



SA 19627 Holbeach Road, Spalding

ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY REPORT | BS 5837:2012

Revision A - June 2025

Document Check Sheet

Job Title: Holbeach Road, Spalding		Job Number: 19627	
Document Title: Arboricultural Survey Report			
Revision: -	Date: 29.07.2024	Prepared by: DR	Checked by: RB
Revision: A	Date: 23.06.2025	Rev Note: Revised layout	
		Prepared by: DR	Checked by: DR
Revision:	Date:	Rev Note:	
		Prepared by:	Checked by:
Revision:	Date:	Rev Note:	
		Prepared by:	Checked by:
Revision:	Date:	Rev Note:	
		Prepared by:	Checked by:

Name:**Initial:****Status:**

Dan Robinson

DR

BA(Hons) DipLA CMLI DipArb MArborA

Ryan Bateman

RB

BSc(Hons) FdSc



Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION

Professional Member

(Membership number PR04109)

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Survey details	
1.2	Legal status of trees on site	
1.3	Trees and planning	
1.4	Trees and ecology	
1.5	Summary of trees on site	
2.	AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	7
2.1	Aims	
2.2	Survey Methodology	
2.3	Key to Survey Schedules	
3.	TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE	9
4.	TREE CONSTRAINTS	12
4.1	Principles of design in relation to trees	
4.2	The Root Protection Area (RPA)	
4.3	Future Growth	
4.4	Shading	
5.	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	13
5.1	Development proposals	
5.2	Proposed tree removal to facilitate development	
5.3	Evaluation of proposed tree removal and new tree planting	
5.4	Tree Works	
APPENDIX A	TREE SURVEY NOTES	15
APPENDIX B	TREE SURVEY PLAN	16
APPENDIX C	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN.	18
APPENDIX D	PROPOSAL PLAN.	20

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Survey details

- 1.1.1 Smeeden Foreman Ltd has been appointed to undertake an arboricultural survey of trees at Holbeach Road, Spalding (see Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The survey was undertaken on 25th July 2024 and was based upon topographical survey plan FP6372-T-001 produced by Powers Integrated Survey Partner. The trees have been surveyed in accordance with BS5837:2012. The limitations of survey techniques and analysis are included in Appendix A.
- 1.1.3 The site is located at Holbeach Road, Spalding (see Figure 1). The site comprises an area of mixed native scrub and a small parcel of rough grassland to the east.

