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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990
SECTION 73 MODIFICATION

Reference: H16-0547-25 **Date of Decision:** 4th August 2025

Applicant: Mr & Mrs S Austin
62 Pinchbeck Road
Spalding
PE11 1QF

Location: 62 Pinchbeck Road Spalding

Description: Proposed internal alterations, car port & boundary wall - approved under H16-1064-15 - Modification of Condition 2 to allow amendments to previously approved plans

South Holland District Council hereby give notice that permission has been GRANTED (or equivalent) subject to the following condition(s):

1 The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and/or documents:

- 3560-6 Rev A - Plan as Proposed
- 3560-3 Rev F - Site Plans
- 1548-01 Rev E

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

2 The trees protected under Tree Preservation Order No. 16,09 1978 are to be retained on site and they shall be protected during construction work as follows:
General requirements:
i) All trees should be protected to British Standard BS 5837: 2012 before any heavy equipment is brought on site for clearance. This is to protect tree canopies and also their roots;
ii) Cement washings must not be deposited and no equipment should be stored beneath the canopies of trees, nor fires lit beneath trees;

iii) Service trenches should not be constructed under the canopies of trees;
iv) New drains and soak-aways should be avoided under the canopies of trees;
v) Archaeological excavations should be avoided below the canopies of trees;
vi) Where excavations below the canopy of the tree are unavoidable, excavations must be carried out by hand and any roots encountered over 25 mm in diameter should be retained. (Where possible, smaller roots should also be retained and great care taken to minimise damage to them). If severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave a clean wound to encourage healing;
vii) Exposed roots must not be allowed to dry out during works;
viii) Should the roots be exposed overnight with the likelihood of frost, they must be covered / wrapped with dry sacking for protection. All sacking should be removed before the trench is backfilled.

Backfilling:
ix) When backfilling with soil; care must be taken to protect the roots.
where tar macadam or a hard surface is not being used, excavated soil should be backfilled and be lightly 'tamped' and usually left 'proud' to the surrounding surface to allow natural settlement.
x) In some circumstances trenches should be backfilled and compacted by hand to minimise the damage to tree roots. Please refer to National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) 'Guidelines for the Planning Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees'.
xi) The soil levels should not be altered around the base of trees. An increase in soil level around the base of a tree can make conditions adjacent to the trunk damp and suitable for fungal growth. It can also increase the distance for water / gaseous exchange to the tree's roots. Obviously a lowering of the soil level can expose tree roots. Both can be detrimental to the health of the tree.
xii) Foundations must take into account the presence of existing trees in their mature form, and of those planted as part of any landscaping scheme.
xiii) The layout of the proposed development should reflect the requirement for protective fences to be placed at a distance no closer than at least one metre outside of the maximum canopy spread of the tree or as detailed following calculation of the Root Protection Area to comply with British Standard 5837: 2012, as above.

NB: Some species of Acers, e.g. Sycamore, and Tilia (Lime) are prone to infections by aphids in the summer months. The aphids produce a honey-dew substance which drips to the ground. This may be a consideration if long term parking is envisaged, or a patio area or conservatory is being considered.

Reason:To ensure the protection of trees on the site.
This Condition is imposed in accordance with Policy 28 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2019.

Notes:

The Local Planning Authority has acted positively and proactively in determining this application by assessing it against all material considerations, including national guidance, planning policies and representations that have been received during the public

consultation exercise, and subsequently determining to grant planning permission.

This decision notice, the relevant accompanying report and the determined plans can be viewed online at http://planning.sholland.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/planningSearch

Biodiversity Net Gain

The applicant's attention is drawn to the following Biodiversity Net Gain requirement.

The effect of Paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is that planning permission is deemed to have been granted subject to the "biodiversity gain condition". The effect of this "biodiversity gain condition" is that development granted by this notice must not begin unless:

(a) a Biodiversity Gain Plan has been submitted to the planning authority, and

(b) the planning authority has approved the plan, or

(c) the development is exempt from the biodiversity gain condition.

The planning authority, for the purposes of determining whether to approve a Biodiversity Gain Plan if one is required in respect of this permission would be South Holland District Council.

