expectancy
**M**: Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy
**V:** Veteran - a tree with habitat features such as wounds or decay. A veteran may be a young tree with a relatively small girth in contrast to an ancient tree but bearing the 'scars' of age such as decay in the trunk, branches or roots, fungal fruiting bodies, or dead wood.
**A:** Ancient – a tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species and is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition

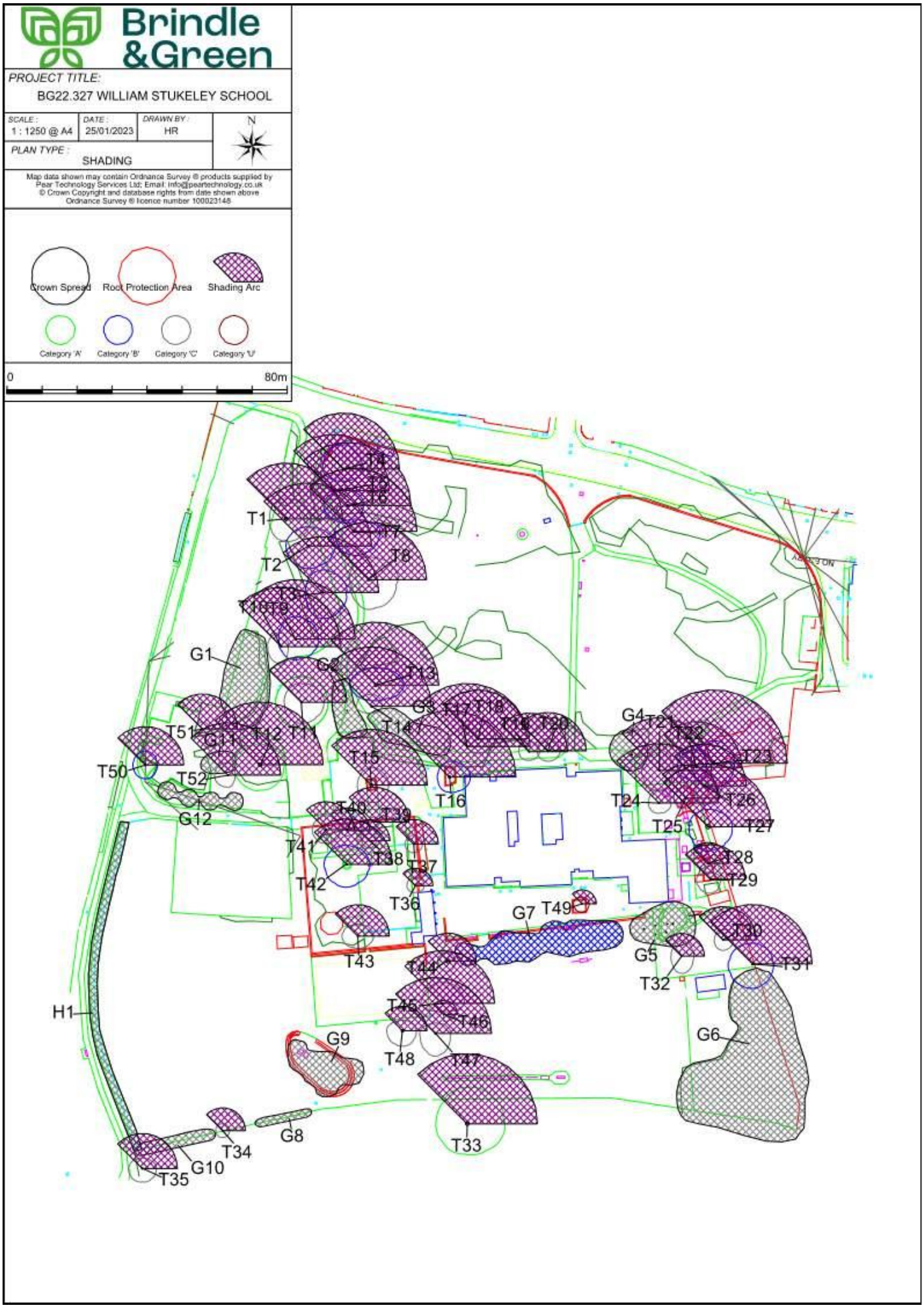
| Group ID | Species | BS5837 Category | Description/Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| G1 | Common Elder, Common Ash, Common Holly, Sycamore, Norway Maple, *Prunus* sp. | C | Low quality, mixed species group outside of the red line boundary growing at the edge of the site. Provides landscape value and screening to adjacent residential properties. Minor to major pruning of limbs learning towards the adjacent roundabout. Average stem approximately 250mm, ivy to majority of the stems (severed). Average height approximately 14m. Multiple individuals have been previously pollarded with regrowth. Generally unremarkable. Mostly young to semi-mature. |
| G2 | Common Ash, Sycamore | C | Low quality group of common ash (3) and sycamore (2). Growing between hardstanding footpath and roundabout in small verge. Largely obscured by laurel and shrub around basal area. Generally in fair condition, no major defects. Minor pruning. Ivy to four individuals. Average stem diameter 200-250mm. Average height 12m. Landscape value. Young to semi-mature. |
| G3 | Sycamore, Common Holly, *Pinus* sp., Common Yew | C | Off site group overhanging the footpath and over the boundary security fencing. Ivy to multiple individuals. Predominantly semi-mature. Crown skew to multiple individuals due to competition. Generally in fair condition. Average stem diameter 250-300mm. Average height 17m. Landscape value. Predominantly sycamore and holly near the entrance gate, with semi-mature yew lining the boundary fencing. Mostly single stemmed individuals. |
| G4 | Silver Birch, *Prunus* sp., Common Hornbeam, Sycamore | C | Boundary corner group, young to semi-mature. One on site individual, stem measured. Others off site immediately at boundary. Heavy ivy to individuals limits visual inspection. Average stem approximately 200mm. Maximum height approximately 18m (on site birch). Landscape value. Birch on site is dominant individual. Generally all in fair condition. Minor pruning to avoid footpath. |
| G5 | Silver Birch, Common Oak, Rowan | C | Mixed species group of silver birch, common oak and rowan. One young and one semi-mature oak. Four semi-mature birch. One young rowan. Stems measured for rooting calculations. All growing in good to fair condition. Hardstanding footpath weaves around stems. Minor to moderate pruning to multiple individuals. Provides landscape value to the school buildings and field. Maximum height 20m, with smaller individuals. Rowan is smallest, 7-8m. Crown skew to younger individuals due to competition. Basal wound with decay to the rowan, north. Considerable crown skew to young oak due to larger individual north. Nest box to stem of one birch. Bird nest in crown of one birch. One birch is growing within the field adjacent to the recreational area, separated by fencing. |
| G6 | Sycamore, Common Elder, Common Hazel, Common Horse Chestnut, Common Ash, *Salix* sp., *Prunus* sp. | C | Mixed species group of planted young to semi-mature trees growing in a fenced off section adjacent to the recreational field. A number of low quality young individuals are located along the eastern boundary, disjunct and in noticeably poorer condition than those further south. Dense planted section is dominated by horse chestnut, alongside ash, elder, willow, sycamore. Larger sycamore located near the boundaries. Average stem diameter approximately 300mm with some larger individuals. Predominantly multi-stemmed. Heavy ivy to multiple individuals. Should pose no constraints. Stumps of felled individuals throughout. Average height approximately 16-17m. |
| G7 | Silver Birch, Common Hornbeam | B | Planted treeline of 15 young to semi-mature silver birch, with two hornbeam. Average stem 300mm. Landscape value. Average height 19-20m. All growing in fair condition with no major defects. Stem lean to a few individuals. Pruning to multiple individuals. Stumps of two felled individuals. Bird nest in crown of at least one individual. |
| G8 | *Cupressus* sp., Common Elder, Sycamore | C | Unremarkable boundary group of cypress, elder and sycamore. Growing off site with minor overhang. Average height 7m. Mostly young; elder is semi-mature. Considerable regrowth to elder. Minor pruning. Should pose no constraints. Maximum stem diameter approximately 125mm. |