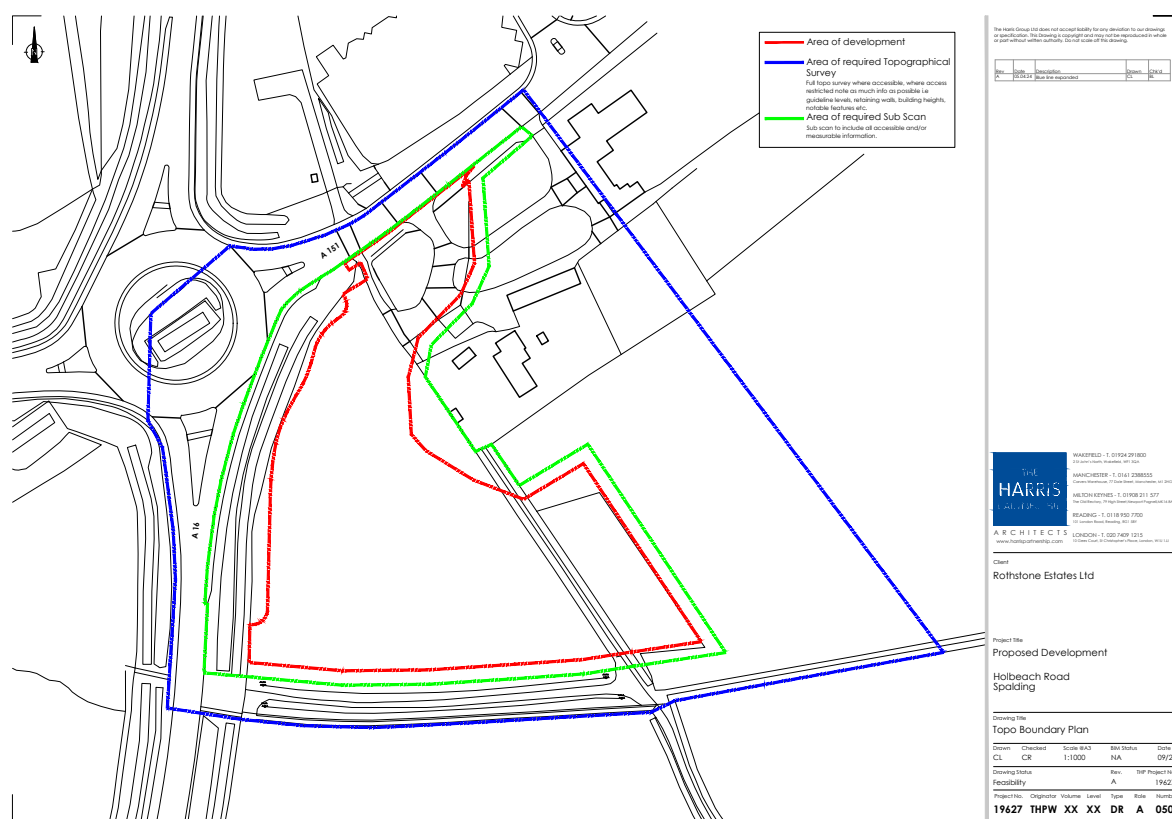


Figure 1 - Location Plan

1.2 Legal status of trees on site

- 1.2.1 The trees on site are not protected by a Tree Preservation Order, and the site is not situated within a Conservation Area (Digital mapping provided by South Holland Council, accessed 29.07.2023).
- 1.2.2 **Felling Licences** The Forestry Commission controls tree felling by issuing felling licences. A felling licence may be required, whether or not trees are covered by a TPO.
- 1.2.3 A felling licence is not required for all projects and there are various exemptions which are based on the location, type of tree work, the volume and diameter of the tree and other permissions already in place. For example, you do not need a licence to fell trees in gardens.
- 1.2.4 A licence is not required for tree felling for the purpose of carrying out development that is authorised by the approval of full planning permission, or is allowed as permitted development.
- 1.2.5 It is recommended to contact the nearest Forestry Commission area office before felling to check whether a licence is required.

1.3 **Trees and planning**

- 1.3.1 Local Planning Authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for development. The effect of development on trees, whether protected (e.g. by a TPO or Conservation Area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account when considering planning applications.
- 1.3.2 Pre-emptive tree felling may adversely effect **Biodiversity Net Gain** calculations.

1.4 **Trees and ecology**

- 1.4.1 **Birds** - All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) during breeding. Schedule 1 bird species are afforded additional protection from disturbance while breeding, with some species utilising mature trees for nesting purposes. It is therefore recommended that any vegetation clearance takes place outside the core bird nesting period (March – August inclusive) unless checks by an appropriately qualified ecologist find active nests to be absent immediately prior to clearance works.
- 1.4.2 **Bats** - Bats and their roosts are afforded full legal protection under both UK and European legislation. Prior to tree works, it is recommended that trees are subject to a ground level survey by an appropriately qualified ecologist to assess bat roost suitability. Further surveys may be recommended to determine presence/likely absence of roosting bats. If a bat roost is identified a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) may be required prior to proposed tree felling/surgery works commencing.

