# St Mary's, Eastcombe, Stroud

## Arboricultural Report containing:

- **Arboricultural survey sheets**
- **Arboricultural constraints plan**
- **Possible development assessment**

***On behalf of***
**GTB Homes Ltd**

***Prepared by:***
[redacted] ***M.Arbor.A, Tech. Cert. (Arbor. A.)***
**Arboricultural Consultant**
**February 2021**
**Revised May 2021**

# Content

## 1.0 Instructions/Scope

1.1 Silverback Arboricultural Consultancy have been instructed to compile an arboricultural survey, and tree constraints plan, regarding trees growing at St, Mary's, Eastcombe, Stroud. This report is intended to give a general overview of the site and constraints posed by the existing tree to guide the design process. We were also asked to assess the potential for development of the site with regards the constraints posed by the existing trees.

1.2 Recommendations for the safeguarding of trees in close proximity to development are set out in, BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. We have therefore carried out the assessment of the trees in accordance with that document.

1.3 Specifically, this report and the accompanying information are supplied to:

- Identify the constraints that trees on and adjacent to the site present to the development of the site, to inform the site design process.
- Present information regarding the above ground constraints (crown spreads) and below ground constraints (Root Protection Areas – RPAs), in Tree Schedule Sheets (appendix 1) and on a Tree Constraints Plan (drawing number 210520-SME-TCP-Rev A-NB&AM) (appendix 2).

1.4 This report is based on a ground level assessment of the trees. Except where stated, all dimensions are estimated. We were not presented with any information on the soil type and no soil samples have been taken. An arboricultural consultant visited the site on Monday 22nd February 2021. The weather was bright with good visibility. Following tree removal on the site this survey report was updated May 2021

1.5 Documents Provided

- Topographic survey (drawing number MG2002_S1)

## 2.0 Survey Methodology

2.1 The survey includes tree and shrubs with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height, located within the area shown on the plan included in this report.

2.2 All inspections were made from ground level with the use of binoculars, sounding hammer and metal probe where necessary, using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay, fungal fruiting bodies and any structural defects that could affect the structural integrity of the trees have been noted.

2.3 Tree numbers have been noted on the plan. The following details were recorded for each tree and are included in the tree schedule sheets accompanying this report:

**Number:** an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a 'T' which cross references locations shown on the plan with the tree survey sheets. Where several trees, normally of the same species, are located close together and are similar in character and requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single Number, prefixed with a 'G'

**Species**: common name and botanical name in *italics*

**Tree height:** approximate height in metres *(potential height in brackets)*

**Calculated stem diameter:** diameter measured in millimetres, taken at 1.5m above ground. Where the tree is multi-stemmed, the diameter is calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 (# estimated dimensions for off site or inaccessible trees)

**Crown spread**: approximate spread in metres taken at the four-main compass points N, S, E, W

**Crown clearance**: approximate height from ground to lowest part of canopy

**Life stage**: Young, Semi Mature, Early-Mature, Mature, Over-Mature, Veteran

**Structural condition**: Good, Fair, Poor

**Physiological condition**: Good, Fair, Poor, Dead

**Observations** : observations noted during tree inspections

**Preliminary recommendations;** recommended action to ensure the health and safety of the tree.

**Remaining contribution (years):** <10**,** 10+, 20+, 40+

**BS Cat- category grading in accordance with BS 5837:2012**

**A** - trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

**B** - trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

**C** - trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

**U** - trees 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.

**BS Sub Cat - sub-category grading in accordance with BS 5837:2012**

**1-** Mainly arboricultural qualities

**2-** Mainly landscape qualities

**3-** Mainly cultural values including conservation

**R**oot **P**rotection **A**rea radius- measured in metres from the centre of the tree stem

## 2.4 Presentation of the Data Collected

- Data collected regarding individual trees and groups of trees are presented in the Tree Schedule table in Appendix 1 and presented on the Tree Constraints Plan (Drawing Number 210520-SME-TCP-Rev A-NB&AM) (appendix 2)
- The trees were assessed and categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations.
- All other relevant data are presented within the main body of this report.
- Trees have been allocated an individual tree number. This tree number is used to identify individual trees and/or groups of trees throughout this report, within the Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan presented in the appendices of this report.