| Group ID | Species | BS5837 Category | Description/Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| G9 | *Pyrus* sp., *Malus* sp. | C | Low quality group of semi-mature to early mature *Pyrus* and *Malus*. Designated planting area within recreational field. Significant major deadwood to at least one *Malus* at base. Cankering to all *Malus*. Numerous decay pockets, cavities and signs of hollowing to multiple *Malus*. *Pyrus* in fair condition. Most *Malus* individuals in poor condition. Multi stemmed individuals, max stem diameter 250-300mm. Average height 7m. Generally unremarkable. |
| G10 | Common Elder, Sycamore | C | Low quality boundary group, off site, consisting of young elder, sycamore and shrub planting. Minor overhang over garden fence. Height approximately 6m. Stem average likely under 100mm. Should pose no constraints. |
| G11 | Sycamore, Silver Birch | C | Low quality group of two young sycamore and one young silver birch growing within a verge, obscured by dense bramble. Average stem 175mm. Average height 7-8m. Birch growing closest to car park hardstanding, stem lean into car park. Minor pruning to birch. Generally unremarkable. |
| G12 | *Sorbus* sp. | C | Treeline of four early semi-mature *Sorbus* growing along the boundary of the hardstanding car park, growing within ornamental hedge planting and shrub. Each tree is in similar, fair physiological condition with no major defects. Light ivy to each individual. Average stem approximately 200mm. Power line above group, in contact with crown of one individual. Minor landscape value. Average height 6-7m. Should pose no constraints. |
| H1 | Common Hawthorn | C | Managed hedgerow of common hawthorn with light ivy and bramble burden. Growing on site adjacent to boundary fencing. Height 3m. |

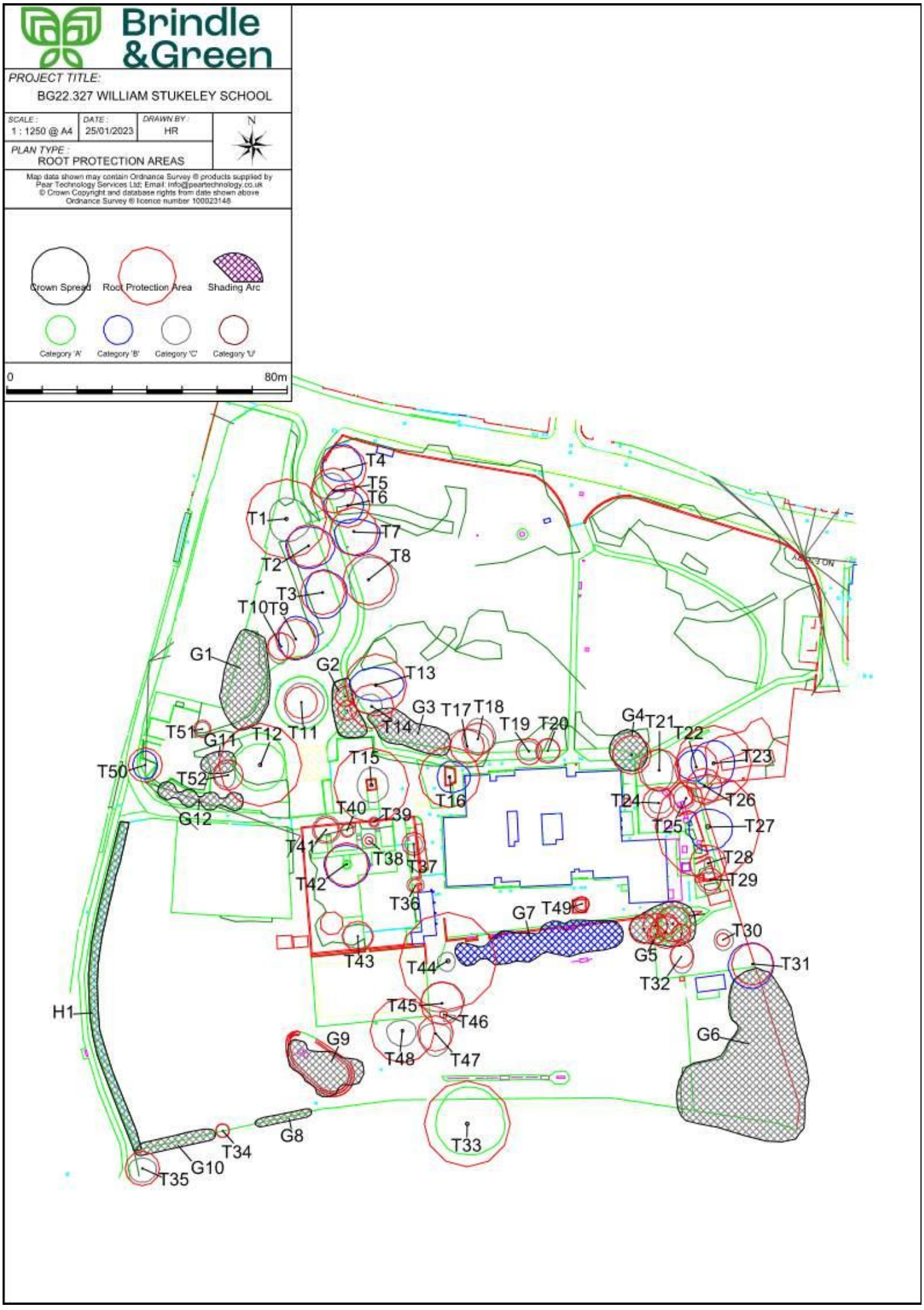
# Appendix 2: Tree Plans & Tree Protection Plan


Brindle &Green
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BG22.327 WILLIAM STUKELEY SCHOOL
SCALE : 1 : 1250 @ A4
DATE : 25/01/2023
DRAWN BY : HR
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PLAN TYPE : LOCATION & QUALITY
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Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
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Category 'A'
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Brindle &Green
PROJECT TITLE:
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SCALE : 1 : 1250 @ A4
DATE : 25/01/2023
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PLAN TYPE :
LOCATION & QUALITY (PLANS OVERLAID)
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PLAN TYPE : ROOT PROTECTION AREAS
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Brindle &Green
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SCALE : 1 : 1250 @ A4
DATE : 25/01/2023
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PLAN TYPE :
ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (PLANS OVERLAID)
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Brindle &Green
PROJECT TITLE:
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SCALE : 1:1250 @ A4
DATE : 25/01/2023
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PLAN TYPE :
TREE PROTECTION PLAN (PLANS OVERLAID)
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Tree Protection Key
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CEZ Fencing
Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
Shading Arc
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Category 'B'
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# Appendix 3: Tree Retention General Guidance

This appendix provides general guidance in regards to protective and mitigation measures for above- and below-ground tree constraints, including: tree protection barriers, temporary ground protection, no-dig cellular confinement systems and specialist foundations. Appendix 3 does not provide site specific information; for this please see the Arboricultural Impact Assessment section of this report.

1. **Below Ground Constraints** to achieve any development, various construction activities are required and great care and consideration needs to be given as to how such activity can proceed whilst avoiding damage to retained trees.

1.1. In order to avoid damage to their roots, retained trees should be protected using protective barriers as detailed in British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' and as illustrated in Figures 1 and 3. Such barriers will be erected around the RPA or as shown in the Tree Protection Plan prior to the commencement of the demolition/construction activity; it must remain in situ and intact until completion. The area within these barriers will be considered sacrosanct throughout the works, with no work permitted within them; any exceptions to this will be detailed in the site specific Arboricultural Impact Assessment. All-weather notices should be attached to the tree protection barriers with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access' or 'Tree Protection Area – Keep Out'.