1.5 **Summary of trees on site**

- 1.5.1 The majority of the site is covered in mixed native scrub vegetation, tree group G18- category C (**Photo 1**). This group contains mostly young/semi-mature trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm .
- 1.5.2 Trees T1 to T14 are a row of early-mature silver birch located on the eastern boundary. These trees are mostly in a poor condition (category U) or of low quality (category C). The Root Protection Area of these trees has been impacted by compaction damage (**Photo 2**). Some trees also have damage to surface roots (**Photo 3**) and are showing signs of root plate heave. These trees have a limited safe life expectancy and it is recommended that these trees will require removal in the context of the proposed development.
- 1.5.3 The proposed development will result in the removal of all trees on the site.



Photo 1 - Tree group G18- mixed native species.



Photo 2 - Trees T1 to T14 (silver birch). Showing compaction of the soil in the Root Protection Areas.



Photo 3 - Trees T1 to T14 (silver birch). Surface root damage is evident.

2. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Aims*

- 2.1.1 The aims of the survey are to undertake a non-invasive survey of the identified trees and any trees which have the potential to be affected by future works within the vicinity. The Tree Constraints Plan shows the location and category of the surveyed trees.

2.2 *Survey Methodology*

- 2.2.1 The survey was carried out to British Standard 5837:2012 using the categories explained below:
- 2.2.2 The trees were assessed visually from ground level. Where potential problems were identified, further inspection by tree climbing is recommended. No digging or drilling methods were employed during this survey
- 2.2.3 The tree numbers or group numbers within the schedules refer to the order in which the trees were recorded and shown on the tree survey plan
- 2.2.4 The approximate height of each tree is measured from ground level to top of canopy using a clinometer;
- 2.2.5 The diameter of each tree is measured at 1.5m above ground level. Where a tree stem divides below 1.5m each stem is measured at 1.5m above ground level in accordance with Annex C of the British standard. The diameter of trees where the trunk was inaccessible have been estimated and marked as such within the schedules.
- 2.2.6 The age of each tree is based upon our experience and is divided into young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, over-mature.
- 2.2.7 The water demand of each tree (As listed in table 12, appendix 4.2 – A, NHBC standard chapter 4.2) noted on or adjacent to the site is recorded. Shrinkable soils are subject to changes in volume as their moisture content is altered. Soil moisture content varies seasonally and is influenced by a number of factors including the action of tree roots. The resulting shrinkage or swelling of the soil can cause subsidence or heave damage to foundations, the structures they support or services.
- 2.2.8 Engineers should consider the soil condition and the potential impact of the species of the trees/hedges on and adjacent to the site when preparing building/structure design.
- 2.2.9 The condition of the tree is based upon our experience and is an assessment of the health and vigour of the tree.
- 2.2.10 Estimated remaining contribution and category/rating of each tree is based on our experience;
- 2.2.11 The retention category of each tree or group of trees is based upon the information detailed above using the following categories:
- A Trees of high quality and estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years (Light green on plan)
 - B Trees of moderate quality and estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years (Mid blue on plan)
 - C Trees of low quality and estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm Grey on plan)
 - U Trees cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of current land use for longer than 10 years (Dark red on plan)
- 2.2.12 The following subcategories have been used in rating tree value:
- 1 Mainly arboricultural value
 - 2 Mainly landscape value
 - 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation

2.3 *Key to Survey Schedules*

Tree no.	Tree number as recorded on the plan: T1, T2 etc and for tree groups: G1, G2 etc. Hedges: H1, H2 etc. Woodland: W1, W2 etc.	
Species	Common name / Scientific name	
Height	Overall estimated height of the tree in metres (rounded up to the nearest metre for trees over 10m high).	
Stem Diameter	Stem diameter measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground (rounded to the nearest 10mm) in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.	
Branch spread	Measured in metres (rounded up to the nearest half metre) along the four cardinal points: north, east, south and west to derive an accurate representation of the crown.	
Ht crown clearance	The existing height, measured in metres, above ground level of: the first significant branch and direction of growth and the canopy.	
Age class	Young (Y)	Recently planted or establishing tree. Typified by vigorous growth and distinct apical dominance (definite, discernible leader).
	Semi-mature (SM)	A tree in its first third of life span. Tree that has not reached its ultimate potential height. Phase includes girth thickening and the start of crown spreading.
	Early mature (EM)	A tree in its second third of life span. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height. The growth rate is slowing down but the tree, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
	Mature (M)	A tree in its final third of life span. The tree has attained its largest proportions and has reached its ultimate height.
	Over-mature (OM)	The tree has attained its maximum height and growth rate slows considerably. Characterised by the loss of large limbs, large amounts of deadwood and decay. Limited safe life expectancy.
Water Demand	High, Moderate, Low (As listed in table 12, appendix 4.2 – A, NHBC standard chapter 4.2)	
Condition	Physiological condition: Good, fair, Poor, Dead.	
Comments	Including structural condition, overall form of tree, presence of any decay, any physical defects and observations.	
Recommendations	Including any further investigations required, wildlife habitat potential, management or pruning works.	
ERC	Estimated remaining contribution measured in years: <10, 10+, 20+, 20-30+, 40+	
Category	Category U or A, B, C grading as defined in Table 1 BS 5837: 2012	
Other abbreviations used:	RPA	Root protection area measured in square metres, calculated according to BS 5837:2012
	N	North
	S	South
	E	East
	W	West
	OSB	Outside site boundary

3. TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree No.	Species	Top Height (crown height) m	Branch Spread (m)				Stem Dia. (mm)	Age Class	Water Demand	Condition	Comments	ERC (years)	Recommendations	Category
			N	E	S	W								
T1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10(3)	2	2	2	2	150	EM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Root damage.	<10	Removal.	U
T2	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	15(1)	5	5	5	5	400	EM	L	Good	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Stem divides above 1.5m.	10+	Removal in context of development.	C2
T3	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	5(1.5)	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	100	SM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone.	10+	Removal in context of development.	C2
T4	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	15(1.5)	3	3	3	3	350	EM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Root damage.	10+	Removal in context of development.	C2
T5	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10(1.5)	4	3	2	7	403	EM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Stem divides at ground level. Crossing rubbing branch at 1.5m.	10+	Removal in context of development.	C2
T6	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	8(1.5)	1	1	2	2	200	SM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Root damage.	<10	Removal.	U
T7	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10(2)	3	4	4	3	308	EM	L	Good	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Stem divides at ground level.	10+	Removal in context of development.	C2
T8	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10(4)	3	3	3	3	300	EM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Root plate heave. Exposed roots. Root damage. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Stem divides above 1.5m.	<10	Removal.	U

Tree No.	Species	Top Height (crown height) m	Branch Spread (m)				Stem Dia. (mm)	Age Class	Water Demand	Condition	Comments	ERC (years)	Recommendations	Category
			N	E	S	W								
T9	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	12(4)	3	3	3	3	350	EM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Root plate heave. Exposed roots. Root damage. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy.	<10	Removal.	U
T10	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10(2)	4	4	4	4	400	EM	L	Poor	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Fire damaged.	<10	Removal.	U
T11	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	11(2)	3	3	3	3	350	EM	L	Fair	Leaning South-East. Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Root plate heave. Root damage.	<10	Removal.	U
T12	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	7(1)	4	4	4	4	300	EM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy.	10+	Removal in context of development.	C2
T13	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	7(2)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	150	SM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone.	10+	Removal in context of development.	C2
T14	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	7(1.5)	5	5	5	5	500	EM	L	Fair	Compaction damage to soil in root zone. Exposed roots. Root damage.	<10	Removal.	U
T15	Juglans regia (Walnut)	4(0)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	150	Y	M	Good	Branches to ground level.	40+	Remove to facilitate development.	C2
T16	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6(0)	6	6	6	6	500	EM	M	Fair	Ash dieback. Showing early Ash dieback.	<10	Removal.	U