## 3.0 Report Limitations

3.1 Trees are living, dynamic organisms that can be affected by external conditions. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that a tree is safe.

3.2 No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used. No soil excavation or root inspection was undertaken.

3.3 This report has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of adjacent buildings or structures.

3.4 The survey contained within this report is not a tree safety inspection. It has been carried out to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the recommendations contained within the tree schedule sheets (appendix 1). A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees would be informed by considering site use together with hazards present within the aerial parts of a tree(s). Changes in site use are likely to

occur during, and result from, the proposed development. In the light of these changes, regular tree risk assessments are advised.

3.5 Tree condition can change rapidly, the recommendations contained within this report are based on the condition of the tree at the time they were inspected.

3.6 While this appraisal is not a tree risk assessment it nonetheless considers observed structural defects of the inspected trees to inform conclusions about their retentive worth.

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## 4.0 Legal duty

4.1 It is the responsibility of the tree owner to ensure that their tree(s) is in a safe and stable condition, including the effects of root activity, through duty of care in the *Occupiers Liability Act (1957 & 1984).*

4.2 The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 makes it an offence to disturb a nesting bird or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Professional advice should be sought, where relevant, before undertaking any recommended works.

4.3 Following recent tree removal on the site a Provisional Tree Preservation Order has been issued covering T01, T02, T03, T04, T05, T06, T07, T08 and G09 as identified in this survey report.

## 5.0 Tree Assessment and Site **(to be read in conjunction with the survey sheets)**

5.1 The site is roughly triangular with Bracelands Road extending along the southern boundary, and residential dwellings to the south, east and west. The majority of the existing trees are growing around the boundaries of the site.

5.2 At the time of our initial site visit there a linear group of mature Pine trees along the southern boundary with over extended branches growing over Bracelands road. These trees were found to be in a poor structural condition due to the density of planting and competition from neighbouring trees resulting the trees forming asymmetric canopies. Since our initial site visit the majority of the Pine trees have been removed.

5.3 On initial inspection it was found that the Pine trees had major deadwood, snapped branches and extensive Ivy growth throughout the canopies of the trees. It is considered that the over-extended branches over Bracelands, the major dead wood and hung up, snapped branches pose a health and safety threat to people using the public highway. It is recommended that the deadwood and snapped branches are removed and the overhanging branches cut back to reduce the overhang across the road.

5.4 Following the recent tree removal on the site, the remaining trees are now exposed to wind patterns they are not accustomed too. There are concerns that this may lead to wind throw or branch failure in any high winds. It is considered that the canopies of the remaining Pine trees should be reduced in size to minimise the wind resistance of the trees. As the trees are now covered by a Tree Preservation Order, written consent will be required from Stroud District Council prior to the commencement of any tree works.

5.5 Under the Tree Preservation Order legislation the removal of deadwood and dead trees is exempt from the requirement to obtain prior written consent from the local planning authority (LPA). It is however recommended to give the LPA five days notice, in writing, prior to the commencement of these works.

5.6 Growing along the eastern boundary is a single Beech tree (T22) and a group of Beech trees (G24). It would appear that G24 are the remnants of a Beech hedge which have been allowed to grow on to form full sized trees. This has led to suppressed asymmetric canopies with over-extended branched growing westward into the site. The eastern side of both T22 and G24 canopies have been previously cut back to reduce overhang branches over the garden of the neighbouring property.

5.7 Fifteen trees and two groups of trees. Of the trees surveyed one tree and one group of trees were categorized B, the remaining trees were categorized C. The trees were assessed and graded in accordance with the Cascading Chart of Tree Quality Assessment contained within BS5837:2012.

## 6.0 Arboricultural Constraints

6.1 Trees have a widely spreading, shallow root system. In most cases the majority of tree roots are within the top 600 mm of soil and can be expected to extend beyond the outer edge of the canopy. Roots can therefore be easily damaged by construction activity.

6.2 Constraints on the design of any potential development are presented in the tree schedules (appendix 1) and the Tree Constraints Plan (appendix 2).