1.2. Tree Protective Barriers should also be erected, prior to the commencement of construction, around those areas identified for soft landscaping/tree planting so as to protect the soil from compaction and denaturing. Correct setting out of the barriers and ground protection should be confirmed on site by the project arboriculturist prior to the commencement of any other operations on site.

1.3. Where space is required within the RPA to facilitate the erection of scaffold this may be satisfactorily achieved incorporating ground protection within the scaffold structure as illustrated in Figure 3 below.

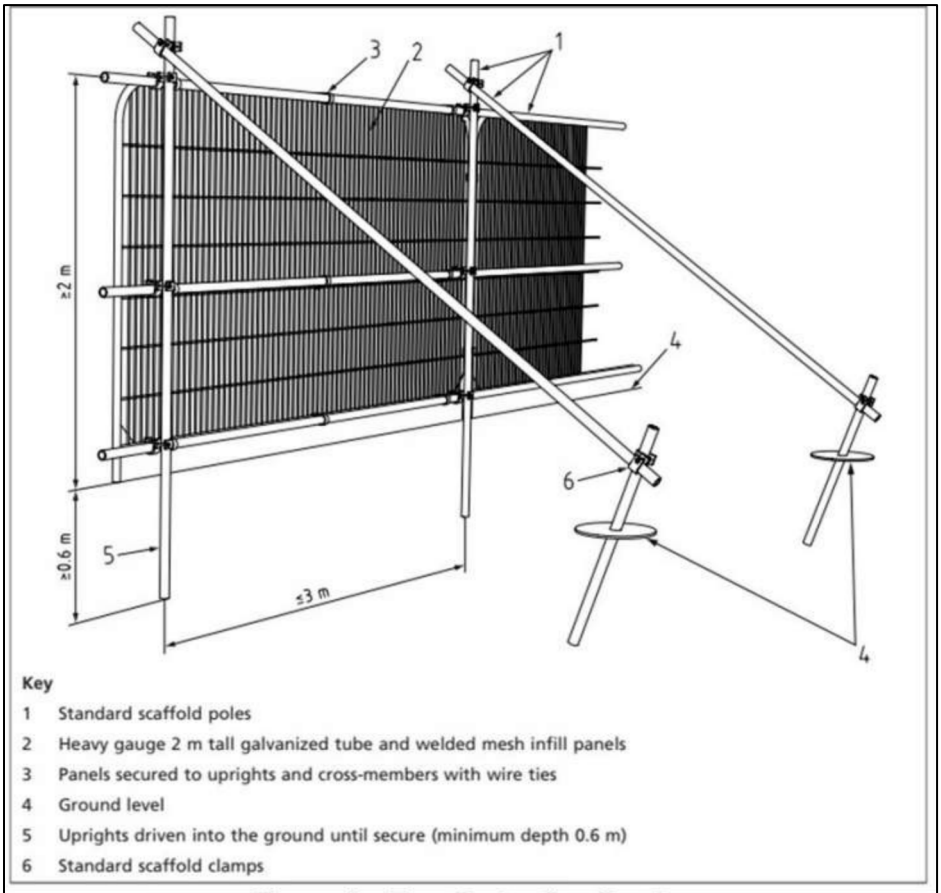



**Figure 1 – Tree Protection Barrier**

British Standard 5837, (2012), ), *'Trees in Relation to Construction: Recommendations', Page 20*