<i>Tree No.</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Top Height (crown height) m</i>	<i>Branch Spread (m)</i>				<i>Stem Dia. (mm)</i>	<i>Age Class</i>	<i>Water Demand</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>ERC (years)</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Category</i>
			<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>W</i>								
G17	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	2.5(0)	2	2	2	2	100	Y	H	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level. Scrub vegetation.	10+	Remove to facilitate development.	C2
G18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Salix caprea (Goat Willow), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry), Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood), Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10(0)	3	3	3	3	150	SM	H	Good	Ash dieback. Mix of planted trees and dense natural scrub regeneration.	40+	Remove to facilitate development.	C2
T19	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(2)	4	4	4	4	300	EM	M	Fair	OSB. Limited inspection. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Dieback in crown.	10+	N/A	C2

4. TREE CONSTRAINTS

4.1 *Principles of design in relation to trees*

- 4.1.1 The extent to which a tree may represent a constraint to development will depend both upon the location of the trunk and size and nature of the canopy and also the extent of the roots below ground. The tree survey plan (SL19627 TS01) plots the location, the true canopy spread and the Root Protection Area of the trees, through application of the calculation provided in section 4.6 of the BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- 4.1.2 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment identifies direct or indirect effects of the proposed design on trees and makes recommendations for mitigation as required.

4.2 *The Root Protection Area (RPA)*

- 4.2.1 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 4.2.2 Trees have a relatively shallow but wide spreading root system; the majority of the root structure is found in the uppermost 600mm of the soil profile. The depth of roots may be varied by species and site conditions.
- 4.2.3 The RPA should represent the most likely spread of roots based on the existing site conditions. The circular shape of the RPA may be modified in pattern, although not overall area, by existing features such as structures and surfaces (section 4.6.2/3 of the BS5837:2012).
- 4.2.4 The default position should be that structures are located outside the RPA of retained trees.
- 4.2.5 Within the RPA, there should be a presumption against excavation, construction, changes in ground level, storage of materials and vehicular movement, unless consideration is given to the potential effects on the tree to be retained. Appropriate tree protection measures will be recommended to mitigate impacts to trees.

4.3 *Future Growth*

- 4.3.1 The potential for retaining trees on a development site includes the extent of the influence of the tree at the time of survey. Consideration is also given to the ultimate mature size of tree species and the effects of future growth within the context of the proposed development. Structures should be designed and located without the need for frequent remedial pruning or maintenance.

4.4 *Shading*

- 4.4.1 Shading by trees can affect buildings and gardens. The potential nuisance caused by shading to new buildings both after construction and also once trees reach their ultimate size is considered. For example, natural light will be shaded from a new house which is located too close to large trees on the boundary of a site. This may lead to future complaints and pressure to remove the trees. Garden space should also be considered and designed to receive sunlight for at least part of the day. If required, a tree shade diagram can be provided (as per the methodology described in 5.2.2 NOTE 1 BS5837:2012).

5. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 *Development proposals*

- 5.1.1 The proposals for the site as shown on drawing 19627-THPW-00-XX-DR-A-0002 produced by The Harris Partnership are for a mixed use site (Appendix D).
- 5.1.2 The development proposals have been assessed in relation to the existing trees on drawing SL19627 AIA01 (Appendix C).

5.2 *Proposed tree removal to facilitate development*

- 5.2.1 Trees proposed for removal to implement the design.

