



Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Horsepool Grange, Stanton under Bardon

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1 Summary

1.1 Scope of report

- 1.1.1 Brindle & Green were commissioned by Marrons to undertake a BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) on an area of land at Horsepool Grange, in Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). This report summarises any potential arboricultural impacts and outlines a tree protection plan in relation to an outline planning application for the development of up to 10,500sqm of employment floorspace, including access, parking, and soft landscaping provisions. Design proposals can be found in Appendix 4. The survey was carried out on the 11th of December 2025.
- 1.1.2 This report is concerned with trees that have the possibility to be impacted as a result of development proposals at the site. This includes trees within the site, as well as any outside the boundary that may be impacted by the development and any subsequent post development activity.
- 1.1.3 This report and accompanying tree survey schedule are produced in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'.
- 1.1.4 This report and associated tree survey aim to inform tree mitigation and/or removal for potential development at the site; it is not a health and safety survey. Observations on tree form and condition, from which management recommendations are made, are based upon ground-level visual assessments only. It is important to note that trees are dynamic and often unpredictable; even apparently healthy trees may occasionally fail.

1.2 Desk study

- 1.2.1 Use of the Leicestershire County Council and Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council websites confirmed that there are no Tree Preservation Orders relevant to the site, and the site is not located in a Conservation Area. This information is correct as of the 21st of January 2026.

1.3 Summary of conclusions

- 1.3.1 T18 – T22, and a section of both H1 and H2, are required for removal to facilitate the proposed development. T10 is recommended for removal irrespective of 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 temporary ground protection. The tree protection plan can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Arboricultural considerations relevant to the site

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

2 Introduction

2.1 Context

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

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

2.2 Purpose of the report

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

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

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

2.3 The site

2.3.1 The red line boundary is approximately four hectares in extent and comprises a field with, at the time of survey, whip planting for a mixed woodland. Two native hedgerows define the northern

and eastern boundaries with interspersed broadleaved trees, whilst the western boundary is bordered by off-site group G1, a dense group of shelter belt planting overhanging into the site. The wider surrounds of the site comprise further grassland and arable land, alongside areas of woodland. Residential development associated with the village of Stanton under Bardon is located further north-west of the site, with the site approximately 1 mile from the village centre. The site is the subject of an outline planning application for the development of up to 10,500sqm of employment floorspace, including access, parking, and soft landscaping provisions. Design proposals can be found in Appendix 4.

3 Methodology

3.1 Tree survey parameters

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

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

3.1.3 Information recorded in the survey includes:

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

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

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

3.3 General information and tree survey limitations

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

3.4 Report lifespan

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

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

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

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

4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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

- 4.1.1 Use of the Leicestershire County Council and Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council websites confirmed that there are no Tree Preservation Orders relevant to the site, and the site is not located in a Conservation Area. This information is correct as of the 21st of January 2026.

4.2 Potential for tree damage during development

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

4.3 Potential incompatibilities between the layout and trees proposed for retention

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs)

- 4.3.1 Four Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) are to be established prior to the commencement of any works onsite. The CEZs should be set out as per the locations on the tree protection plan, protecting retained trees and groups T1 – T17, H1, H2, and G1 – G3.

- 4.3.1.1 A working space of 1m has been provided between the CEZs and the proposed attenuation basin and footpaths, in close proximity to retained trees and hedgerows.

4.3.1.2 A minimum working space of 3m has been provided between the CEZs and proposed industrial units.

4.3.1.3 Fencing along the western boundary must be the default specification, as per Figure 1 in Appendix 3. A reduced specification of fencing, comprising driven wooden posts with secured Heras panels, is suitable for use elsewhere across the site.

4.3.1.4 A proportion of the RPAs of T5, T6, and T8, have been necessarily excluded from the CEZs to allow room for work. Temporary ground protection is recommended to protect the excluded RPA of T6 (approximately 11%).

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

Permanent ground protection

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

Temporary ground protection

4.3.4 Where temporary access or construction working space is required within the RPA of T6 for the construction of the adjacent attenuation basin, temporary ground protection will be installed to prevent soil compaction. Temporary ground protection will be installed pre-commencement of construction works, immediately after the installation of CEZ fencing.

4.3.5 As per BS 5837:2012, temporary ground protection must be capable of supporting the additional load within the RPA. For pedestrian movements only, the temporary ground protection will comprise a single thickness of scaffold boards placed onto a 100mm layer of woodchip, laid on a

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

Specialist foundations

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

Soft landscaping within RPAs

- 4.3.7 No soft landscaping works are expected to take place within the RPAs of retained trees.

4.4 The working and access space needed for construction

- 4.4.1 Construction vehicles and personnel will access the site using the proposed entrance on the southern boundary. No removal is required to facilitate the proposed entrance.
- 4.4.2 Access into exclusion zones is strictly prohibited without prior amendments to the mitigation proposed. Similarly, building materials must also be stored outside of the CEZs to avoid soil compaction or physical damage.