**Figure 2 - Barrier Notice**

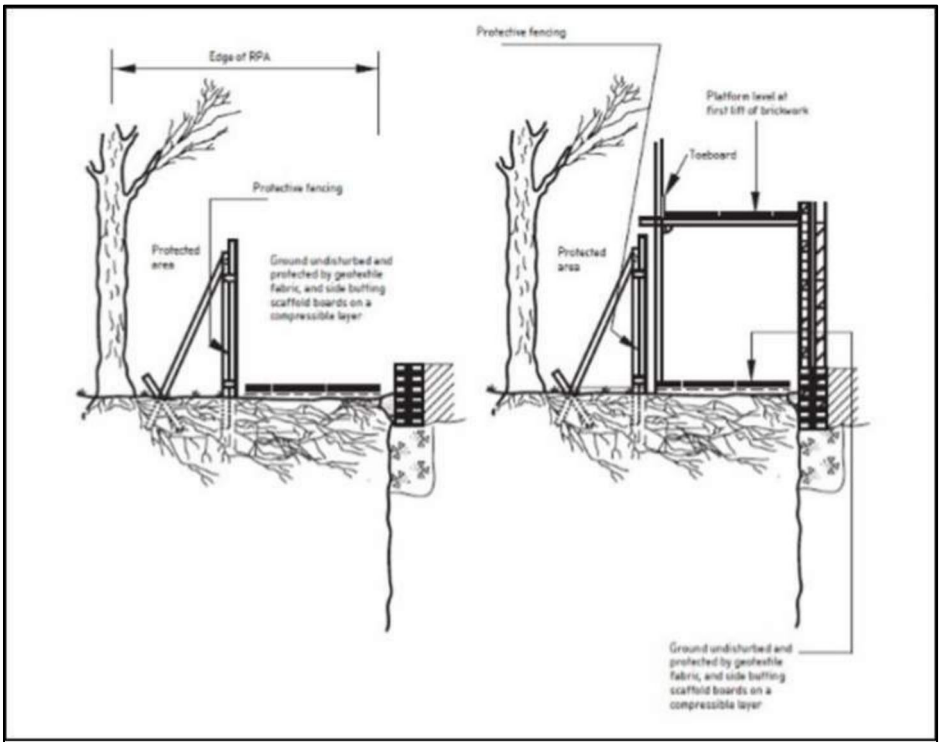



**Figure 3 – Adapted Barrier Incorporating Temporary Ground Protection**

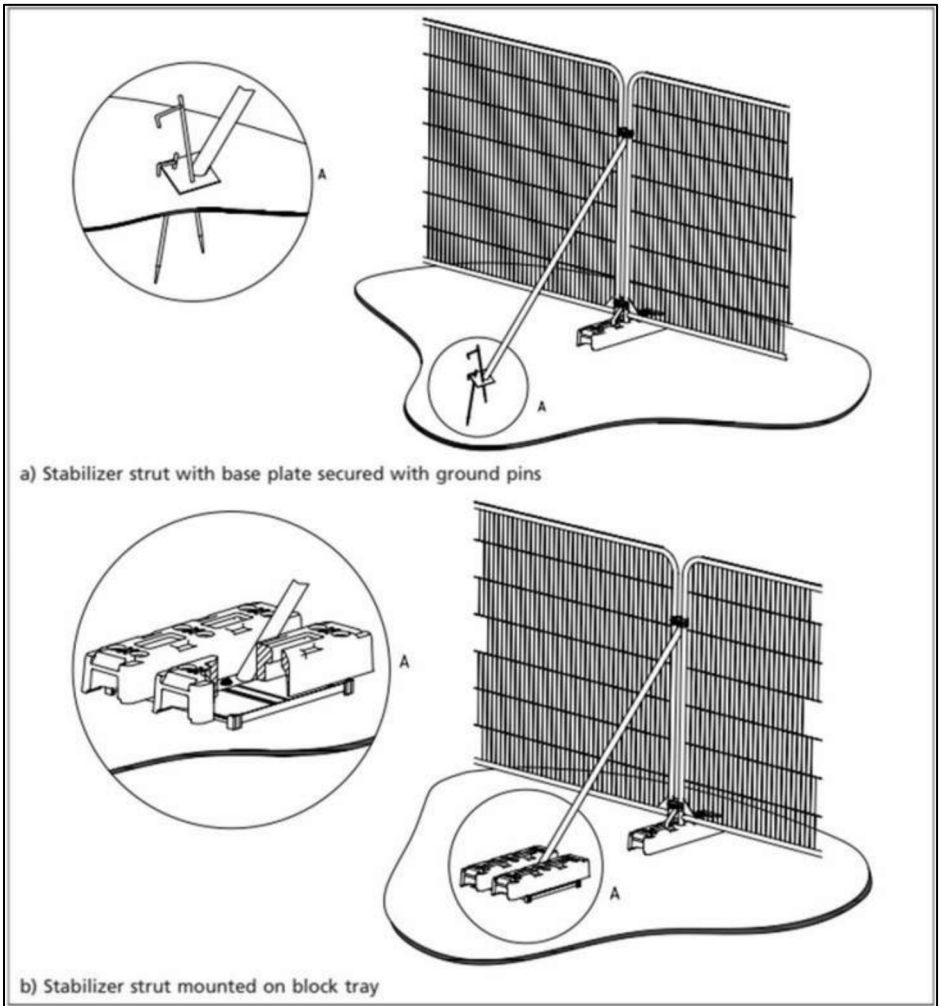



**Figure 4 - Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**
British Standard 5837, (2012), *'Trees in Relation to Construction: Recommendations', Page 21*

2. **Above Ground Constraints**: Consideration must also be given to the aerial parts of the tree in relation to any construction; particularly residential buildings. Conflict frequently arises where dwellings are placed close to trees giving rise to concerns relating to shade, falling debris such as leaves and twigs and from apprehension arising from a perceived threat of tree failure. These concerns can often be overcome, at least in part, by carefully ensuring adequate useable garden space is provided and is not dominated by trees and that principal windows face away from trees; in some instances it may be appropriate to locate glazed panels into the roof structure. The LPA are likely to resist any proposal that results in built structures close to trees or that makes inadequate provision for their future growth. Usually, and particularly in the case of immature trees, the distances required to avoid conflict will be greater than

those expressed as the RPA. It is however, equally important to note that issues arising from shade are often overstated and that some shade is not only tolerable but may be beneficial. It is also important to bear in mind that different tree species cast different shade patterns depending upon juxtaposition, size, habit, canopy density, evergreen/deciduous. The following guidance is given by the Building Research Establishment (BRE): "Tree locations are … important; deciduous species are best because they are leafless when solar gains are most valuable, while providing some shade in summer." (BR380 Page 69) Deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter." (BR 209 page 22). "The question of whether trees aforementioned should be included in the (solar gain*) calculation depends upon the type of shade they produce. Normally, trees and shrubs need not be included, partly because their shapes are impossible to predict, and partly because the dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building. This applies especially to deciduous trees." (BR209 page 13).

## 3. SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR WORKS WITHIN THE RPA

3.1. **Specialist Foundations:** The use of specially engineered foundations, such as micro pile and suspended beam, within the RPAs of retained trees may be justifiable. These designs enable construction within the RPA as they limit excavation to a minimum. The location of any mini piles would need to be flexible so as to avoid damage to major roots and the necessary excavation for the piles may need to be carried out by hand; the piles should be sleeved so as to contain concrete which contains 'tree-toxic' chemicals. In these circumstances, a suspended floor slab will need to be incorporated and the void beneath should be externally vented so as not to inhibit gaseous exchange, in some instances i.e. where more than 20% of the RPA is to be covered, there will need to be provision for the redistribution of rainwater beneath the slab. Where pile foundations are to be employed, consideration needs to be given to the selection of the type of piling rig so as to avoid conflict with low, overhanging tree branches.

3.2. **Hard Surfacing - New:** It is permissible to construct hard surfacing for drives and paths within the RPA; however, it can have implications for tree roots. These implications can often be overcome and/or minimised by employing 'no-dig' construction methods, typically three-dimension cellular confinement systems. These techniques result in structures which are load bearing and

negate the need for deep excavation. Any final surface must be porous so as to permit gaseous exchange and moisture percolation. Further advice of a structural engineer must be sought to design the final specification in accordance with these parameters, with the final design being agreed with an arboricultural consultant.

3.3. **Hard Surfacing - Existing**: Where hard surfacing exists within the area defined as the RPA, it is acceptable to erect protective barriers at the extent of that hard surface since the surface itself will afford protection to any tree roots beneath. However, where is proposed to remove/regrade existing hard surfacing, care must be taken to avoid collision between overhanging tree branches and passing construction traffic. It is advised that, to minimise root disturbance, the existing surface is broken and gathered for disposal using hand operated tools; any backfilling must utilise top quality top soil laid at approximately 50mm deep with a composted bark mulch laid over that to a maximum depth of 75mm. In the long term this approach brings a positive arboricultural impact.

3.4. **Temporary Site Accommodation** – Page 20 of BS5837 (2012) advises that in some circumstances it is appropriate to use site cabins as components of the tree protective barriers where they can serve as an effective means of protecting the soil from many of the construction related activities. Further advice of an arboricultural consultant should be sought should this matter be of relevance or advantageous.

3.5. **Temporary Ground Protection** - In some instances it may be advantageous to work within the RPA, e.g. to access a site, either for pedestrians or machinery. Temporary ground protection would be necessary in to dissipate the load applied, thus avoiding soil compaction and denaturing. As per BS5837 (2012), the ground protection might comprise one of the following:

A) For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards should be placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile.

B) For pedestrian operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards could be placed on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile.

C) For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) could be employed.

D) An engineer should be consulted regarding the design of a temporary access with the final specification being agreed with an arboricultural consultant.

## 4. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

4.1. **Trees Subject to Statutory Controls:** Trees and hedgerows can be subject to statutory control and severe penalties can result from unauthorised works or damage. It is recommended that prior to commencement of any tree works, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) are contacted. When proposing to do works to trees within a Conservation Area (with some exceptions) six weeks written notice must be given to the LPA; this notice need not take any form other than a written specification of what is proposed and a plan illustrating the position of the tree(s). This notice is often referred to as a Section 211 Notice. Many LPAs prefer that their standard pro-forma is submitted to ensure the necessary detail is included in the notice..

4.1.1. Having received the notice the LPA has essentially only one of two options at its disposal i.e.:

- Impose a TPO in respect of those trees/some of those trees subject to the notice. This prevents any works being carried out without the express, written consent of the LPA,

Or

- Do nothing. It is considered best practice for an LPA to acknowledge receipt of the notice but there is no obligation for it to do so. After six weeks of serving the notice the tree owner may proceed with the works detailed in the Section 211 Notice. The LPA cannot, in response to a Section 211 Notice, issue a conditional consent. TPOs are made in the interests of preserving amenity, usually taken to mean public visual amenity. Trees largely removed from public view which have little visual impact are not usually made the subject of a TPO. The written consent of the LPA must be