6.3 The Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), (appendix 2), shows the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) for the individual trees identified in the tree schedule tables. This represents the minimum area in $m^2$ which ideally, should be left undisturbed around each tree were it to be retained. The TCP also shows a representation of the crown spread of each tree measured in four cardinal directions. The RPA has been calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

## 7.0 Development Assessment

The Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of the remaining trees along the southern and eastern boundary extend across a large section of the southeast area of the site. It is considered that the construction of any new access should be positioned outside the calculated Root Protection Area of the remaining trees. Any new access which extends through the Root Protection Areas would need to be no-dig construction where it extends through the RPAs.

7.1 The remaining Pine trees growing along the southern boundary of the site would shade the south-east extents of the site for a large amount of the year. It would therefore not be acceptable to construct a dwelling completely within the shadow arc of the trees due to excessive shading of the new building and gardens. It is considered that a shading plan should be compiled, in accordance with BS5837:2012 to allow assessment of potential shading at the design stage.

7.2 Any construction within the Root Protection Area of the trees would need to be undertaken using specialist construction measures such as pile and beam foundations, no dig surfacing to reduce any potential impact on the rooting area of the trees.

7.3 Following the recent tree removal it is recommended that remedial works should be undertaken to remove deadwood and snapped branches and reduce the canopies of the remaining Pine trees to minimise the chance of branch failure or wind throw of the trees.

7.4 There are similar issues as those previously stated with regards T07 and G09. Where the Root Protection Areas extend into the site, specialist construction measures such as pile and beam foundations, no dig surfacing will be required to reduce any potential impact on the rooting area of the trees.

7.5 The trees are growing along the eastern boundary of the site, subsequently any shading will not be as severe and that caused by the trees along the southern boundary but should be considered at the design stage. It is considered that a shading plan should be compiled, in accordance with BS5837:2012 to allow assessment of potential shading.

7.6 Remedial works will need to be undertaken to remove deadwood and snapped branches to make the trees safe.

## 8.0 Contact Details

8.1 **Arboricultural Consultant**

[redacted]

Silverback Arboricultural Consultancy

[redacted]

7.2 **Local Authority Tree Officer**

Mark Hemming

Tree Officer

Stroud District Council

North Somerset Council

E-mail: mark.hemming@stroud.gov.uk

## 8.0 References

Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). The Body Language of Trees: A handbook for failure analysis. Research for Amenity Trees **4**. HMSO, London.

British Standard 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. British Standards Institution, London

British Standard 3998:2010 - Tree Work Recommendations. British Standards Institution, London

## 9.0 Appendices

- Tree schedule sheets
- Tree constraints plan

[redacted] ***ArborA, Tech Cert.Arbor.A***

Principal Consultant

Silverback Arboricultural Consultancy

1st March 2021

Revised 20th May 2021

# Arboricultural Survey St Mary's, Eastcombe, Stroud

| Tree Number | Common name | *Botanical name* | Height (m) | Number of stems | Calculated stem diameter (mm) | Crown Spread (m) | | | | Crown Clearance (m) | Life Stage | Structural Condition | Physiological Condition | Observations | Preliminary Recommendations | Remaining contribution (yrs) | BS Catergory | Root Protection Area Radius (m) Area m2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | | |
| T01 | Wild Cherry | Prunus avium | 6 | 2 | 305 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair | Growing in boundary hedge<br>Twin stemmed from base<br>Previously crown reduced<br>Ivy growing up main stem | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 3.7m.<br>Area: 43 sq m. |
| T02 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 14 | 1 | 900# | 8 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 6 | Mature | Poor | Good | Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown<br>Major deadwood in canopy Over extended branches across road<br>Prolific ivy throughout canopy | Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm). Reduce overhanging branches across road<br>Sever ivy at base. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 10.8m.<br>Area: 366 sq m. |
| T03 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 14 | 1 | 570# | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | Mature | Poor | Good | Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown<br>Major deadwood in canopy Over extended branches across road<br>Prolific ivy throughout canopy | Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm). Reduce overhanging branches across road<br>Sever ivy at base. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 6.8m.<br>Area: 145 sq m. |
| T04 | Common Ash | Fraxinus excelsior | 10 | 1 | 390# | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | Mature | Fair | Poor | Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown<br>Major deadwood in canopy<br>Dieback throughout canopy<br>Probable Ash Dieback Disease | Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm). | <10 years | C2 | Radius: 4.7m.<br>Area: 69 sq m. |
| T05 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 12 | 1 | 490# | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | Mature | Poor | Good | Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown<br>Major deadwood in canopy Over extended branches across road<br>Prolific ivy throughout canopy | Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm). Reduce overhanging branches across road<br>Sever ivy at base. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 5.9m.<br>Area: 109 sq m. |
| T06 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 12 | 1 | 810# | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | Mature | Poor | Good | Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown<br>Major deadwood in canopy Over extended branches across road<br>Prolific ivy throughout canopy | Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm). Reduce overhanging branches across road<br>Sever ivy at base. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 9.7m.<br>Area: 296 sq m. |