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Works	Category
T1	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T2	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T3	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T4	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T5	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T6	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T7	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T8	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T9	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T10	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T11	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T12	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T13	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T14	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T15	Walnut	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T16	Ash	Removal to facilitate development.	U
G17	Hawthorn, Elder	Removal to facilitate development.	C
G18	Mixed native species	Removal to facilitate development.	C

5.3 *Evaluation of proposed tree removal and new tree planting*

- 5.3.1 16 individual trees and 2 tree groups will require removal to implement the proposed development.
- 5.3.2 8 trees and 2 groups proposed for removal are category C; trees of low quality and value with a minimum 10 years life expectancy, or young trees of low value with a stem diameter less than 150mm. A young tree in category C should not be regarded as a significant constraint as it can be easily replaced with new planting.
- 5.3.3 8 trees proposed for removal are assessed as Category U, those in poor condition which cannot realistically be retained in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 5.3.4 The removal of trees will be mitigated with new tree planting, as indicated on the proposed layout.
- 5.3.5 Appropriate species selection will take account of the mature tree sizes and existing available space and site conditions. This will ensure new tree planting will successfully establish and will have sufficient space (above and below ground) and light requirements to attain a full term healthy life.

5.4 *Tree Works*

- 5.4.1 All tree works recommended within this report shall be carried out to existing trees on site and shall be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work, industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the Local Authority.
- 5.4.2 The Tree Surgeon shall be chosen from The Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractor list and all work shall be undertaken at the appropriate time and with the consent and approval of the Site Agent who shall approve a programme of work.

APPENDIX A**TREE SURVEY NOTES****Tree survey to BS 5837:2012 -Trees in relation to design demolition and construction limitation notes**

This survey to BS 5837:2012 is a visual assessment undertaken from ground level without any physical investigation and should be regarded as a preliminary overview of the trees on site. 'This term [visual] describes a general approach to tree surveying using visual observation and recording, combined with experience and knowledge of tree biology and structure to draw conclusions about tree condition' p8[1]

Observations on structural condition, preliminary management recommendations, (e.g. pruning) and the estimated remaining contribution are based on visual indicators present at the time of inspection (i.e. a single point in time).

It should be noted that numerous potential defects may not be detectable dependent upon timing of inspection, in particular wood decay fungi which may only occasionally produce external fruitifications or may not provide external symptoms until an advanced state of invasion is achieved.

Trees are long lived organisms with a significant proportion of growth below ground, (in addition to what is evident above ground) that naturally lose branches and may potentially fail in many ways.

Risk Assessments

Whilst hazards may be identified in this document e.g. a defect 'that may cause harm'. The risk, (i.e. 'the chance high or low) that somebody could be harmed by these and other hazards, together with an indication of how serious the harm could be' is not assessed. [2]

Requirements for ongoing inspections (to monitor observed defects) and risk assessments will be suggested as necessary in the body of the report. The level and frequency of assessment required (in line with HSE advice) will depend on a range of factors for example 'the frequency of public access to the tree' p4 [3]. A balanced and proportionate approach to tree safety management is advocated in the National Tree Safety Group publication 'Common sense risk management of trees'. [4]

The health, (condition) and resulting safety of trees for a risk assessment should be checked on a cyclical basis, alternating between early and late seasons to ensure a full picture of the trees current health is established. Therefore the assessment of risk that trees present on a particular site would be additional to the scope of this BS 5837:2012 tree survey.

Arboricultural Impact Assessments, Tree Protection Plans, Method Statements, Tree Management Plans

These items are additional services identified relating to design demolition and construction in BS5837:2012 which may form part of a strategy to manage risks.

NHBC Guidelines

The technical requirements of the National House Building Council Chapter 4.2 Building near trees are not fully met under the requirements of BS BS5837:2012 in relation to shrinkable soils and 'vegetation surveys' (which include hedgerows and shrubs.). p4 [5]

References/ Further reading

[1] The Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 7 Tree Surveys: A Guide to good Practice.

[2] Health and Safety Executive Guidance <http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/risk-assessment.htm>

[3] HSE guidance on Tree Management SIM01/2007/05 Management of the risk from falling trees or branches.

[4] National Tree Safety Group Guidance – Common Sense Risk Management of Trees.

[5] National House Building Council Chapter 4.2 Building near trees (Part 4 Foundations).