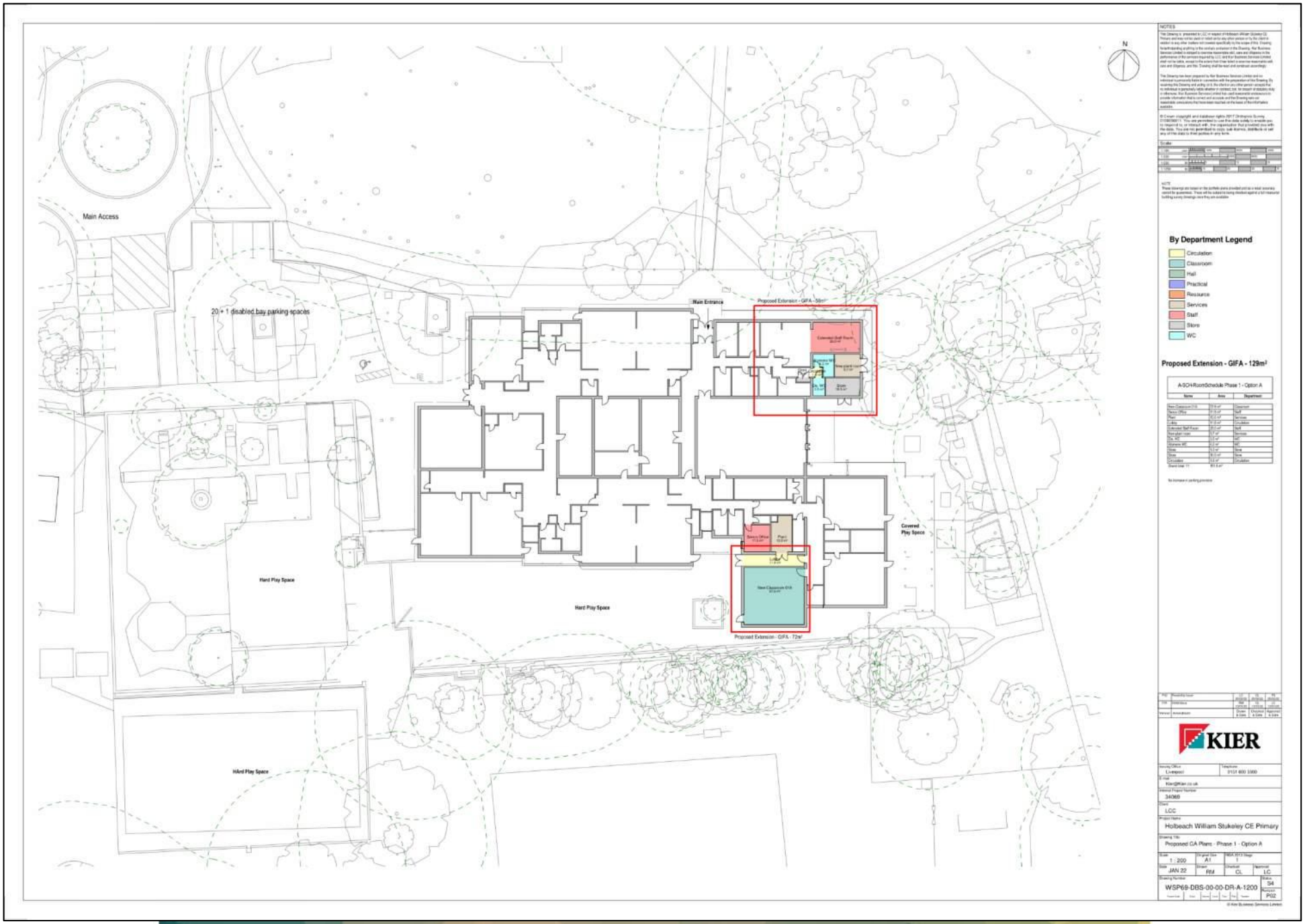
obtained prior to undertaking works to trees subject to TPO unless, as with trees in Conservation Areas, certain exemptions apply. With regard to trees subject to TPO's it is a requirement that a standardised application form is used; this form is available from the LPA. Where trees are protected Brindle & Green Limited are happy to act as the client's agent, liaising as necessary with the LPA and producing the written submissions/notices/applications as required.

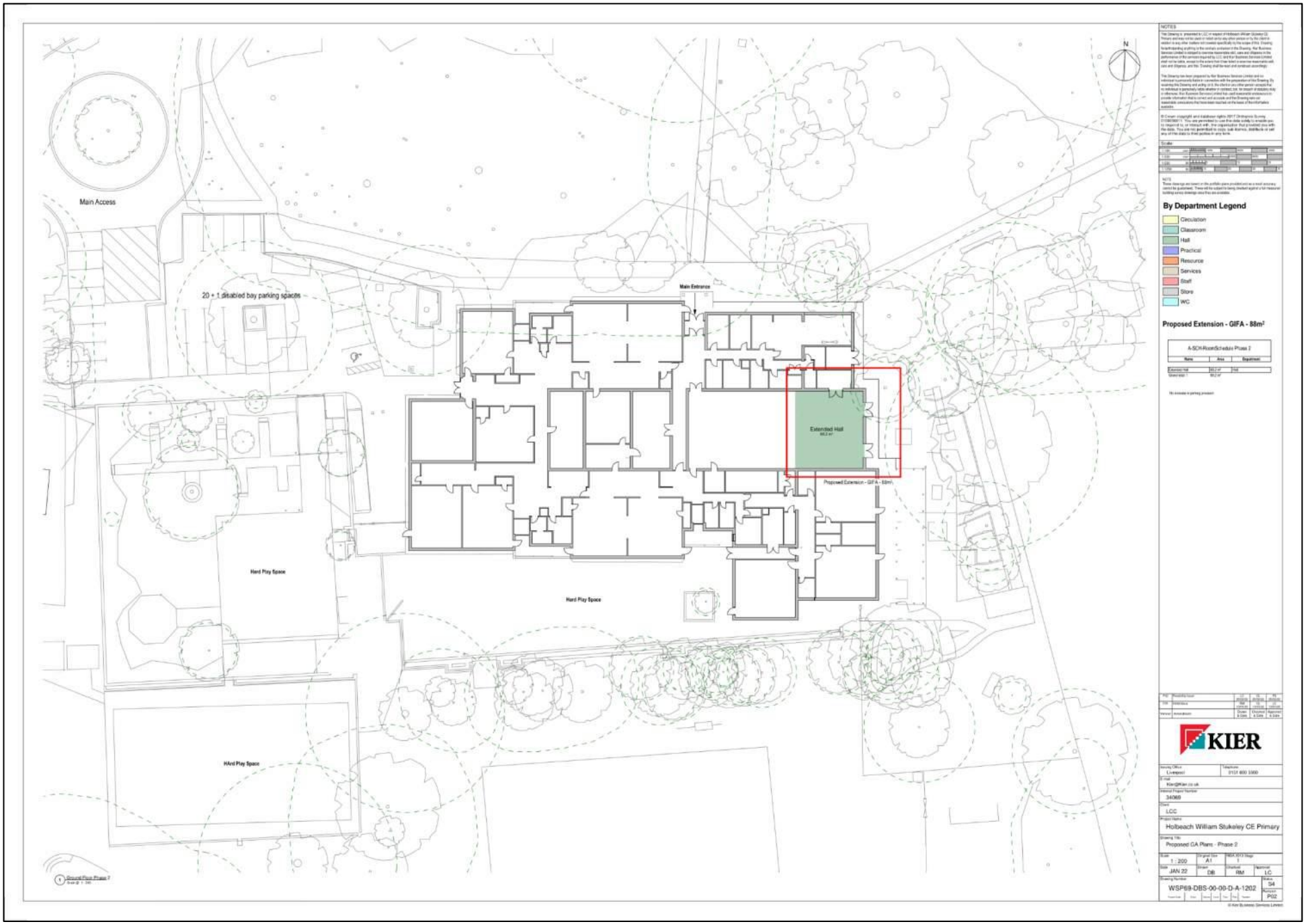
4.2. **Trees and Wildlife**: Trees play host to nesting birds, many of which are protected by law. All British bat species are also protected and can be found in trees. Great care needs to be taken to avoid disturbance and consideration should be given to the timing of tree works in order to avoid disturbance. Where the presence of protected species is suspected, Natural England should be contacted for advice.

4.3. **Implementation of Tree Works**: Guidance on hiring an Arborist is available from Brindle & Green Ltd. Also, the Arboricultural Association's Register of Contractors is available free from Ullenwood Court, Ullenwood, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL53 9QS (Telephone 01242 522152 , www.trees.org.uk). Any appointed contractor should carry out all tree works to BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work.'