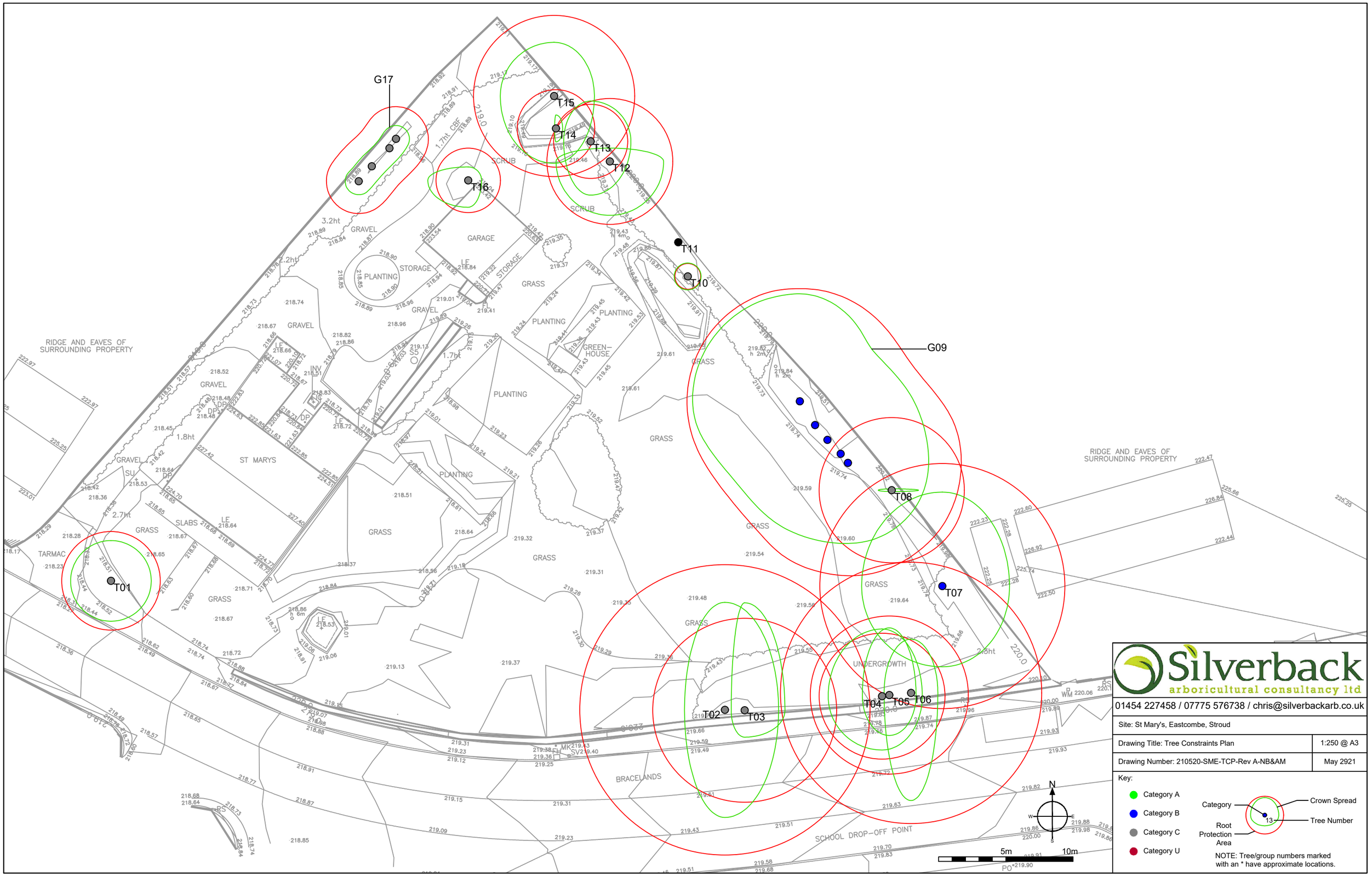
Compiled:-February 2021
Revised May 2021