APPENDIX B**TREE SURVEY PLAN**



- Key**
- Tree retention category A**
High quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years
 - Tree retention category B**
Moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
 - Tree retention category C**
Low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, OR young tree with a stem diameter below 150mm
 - Group retention category C**
Low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, OR young tree with a stem diameter below 150mm
 - Tree category U**
Poor condition with an estimated life expectancy of less than 10 years
 - RPA**
minimum Root Protection Area

Trees have been surveyed and categorized as per the recommendations and guidance in BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Survey report.

This drawing is to be reproduced in colour.

FOR INFORMATION				
Rev.	Date	Comments	Drawn	Chkd



Landscape Architecture
Ecology
Arboriculture

www.smeedenforeman.co.uk
Wakefield Manchester Milton Keynes Reading London Harrogate

Client
Rothstones Estates Ltd

Project Title
Mixed Use Scheme, Spalding

Holbeach Road
Spalding

Drawing Title						
Tree Survey Plan						
Drawn	Checked	Scale @A0	BIM Status		Date	
DR	RB	1:500	NA		07/24	
Drawing Status			Rev.	SF Project No		
Planning			-	123456		
Project No.	Originator	Volume	Level	Type	Role	Number
19627	SFH	XX	XX	DR	L	TS01



APPENDIX C

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN



Proposed tree removal to facilitate development

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Works	Category
T1	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T2	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T3	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T4	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T5	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T6	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T7	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T8	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T9	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T10	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T11	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T12	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T13	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T14	Silver birch	Removal to facilitate development.	U
T15	Walnut	Removal to facilitate development.	C
T16	Ash	Removal to facilitate development.	U
G17	Hawthorn, Elder	Removal to facilitate development.	C
G18	Mixed native species	Removal to facilitate development.	C

Key

- **Tree retention category A**
High quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years
- **Tree retention category B**
Moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
- **Tree retention category C**
Low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, OR young tree with a stem diameter below 150mm
- **Group retention category C**
Low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, OR young tree with a stem diameter below 150mm
- **Tree category U**
Poor condition with an estimated life expectancy of less than 10 years
- **RPA**
minimum Root Protection Area
- **Proposed tree removal**

Trees have been surveyed and categorized as per the recommendations and guidance in BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Survey report.

This drawing is to be reproduced in colour.

FOR INFORMATION

A	23.06.25	Revised layout.	DR	DR
Rev.	Date	Comments	Drawn	Chkd



Landscape Architecture
Ecology
Arboriculture

www.smeedenforeman.co.uk

Wakefield Manchester Milton Keynes Reading London Harrogate

Client

Rothstones Estates Ltd

Project Title

Mixed Use Scheme, Spalding

Holbeach Road
Spalding

Drawing Title

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan

Drawn	Checked	Scale @A0	BIM Status	Date
DR	RB	1:500	NA	07/24

Drawing Status	Rev.	SF Project No
Planning	A	123456

Project No.	Originator	Volume	Level	Type	Role	Number
19627	SFH	XX	XX	DR	L	AIA01

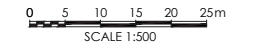


APPENDIX D

PROPOSAL PLAN

The Harris Group Ltd does not accept liability for any deviation from drawings or specification. This Drawing is copyright and may not be reproduced in whole or part without written authority. Do not scale off this drawing.

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checkd
A	19.02.25	Roundabout updated to latest	BGL	JCB



Wakefield Manchester Milton Keynes Reading London Harrogate
Client
Rothstone Estates Ltd & CPD

Project Site
Proposed Development
Holbeach Road
Spalding

Drawing Title						
Proposed Site Masterplan						
Drawn	Checked	Scale @A1	BIM Status		Date	
BGL	BL	1:500	NA		02.25	
Drawing Status			Rev.	THP Project No		
Planning			A	19627		
Project No.	Originator	Volume	Level	Type	Role	Number
19627	THPW	00	XX	DR	A	1000