4.5 Trees proposed for removal

- 4.5.1 Tree and hedgerow removal required to facilitate the development are summarised in Table 4, below. Where partial removal is required from a hedgerow, an estimation of the length to be removed is provided within brackets.

Table 4: Tree and hedgerow removal required to facilitate development.

Category A Trees	Category B Trees	Category C Trees	Category U Trees
N/A	T20	T18, T19, T21, T22	N/A
Category A Hedgerows	Category B Hedgerows	Category C Hedgerows	Category U Hedgerows
N/A	N/A	H1 (4m), H2 (6m)	N/A

4.5.2 Tree removal is required to facilitate the proposed industrial units and areas of handstanding, comprising four Category C and one Category B trees. Partial hedgerow removal is required to facilitate pedestrian access to the site. Individual details on trees proposed for removal can be found in the survey schedule in Appendix 1.

4.5.3 T10, a young, Category U hazel exhibiting advanced decline and standing deadwood, is recommended for removal irrespective of development.

4.6 New planting

4.6.1 Current development plans propose considerable new planting throughout the boundaries of the site, contributing to and enhancing the existing boundaries to provide improved arboricultural and amenity value. The proposed new planting will help to offset proposed removals.

4.6.2 Replanting should use high quality stock of mix of native and ornamental species to provide ecological, landscape and aesthetic value to the scheme. Stock selection should be discussed with a qualified arboricultural consultant to ensure appropriate trees are selected for the space available; careful consideration must be given to the ultimate height and crown spread, form, fruiting habit and maintenance implications of the chosen species. To ensure the site is replanted appropriately a robust landscape strategy will be developed.

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

4.7.1 Shading impacts are not expected and are not considered to be an issue for the proposed industrial development. A shading plan for all trees surveyed can be seen in Appendix 2.

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

4.8 Installation of services

- 4.8.1 A plan of proposed new services has not yet been provided. Any underground services already existing on site should be utilised where possible to avoid further disturbance of RPAs. If underground services are to be installed during the establishment of the main access, they are to follow the access into the site (following the roads). If underground services are to be installed this way, then the likelihood of negatively impacting trees is kept to a minimum. Service trenches should be laid at the greatest distance from the trees as possible. Section 7.7 of BS 5837:2012's guidance on services suggests re-routing into an RPA should be avoided when at all possible. If plans were to change and services were to infringe on Root Protection Areas, effort should be taken to lay them using trenchless 'no dig' methods in order to avoid cutting major roots. Modifications to the alignment should also be made to avoid adverse effects on tree growth and soil stability. Services near existing trees and potential new planting should be ducted when possible for future maintenance. Grouping services will also minimise future disturbance where applicable.

4.9 Facilitative pruning works and further management recommendations

- 4.9.1 A western crown reduction of 1.5m is recommended to T9 to facilitate the proposed footpath and CEZ fencing. Any appointed contractor must carry out tree works according to BS 3998:2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work'.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1.1 T18 – T22, and a section of both H1 and H2, are required for removal due to conflict with the proposed industrial development and pedestrian access points. All other trees identified within this report should be retained and protected as outlined via CEZ fencing and temporary ground protection.
- 5.1.2 Tree removal will take place outside of the breeding bird season (March-September) to prevent disturbance. Alternatively, this may be completed under ecological supervision/ reasonable avoidance measures.
- 5.1.3 Due to the nature of the development, it is unlikely there will be any major impacts on trees with higher landscape and amenity values if CEZs and temporary ground protection are implemented. Fencing should be placed prior to any construction works and can be removed after the works are completed. Appendix 3 provides details of the fencing requirements for Construction Exclusion Zones.