4.4. **New Planting**: It is possible that any planning permission issued will carry a condition requiring new tree planting, particularly in instances where a proposal involves the removal of trees. Further advice is available upon request.

# Appendix 4: Proposed Plans


Main Access
20 + 1 disabled bay parking spaces
Main Entrance
Proposed Extension - GIFA - 58m²
Proposed Extension - GIFA - 72m²
Covered Play Space
Hard Play Space
Hard Play Space
Hard Play Space
N
By Department Legend
Circulation
Classroom
Hall
Practical
Resource
Services
Staff
Store
WC
Proposed Extension - GIFA - 129m²
A-SCH-RoomSchedule Phase 1 - Option A
KIER
Holbeach William Stukeley CE Primary
Proposed GA Plans - Phase 1 - Option A
1 : 200
JAN 22
WSP69-DBS-00-00-DR-A-1200
S4
P02


Main Access
20 + 1 disabled bay parking spaces
Main Entrance
Extended Hall
Proposed Extension - GIFA - 88m²
Hard Play Space
Hard Play Space
HArd Play Space
N
By Department Legend
Circulation
Classroom
Hall
Practical
Resource
Services
Staff
Store
WC
Proposed Extension - GIFA - 88m²
KIER
Holbeach William Stukeley CE Primary
Proposed GA Plans - Phase 2
1 : 200
JAN 22
WSP69-DBS-00-00-D-A-1202


Main Access
20 + 1 disabled bay parking spaces
Main Entrance
Hard Play Space
Hard Play Space
Hard Play Space
Covered Play Space
Proposed Extension - GIFA - 267m²
By Department Legend
Circulation
Classroom
Hall
Practical
Resource
Services
Staff
Store
WC
Proposed Extension - GIFA - 267m²
KIER
Holbeach William Stukeley CE Primary
Proposed GA Plans - Phase 3
WSP69-DBS-00-00-D-A-1203


SITE COMPOUND
LINDUM BMS
Lincolnshire County Council
William Stukeley
Site Access Drawing
31468 01

# Appendix 5: Site Photographs



**Figure 1***:* A photograph of the Category A turkey oak, T12, located in close proximity to the car parking areas.



**Figure 2:** A photograph of the Category B common horse chestnut, T27, located in close proximity to the eastern boundary.



**Figure 3:** A photograph showing T44 - T47 (from foreground to background), located at the edge of the hardstanding play area. T44 has previously been topped, exhibiting young regrowth shoots from the points of pruning.



**Figure 4:** A photograph of the Category C common oak, T48, showing the extensive amounts of pruning and the central column of deadwood exhibiting a cluster of bracket fungi to the lower stem.

# Appendix 6: Tree Preservation Order

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS 1971-4

SOUTH HOLLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL (HOLBEACH)

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER NO. 10 1986

The South Holland District Council, in this order called the "authority" in pursuance of the powers conferred in that behalf by Sections 60 and 61 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (as amended by Section 10(1) of the Town and Country Amenities Act 1974), and subject to the provisions of the Forestry Act 1967, hereby makes the following order:-

1. In this Order:

"the Act" means the Town and Country Planning Act 1971; "owner" means the owner in fee simple, either in possession or who has granted a lease or tenancy of which the unexpired portion is less than three years; lessee (including a sub-lessee) or tenant in possession, the unexpired portion of whose lease or tenancy is three years or more, and a mortgagee in possession; and the "Secretary of State" means the Secretary of State for the Environment.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the exemptions specified in the Second Schedule hereto, no person shall, except with the consent of the authority and in accordance with the conditions, if any, imposed on such consent, cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy or cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of any tree specified in the First Schedule hereto or comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland therein specified, the position of which trees, groups of trees and woodlands is defined in the manner indicated in the said First Schedule on the map annexed hereto which map shall, for the purpose of such definition as aforesaid prevail where any ambiguity arises between it and the specification in the said First Schedule.

3. An application for consent made to the authority under Article 2 of this Order shall be in writing stating the reasons for making the application, and shall by reference if necessary to a plan specify the trees to which the application relates and the operations for the carrying out of which consent is required.

4. (1) Where an application for consent is made to the authority under this Order, the authority may grant such consent either unconditionally, or subject to such conditions (including conditions requiring the replacement of any tree by one or more trees on the site or in the immediate vicinity thereof), as the authority may think fit, or may refuse consent:

Provided that where the application relates to any woodland specified in the First Schedule to this Order the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the principles of good forestry, except where, in the opinion of the authority it is necessary in the interests of amenity to maintain the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area, and shall not impose conditions on such consent requiring replacement or replanting.

(2) The authority shall keep a register of all applications for consent under this Order containing information as to the nature of the application, the decision of the authority thereon, any compensation awarded in consequence of such decision and any directions as to replanting of woodlands; and every such register shall be available for inspection by the public at all reasonable hours.

NOTE: If it is desired to fell any of the trees included in this Order, whether included as trees, groups of trees or woodlands, and the trees are trees for the felling of which a licence is required under the Forestry Act 1967, application should be made NOT to the authority for consent under this Order but to the Conservator of Forests for a licence under that Act (Section 15(5)).

5. Where the authority refuse consent under this Order or grant such consent subject to conditions they may when refusing or granting consent certify in respect of any trees for which they are so refusing or granting consent that they are satisfied:

(a) that the refusal or condition is in the interests of good forestry; or

(b) in the case of trees other than trees comprised in woodlands, that the trees have an outstanding or special amenity value.

6. (1) Where consent is granted under this Order to fell any part of a woodland other than consent for silvicultural thinning then unless:

(a) such consent is granted for the purpose of enabling development to be carried out in accordance with a permission to develop land under Part III of the Act, or

(b) the authority with the approval of the Secretary of State dispense with replanting,

the authority shall give to the owner of the land on which that part of the woodland is situated a direction in writing specifying the manner in which and the time within which he shall replant such land and where such a direction is given and the part is felled the owner shall, subject to the provisions of this Order and Section 175 of the Act, replant the said land in accordance with the direction.

(2) Any direction given under paragraph (1) of this Article may include requirements as to:

(a) species;
(b) number of trees per acre (hectare);
(c) the erection and maintenance of fencing necessary for the protection of the replanting;
(d) the preparation of ground, draining, removal of brushwood, lop and top; and
(e) protective measures against fire.

7. On imposing any condition requiring the replacement of any tree under Article 4 of the Order, or on giving a direction under Article 6 of this Order with respect to the replanting of woodlands, the authority

shall if such condition or direction relates to land in respect of which byelaws made by a water authority since 31st March 1974, by any other authority (whose functions are now exercised by a water authority) who at any time prior to 1st April 1974 exercised the functions in respect of which the byelaw was made, by a drainage board, or by the Greater London Council in the exercise of any of its functions in relation to the maintenance, improvement or construction of watercourses or of drainage works restrict or regulate the planting of trees, notify the applicant or the owner of the land, as the case may be, of the existence of such byelaws and that any such condition or direction has effect subject to the requirements of the water authority, drainage board, or the Greater London Council under those byelaws and the condition or direction shall have effect accordingly.

8. The provisions set out in the Third Schedule to this Order, being provisions of Part III of the Act adapted and modified for the purposes of this Order, shall apply in relation thereto.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Order, any person who has suffered loss or damage in consequence of any refusal (including revocation or modification) of consent under this Order or of any grant of any such consent subject to conditions, shall, if he makes a claim on the authority within the time and in the manner prescribed by this Order, be entitled to recover from the authority compensation in respect of such loss or damage:

Provided that no compensation shall be payable in respect of loss or damage suffered by reason of such refusal or grant of consent in the case of any trees the subject of a certificate in accordance with Article 5 of this Order.