# Arboricultural Survey St Mary's, Eastcombe, Stroud

| Tree Number | Common name | *Botanical name* | Height (m) | Number of stems | Calculated stem diameter (mm) | Crown Spread (m) | | | | Crown Clearance (m) | Life Stage | Structural Condition | Physiological Condition | Observations | Preliminary Recommendations | Remaining contribution (yrs) | BS Catergory | Root Protection Area Radius (m) Area m2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | | |
| T07 | Common Beech | Fagus sylvatica | 12 | 1 | 760# | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | Mature | Fair | Good | Previously crown reduced<br>Ivy growing up main stem | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20-40 Years | B2 | Radius: 9.1m.<br>Area: 260 sq m. |
| T08 | Common Hawthorn | Crataegus monogyna | 8 | 1 | 450 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | Mature | Fair | Fair | Totally suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20+ Years | C2 | Radius: 5.4m.<br>Area: 92 sq m. |
| G09 | Common Beech | Fagus sylvatica | 14 | 1 | 700# | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 3 | Mature | Fair | Good | Linear group of 5x Beech 1x Sycamore growing to form single canopy<br>Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown<br>Major deadwood in canopy<br>Prolific ivy throughout canopy<br>Ivy growing up main stem | Remove dead wood (major greater than 25mm).<br>Sever ivy at base. | 20-40 Years | B2 | Radius: 8.4m.<br>Area: 222 sq m. |
| T10 | Hazel | Corylus avellana | 2 | 1 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair | Multi- stemmed from base<br>Previously coppiced | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 1.0m.<br>Area: 3 sq m. |
| T11 | Not identified | Not identified | | 1 | # | # | # | # | # | # | # | Dead | Dead | Fallen dead tree covered in ivy | No action required at the time of inspection. | <10 years | U | None - no Retention Category specified. |
| T12 | Common Beech | Fagus sylvatica | 8 | 1 | 390 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | Mature | Fair | Good | Growing in linear group along boundary<br>Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 4.7m.<br>Area: 69 sq m. |
| T13 | Common Beech | Fagus sylvatica | 8 | 1 | 230 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | Mature | Fair | Good | Growing in linear group along boundary<br>Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 2.8m.<br>Area: 25 sq m. |

# Arboricultural Survey St Mary's, Eastcombe, Stroud

| Tree Number | Common name | *Botanical name* | Height (m) | Number of stems | Calculated stem diameter (mm) | Crown Spread (m) | | | | Crown Clearance (m) | Life Stage | Structural Condition | Physiological Condition | Observations | Preliminary Recommendations | Remaining contribution (yrs) | BS Catergory | Root Protection Area Radius (m) Area m2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | | |
| T14 | Common Hawthorn | Crataegus monogyna | 6 | 1 | 240 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Early Mature | Fair | Fair | Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown<br>Ivy growing up main stem | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20+ Years | C2 | Radius: 2.9m.<br>Area: 26 sq m. |
| T15 | Common Beech | Fagus sylvatica | 9 | 1 | 500 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | Mature | Fair | Good | Growing in linear group along boundary<br>Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 6.0m.<br>Area: 113 sq m. |
| T16 | Laurel Cherry | Prunus laurocerasus | 6 | 1 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Mature | Fair | Good | Growing against side of stone building<br>Suppressed by neighbouring trees<br>Asymmetric crown | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 2.4m.<br>Area: 18 sq m. |
| G17 | Laurel Cherry | Prunus laurocerasus | 4 | 1 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mature | Fair | Good | Linear group forming screen along boundary | No action required at the time of inspection. | 20-40 Years | C2 | Radius: 2.4m.<br>Area: 18 sq m. |