Under Regulation 5 of the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Exemptions) Regulations 2024 the statutory biodiversity gain condition required by Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) does not apply in relation to planning permission for development which:

-is the subject of a householder application within the meaning of article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

Statutory exemptions and transitional arrangements

There are statutory exemptions and transitional arrangements which mean that the biodiversity gain condition does not always apply. These can be found at Paragraph: 003 Reference ID: 74-003-20240214 of the Planning Practice Guidance, which can be found at:
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain.

Based on the information available and submitted in support of this application, the Local Planning Authority considers that the development hereby permitted is exempt and therefore will not require the approval of a biodiversity gain plan, prior to the commencement of development; with the development comprising a statutory exemption as listed above.

As such, the development hereby permitted will not be subject to the biodiversity gain condition.

Irreplaceable habitat

If the onsite habitat includes irreplaceable habitat (within the meaning of the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024) there are additional requirements for the content and approval of Biodiversity Gain Plans.

For clarity the LPA do not consider that irreplaceable habitats are present at this site.

The Biodiversity Gain Plan must include, in addition to information about steps taken or to be taken to minimise any adverse effect of the development on the habitat, information on arrangements for compensation for any impact the development has on the biodiversity of the irreplaceable habitat.

The planning authority can only approve a Biodiversity Gain Plan if satisfied that the adverse effect of the development on the biodiversity of the irreplaceable habitat is minimised and appropriate arrangements have been made for the purpose of compensating for any impact which do not include the use of biodiversity credits.

Effect of Section 73(2D) of the 1990 Act

Under Section 73(2D) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) where

(a) a biodiversity gain plan was approved in relation to the previous planning permission ("the earlier biodiversity gain plan"), and

(b) the conditions subject to which the planning permission is granted:

(i) do not affect the post-development value of the onsite habitat as specified in the earlier biodiversity gain plan, and

(ii) in the case of planning permission for a development where all or any part of the onsite habitat is irreplaceable habitat within the meaning of regulations made under paragraph 18 of Schedule 7A, do not change the effect of the development on the biodiversity of that onsite habitat (including any arrangements made to compensate for any such effect) as specified in the earlier biodiversity gain plan.

- the earlier biodiversity gain plan is regarded as approved for the purposes of paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) in relation to the planning permission.



Phil Norman
Assistant Director - Planning and Strategic Infrastructure
South Holland District Council

BUILDING REGULATIONS:

DC_FINAL_DECISION - ODB:14

This decision refers only to planning permission as granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The works that you are proposing may also require Building Regulations and this planning permission does not give authority under Building Regulations to commence work. Please contact the Building Control section for further information on 01775 764557 or bcadmin@sholland.gov.uk

RIGHTS OF APPEAL

Appeals to the Secretary of State

If you are aggrieved by the decision of your Local Planning Authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or grant consent subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or Section 20 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Timescales for appealing

The deadlines for appeals are calculated from the **date of decision** and are as follows for the types of applications below:

12 Weeks	6 Months	8 Weeks
Householder Applications	Planning Permission	Consent to Display Adverts
Minor Commercial Development	Listed Building Consent	
Agricultural Determinations	Other Prior Approval Applications	
Householder Prior Approval Applications		

https://www.gov.uk/appeal-householder-planning-decision

https://www.gov.uk/appeal-planning-decision

If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify the Local Planning Authority and Planning Inspectorate (inquiryappeals@planning inspectorate.gov.uk) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. Further details are on GOV.UK.

Enforcement Notices

If an enforcement notice was served prior to the planning application being determined then the deadline for appealing is 28 days from the date of the **planning refusal**.

If an enforcement notice is served after the planning application is determined then the deadline for appealing is 28 days from the date of the **enforcement notice** OR **the timescales stated above for each application type** from the date of the planning refusal - whichever is sooner.

Appeals can be made online at: https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate. If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000.

The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in

giving notice of appeal.

The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the Local Planning Authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under the order.

Purchase Notices

If either the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grant it subject to conditions the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor can he render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.

In these circumstances the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of the Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or Section 32 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Compensation

In certain circumstances compensation may be claimed from the Local Planning Authority if permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State on appeal or on reference of the application to him.

These circumstances are set out in Section 114 and related provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Section 27 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.