10. In assessing the compensation payable under the last preceding Article account shall be taken of;

(a) any compensation or contribution which has been paid whether to the claimant or any other person, in respect of the same trees under the terms of this or any other Tree Preservation Order under Section 60 of the Act or under the terms of any Interim Preservation Order made under Section 8 of the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943, or any compensation which has been paid or which could have been claimed under any provision relating to the preservation of trees or protection of woodlands contained in an operative scheme under the Town and Country Planning Act 1932, and

(b) any injurious affection to any land of the owner which would result from the felling of the trees the subject of the claim.

11. (1) A claim for compensation under this Order shall be in writing and shall be made by serving it on the authority, such service to be effected by delivering the claim at the offices of the authority addressed to the District Secretary thereof or by sending it by prepaid post so addressed.

(2) The time within which any such claim shall be made as aforesaid shall be a period of twelve months from the date of the decision of the authority, or of the Secretary of State as the case may be, or where an appeal has been made to the Secretary of State against the decision of the authority, from the date of the decision of the Secretary of State on the appeal.

12. Any question of disputed compensation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 179 of the Act.

13. (1) The provisions of Section 61 of the Act shall apply to this Order and the Order shall take effect on 12th September, 1986.

NOTE: Any person contravening the provisions of this Order by cutting down, uprooting or wilfully destroying a tree, or by wilfully damaging, topping or lopping a tree in such a manner as to be likely to destroy it is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400 or twice the sum which appears to the court to be the value of the tree, whichever is the greater, or on indictment to a fine. The penalty for any other contravention of this Order is a fine not exceeding £200 on summary conviction and, in the case of a continuing offence when the contravention is continued after conviction, a person is liable on summary conviction to an additional fine not exceeding £5 for every day on which the contravention is so continued.

If a tree other than one to which an Order applies as part of a woodland is removed, uprooted or destroyed in contravention of an Order or is removed, uprooted or destroyed or dies at a time when its cutting down or uprooting is authorised only by section 60(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 relating to trees which are dying or dead or have become dangerous, it is the duty of the owner of the land, unless on his application the local planning authority dispense with the requirement, to plant another tree of appropriate size and species at the same place as soon as he reasonably can. Except in emergency, not less than 5 days previous notice of the removal , etc., should be given to the authority to enable the latter to decide whether or not to dispense with the requirement.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

Tree Specified Individually
(encircled in black on the map)

| No. on Map | Description | Situation |
|---|---|---|
| | NONE | |

Trees Specified by Reference to an Area
(within a dotted black line on the map)

| No. on Map | Description | Situation |
|---|---|---|
| A1 | The several trees of whatever species standing in the area numbered A1 on the map. | Within the grounds of Stukeley Hall, Holbeach. |

Groups of Trees
(within a broken line on the map)

| No. on Map | Description | Situation |
|---|---|---|
| | NONE | |

Woodlands
(within a continuous black line on the map)

| No. on Map | Description | Situation |
|---|---|---|
| | NONE | |

SECOND SCHEDULE

This Order shall not apply so as to require the consent of the authority to:

(1) the cutting down of any tree on land which is subject to a forestry dedication covenant where

(a) any positive covenants on the part of the owner of the land contained in the same deed as the forestry dedication covenant and at the time of the cutting down binding on the then owner of the land are fulfilled;

(b) the cutting down is in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Forestry Commission under such deed.

(2) the cutting down of any tree which is in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Forestry Commission under the approved woodlands scheme or other grant scheme under section 4 of the Forestry Act 1967(a) except which applies to a forestry dedication covenant;

(3) the cutting down, uprooting, topping or lopping of a tree

(a) in pursuance of the power conferred on the Post Office by virtue of Section 5 of the Telegraph (Construction) Act 1908 and Section 21 of the Post Office Act 1969, or by or at the request of the Post Office where the land on which the tree is situated in operational land as defined by the Post Office Operational Land Regulations and either works on such land cannot otherwise be carried out or the cutting down, topping or lopping is for the purpose of securing safety in the operation of the undertaking

(b) by or at the request of

(i) a statutory undertaker where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land as defined by the Act and either works on such land cannot otherwise be carried out or the cutting down, topping or lopping is for the purpose of securing safety in the operation of the undertaking.

(ii) an electricity board within the meaning of the Electricity Act 1947 where such tree obstructs the construction by the board of any main transmission line or other electric line within the meaning respectively of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1919 and the Electric Lighting Act 1882 or interferes or would interfere with the maintenance or working of any such line.

(iii) a water authority established under the Water Act 1973, a drainage board constituted or treated as having been constituted under the Land Drainage Act 1930 or the Greater London Council, where the tree interferes or would interfere with the exercise of any of the functions of such water authority, drainage board or Council in relation to the maintenance, improvement or construction of water courses or of drainage works or,

(iv) the Secretary of State for Defence, the Secretary of State for Trade, the Civil Aviation Authority and the British Airports Authority where in the opinion of such Secretary of State or Authority the tree obstructs the approach of aircraft to, or their departure from any aerodrome or hinders the safe and efficient use of aviation or defence technical installations.

(c) where immediately required for the purposes of carrying out development authorised by the planning permission granted on an application made under Part III of the Act or deemed to have been so granted for any purposes of that Part.

(d) which is a fruit tree cultivated for fruit production growing or standing on land comprised in an orchard or garden.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Provisions of the following parts of Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 as adapted and modified to apply to this Order.

33. (1) Without prejudice to the following provisions as to the revocation or modification of consents, any consent under the Order, including any direction as to replanting given by the authority on the granting of such consent, shall (except in so far as the consent otherwise provides), enure for the benefit of the land and of all persons for the time being interested therein.

35. (1) The Secretary of State may give directions to the authority requiring applications for consent under the Order to be referred to him instead of being dealt with by the authority.

35. (2) A direction under this section may relate either to a particular application or to applications of a class specified in the direction.

35. (3) Any application in respect of which a direction under this section has effect shall be referred to the Secretary of State accordingly.

35. (4) Where an application for consent under the Order is referred to the Secretary of State under this Section, the provisions of Articles 4 & 5 of the Order shall apply as they apply to an application which falls to be determined by the authority.

35. (5) Before determining an application referred to him under this section the Secretary of State shall, if either the applicant or the authority so desire, afford to each of them an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

35. (6) The decision of the Secretary of State on any application referred to him under this section shall be final.

36. (1) Where an application is made to the authority for consent under the Order and that consent is refused by that authority or is granted by them subject to conditions, or where any certificate or direction is given by the authority the applicant, if he is aggrieved by their decision on the application, or by any such certificate, or the person directed if he is aggrieved by the direction, may by notice under this section appeal to the Secretary of State.

36. (2) A notice under this section shall be served in writing within 28 days from receipt of notification of the decision, certificate or direction as the case may be, or such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow.

36. (3) Where an appeal is brought under this section from a decision, certificate or direction of the authority, the Secretary of State, subject to the following provisions of this section, may allow or dismiss the appeal, or may reverse or vary any part of the decision of the authority, whether the appeal relates to that part thereof or not, or may cancel any certificate or cancel or vary any direction, and may deal with the application as if it had been made to him in the first instance.

36. (4) Before determining an appeal, under this section, the Secretary of State shall, if either the appellant or the authority so desire, afford to each of them an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

36. (6) The decision of the Secretary of State on any appeal under this section shall be final.

37. Where an application for consent under the Order is made to the authority, then unless within two months from the date of receipt of the application, or within such extended period as may at any time be agreed upon in writing between the applicant and the authority, the authority either -

(a) give notice to the applicant of their decision on the application; or

(b) give notice to him that the application has been referred to the Secretary of State in accordance with directions given under section 35 above;

the provisions of the last preceding section shall apply in relation to the application as if the consent to which it relates had been refused by the authority, and as if notification of their decision had been received by the applicant at the end of the said period of two months, or at the end of the said extended period, as the case may be.