Silverback
arboricultural consultancy ltd

01454 227458 / 07775 576738 / chris@silverbackarb.co.uk

Site: St Mary's, Eastcombe, Stroud

| Drawing Title: Tree Constraints Plan | 1:250 @ A3 |
|---|---|
| Drawing Number: 210520-SME-TCP-Rev A-NB&AM | May 2921 |

Key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Category 13 — Crown Spread; Tree Number; Root Protection Area

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

**14th May 2021**

**St Marys, Eastcombe, Stroud. - New Tree Preservation Order TPO 580**

**Direct neighbour comments:**

[redacted]
**1 Bracelands, Eastcombe, GL6 7DX – Directly to right of the site.**

I OBJECT to the TPO application being approved for the following reasons:

- Loss of light in my rear garden which is now shaded by the size of these Beech and Pine trees. I struggle to grow plants as the light is so low.
- The trees shed leaves and create a mess in my rear garden which I always must clean up. My grass is full of moss.
- I am concerned that these large trees will cause structural issues to my property and garage. My garage already has cracks due to the boundary tree.
- Trees are overbearing and I would like to see them removed and replaced with some more manageable planting.

Since some of the Pine trees fronting the site have been removed, I have gained more light in my garden, I would like to see some smaller planting and would also like a input on what type of trees will be replaced on the boundary.

[redacted]
.....

[redacted]
**22 Bracelands, Eastcombe, GL6 7DS – Directly rear/right to the site.**

- Gets much more light in my greenhouse and would like the other large trees replaced by some smaller trees which would not affect my garden.
- The mess these trees make is unacceptable and would like less mess coming from the trees.
- Would like to see a mix of new planting that is manageable.

[redacted]
.....

[redacted]

**24 Bracelands, Eastcombe, GL6 7DS – Directly rear/left to the site.**

- Not happy with loss of light and the mess these large trees create, generally supports any removal of the large trees and replacement with smaller less messy planting. Would like an input on what is to be planted on the rear boundary.

[redacted]

.....

[redacted] **– school caretakers**
**Manor school lodge, Eastcombe, GL6 7DY – Directly opposite the site.**

- Have had large branches falling into road and being near the school is considered dangerous.
- Continually clearing up out the front of the school.
- The debris from these large trees continually blocks the drains.
- We would like to see some new panting somewhat more manageable to what is currently on the site.

[redacted]

.....

>
**Subject:** RE: St Marys, Eastcombe
**Importance:** High

Good Morning Mark

I am somewhat surprised to find out that a new TPO has been approved on this site only yesterday for the remaining trees. I am confused as per your last comments in this below email chain regarding this site were that the site is not in a conservation area and the trees were not subject to any TPO's? I was led to believe you had no interest in allowing a TPO to be made on this site. I know there is a local Parish member that seems to have become very frustrated since we had removed some of the Pine trees fronting the site, I would imagine she had been on to you which may have led this TPO to be issued. On the day that the first Pine trees were removed many of the locals were happy that the trees were being removed and only two people approached us displaying that they were not happy with us removing them, one of which being the Parish councillor who was rude to some of my contractors. We had spoken to over 30 people on the day and most of which were concerned of the safety of these trees overhanging the road outside a school and were happy that something was now being done.

GTB Homes is planning a small new development of two further detached new homes on this site, within the new site design we are planning to introduce a full new planting scheme and Corylus have been instructed as the landscape designers, our instructions to them will be to replicate the trees fronting the site with better quality trees that will have a longer length of life. With this in mind, GTB Homes had planned to remove the remaining Pine trees and Beech trees on the site which I would have already done so on the last fell of the Pine trees but there were crows nesting in the remaining trees, I have been pressured by the neighbouring owner of 1 Bracelands to remove the Beech trees as they are causing a nuisance to him and now shading his whole property causing loss of light, I have also been advised that the Pine trees may now be subject to wind damage and may become a danger to the public now they stand alone, the Pine trees are of low value trees and have limited useful life expectancy. The Pine trees are overhanging the road heavily and unfortunately have not been maintained or managed within their lifetime hence our plans to remove and replant.
Currently the existing pavement is not even wide enough for a pushchair and certainly could not pass another pedestrian safety, so we also plan to make the pavement the correct width to maintain the road safety of the pedestrians and with this in mind the remaining front Pine trees will be fouling the area where the new pavement and wall will be situated, giving us another reason to remove and replant the remaining trees.