45. (1) If it appears to the authority that it is expedient to revoke or modify any consent under the Order granted on an application made under Article 3 of the Order, the authority may by Order revoke or modify the consent to such extent as they consider expedient.

45. (2) Subject to the provision of Section 46 of the Act an Order under this section shall not take effect unless it is confirmed by the Secretary of State; and the Secretary of State may confirm any such Order submitted to him either without modification or subject to such modifictions as he considers expedient.

45. (3) Where an authority submit an Order to the Secretary of State for his confirmation under this section, the authority shall furnish the Secretary of State with a Statement of their reasons for making the Order and shall serve notice together with a copy of the aforesaid statement on the owner and on the occupier of the land affected, and

on any other person who in their opinion will be affected by the Order, and if within the period of twenty-eight days from the service thereof any person on whom the notice is served so requires, the Secretary of State, before confirming the Order, shall afford to that person, and to the authority, an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

45. (4) The power conferred by this section to revoke or modify a consent may be exercised at any time before the operations for which consent has been given have been completed.

Provided that the revocation or modification of consent shall not effect so much of those operations as has been previously carried out.

45. (5) Where a notice has been served in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, no operations or further operations as the case may be, in pursuance of the consent granted, shall be carried out pending the decision of the Secretary of State under subsection (2) of this section.

46. (1) The following provisions shall have effect where the local planning authority have made an Order (hereinafter called "such Order") under section 45 above revoking or modifying any consent granted on an application made under a tree preservation order but have not submitted such Order to the Secretary of State for confirmation by him and the owner and the occupier of the land and all persons who in the authority's opinion will be affected by such Order have notified the authority in writing that they do not object to such Order.

46. (2) The authority shall advertise the fact that such Order has been made and the advertisement shall specify (a) the period (not less than twenty-eight days from the date on which the advertisement first appears) within which persons affected by such Order may give notice to the Secretary of State that they wish for an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose and (b) the period (not less than 14 days from the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (a) above) at the expiration of which, if no such notice is given to the Secretary of State, such Order may take effect by virtue of this section and without being confirmed by the Secretary of State.

46. (3) The authority shall also serve notices to the same effect on the persons mentioned in subsection (1) above.

46. (4) The authority shall send a copy of any advertisement published under subsection (2) above to the Secretary of State, not more than three days after publication.

46. (5) If within the period referred to in subsection (2) (a) above

no person claiming to be affected by such Order has given notice to the Secretary of State as aforesaid and the Secretary of State has not directed that such Order be submitted to him for confirmation, such Order shall, at the expiration of the period referred to in subection (2) (b) of this section take effect by virtue of this section and without being confirmed by the Secretary of State as required by section 45(2) of this Act.

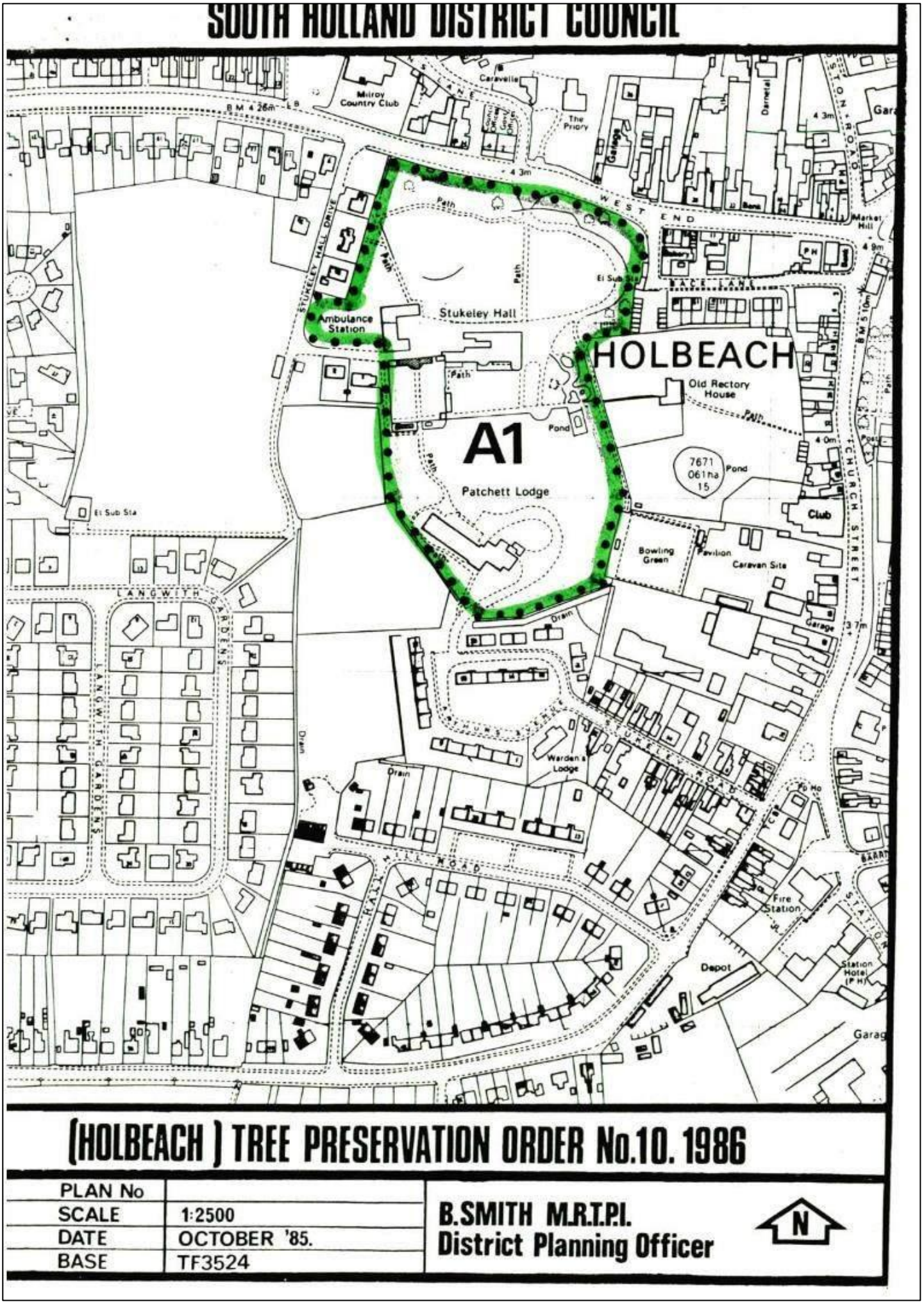
46. (6) This section does not apply to such Order revoking or modifying a consent granted or deemed to have been granted by the Secretary of State under Part III, Part IV or Part V of the Act.

The Common Seal of the South Holland District Council was hereunto affixed this 10th day of September, 1986.

3234

.....
Chairman of the Council

.....
District Secretary


SOUTH HOLLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL
HOLBEACH
A1
Stukeley Hall
Ambulance Station
Patchett Lodge
Old Rectory House
Pond
Bowling Green
Pavilion
Caravan Site
Club
Warden's Lodge
Fire Station
Depot
Station Hotel (P H)
Mulroy Country Club
The Priory
Caravelle
Garages
Darnetal
Market Hill
Stukeley Hall Drive
West End
Church Street
Langwith Gardens
Hall Hill Road
Drain
Path
El Sub Sta
7671
061 ha
15
(HOLBEACH) TREE PRESERVATION ORDER No.10. 1986
PLAN No
SCALE 1:2500
DATE OCTOBER '85.
BASE TF3524
B.SMITH M.R.T.P.I.
District Planning Officer
N