To recap our proposals for this site will be to maintain safety and introduce a quality re-planting scheme replacing what we have taken out as well as to provide two new quality family homes.

Please could you explain what your intentions with the TPO order are? Is it because you would like to secure a replacement planting scheme? or would you really like to see the current trees retained? I would be happy for you to recommend any replanting you may wish, and I can include this in my proposals.

If you have any comments, I would be very grateful to hear from you as I would like to know how you would like us to proceed.

If you would prefer to call me to chat through the options, I would like to hear your views on this matter. Jerry [redacted]

Kind Regards

[redacted] | Director

**GTB Homes Limited** | Dunstalls Farm, Arlingham Road, Saul, Gloucester, GL2 7JE
[redacted]

[redacted]

**Subject:** FW: St Mary's TPOs

**Switch-MessageId:** 21c93b81db0a472f870b8737295f25dc

**From:** [redacted]
**Sent:** 25 May 2021 09:37
**To:** Hemming, Mark <Mark.Hemming@stroud.gov.uk>
**Cc:** [redacted]
**Subject:** St Mary's TPOs

Hi,

Thanks for this.

I was shocked recently to find that almost all of the trees on this site had been cleared leaving only a few on part of the frontage. I tried to find a planning application but couldn't see one except for an extension to St Mary's itself. Looking at an aerial photo I could see that this had been one of the few remaining areas with trees in this part of Eastcombe. Any development on the site should have been considered in the context of the trees that were present, with a view to retaining as many as possible. I don't know the history of the site but it seemed to me that a developer had taken pre-emptive action and cleared the site before anyone could object.

I would certainly strongly support the TPOs on the remaining trees on the site, and I'd be grateful if SDC could take this email as one of formal support for the TPOs.

Best wishes

[redacted]
The Haven
Bussage
GL6 8AX

[redacted]

**Subject:** FW: Trees at St Marys

**Switch-MessageId:** 5507969554d44e74bcb5745dd941e56d

**From:** [redacted]
**Sent:** 25 May 2021 10:07
**To:** Hemming, Mark <Mark.Hemming@stroud.gov.uk>
**Subject:** Trees at St Marys

Hi I am writing to you about the trees at St Mary's opposite Thomas Keble in Eastcombe.

From what I understand the developer and owner have applied to fell these trees. I do not understand how in this day and age, given the immense crisis we face and the many sincere efforts by SDC and parishes in the area to plant more trees and affect carbon emissions, can such an action be justified.
It would be hypocritical of the Council/s if this would be permitted. I surely don't need to remind the experts that old trees such as these not only absorb more carbon than newly planted young ones, but also greatly contribute to the local ecosystem by supporting insect and animal populations. That they are part of a older ecosystem, a family of trees that communicate with and support each other, and the felling of some will affect the rest of them (as has now been scientifically proven).
In addition to that there is of course the amenity that these trees provide to humans, clean air and so much more!
Please protect the trees in our area.

Sincerely

[redacted]

[redacted]
Global Campaign Strategy
Earth Protectors Communities
Director Earth Community Trust

[redacted]

Dear Mark,
I am writing to support the permanent provision of TPO's on the 5 trees, currently only protected by provisional TPO's, on the site called St.Mary's in Eastcombe.

It was distressing to see many fine and healthy trees felled a month or so ago. I was witness to the felling and could not prevent the contractors from continuing their work. It was particular galling because the Parish Council had submitted an application for TPO's much earlier in the year.

The five remaining trees are fine large, mature trees, beautiful in their own right, supportive of biodiversity, and contributing to the landscape aesthetic of Eastcombe and its skyline. I cannot understand the developer's appeal against these TPO's since there is ample room on the site for development. I would be concerned that if they are not protected they will either be felled or their roots constrained to such an extent by building work that their health is severely compromised.

Furthermore Bisley with Lypiatt Parish Council promotes tree protection as part of its policy to help mitigate against Climate Change. As global and local temperatures increase people will see the protection tand the health and wellbeing that trees *give to us.*

I am keen to support the protection of these trees and trust that the District will see the value of this by granting permanent TPO's.

Best regards

[redacted]

[redacted]
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