Appendix 1 – Tree Survey Schedule

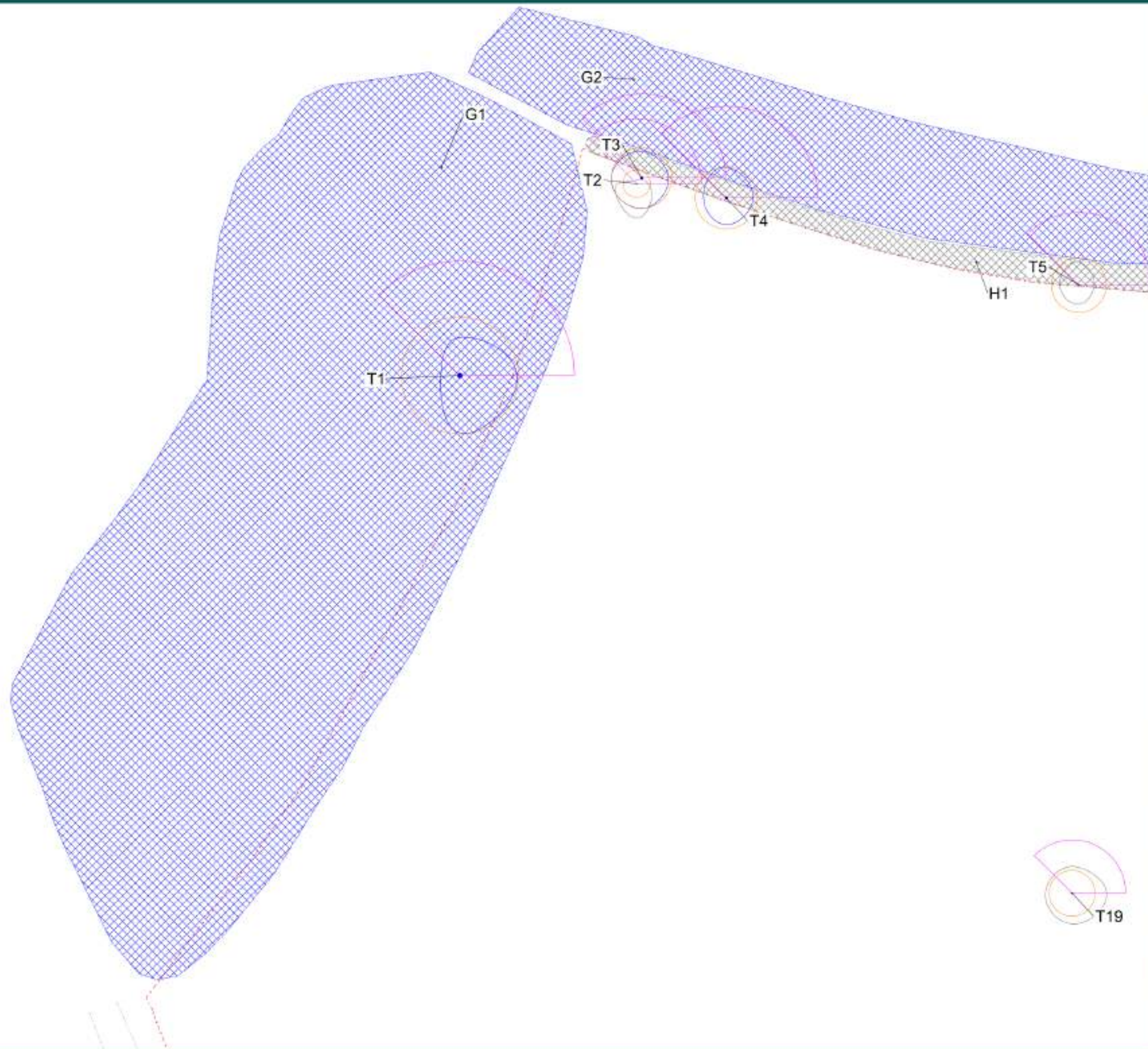
Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Radius of Nominal Circle (m)	RPA ^(m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)				Crown	Stem	Basal Area	BS 5637 Category	Life Expectancy	Phys Condition	Comment
								N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W							
T1#	Willow	Semi-mature	15	3	638	7.7	184.1	5	7.5	7.5	2.5	7	6	4.5	7	Good	Good	Fair	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Off-site semi mature with stem lean and crown skew to southeast. Overhang into the site. Three stemmed at the base. Estimated. 6.3m from barbed wire fencing.
T2	Oak	Young	8.5	1	150	1.8	10.2	0.5	1.5	4.5	2.5	7.5	4.5	3	4	Fair	Fair	Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	Crown skew. Unremarkable.
T3#	Maple	Semi-mature	11	1	325	3.9	47.8	3.5	3.5	4	4	4	5	4.5	4	Good	Good	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Between wooden fencing and metal fencing. Good condition.
T4#	Maple	Semi-mature	12	3	341	4.1	52.6	4	3.5	3.5	3	5	4	4	4	Good	Fair	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Bark included junction with adaptive growth, no natural brace between stems. Potentially a plastic tie occluded into lower stem.
T5#	Maple	Semi-mature	9.5	7	304	3.6	41.8	3	2	2.5	2.5	4	4.5	3	2.5	Good	Fair	Good	C2	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Multi-stemmed with several bark included junctions. Inclusion of plastic tie. Epicormic from flailing to southwest.
T6#	Oak	Young	11	1	230	2.8	23.9	3	3	3	3.5	3.5	4	5	4	Good	Good	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Tree stake not removed.
T7#	Oak	Young	12	1	275	3.3	34.2	3	4	4	4.5	9	6	4	5	Good	Good	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Good condition.
T8#	Maple	Young	8.5	4	346	4.2	54.2	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	3	3	4	6	Good	Fair	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Plastic tie partially occluded. Minor bark included junction between two stems.
T9	Hazel	Young	4.6	3	130	1.6	7.6	2	2.5	3	3	3	2	3	4	Fair	Fair	Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Unremarkable.
T10	Hazel	Young	4	1	80	1.0	2.9	0	0	1	1			2	3	Poor	Poor	Fair	U	<10 yrs	Poor	Advanced decline with mostly dead stems. Only stem greater than 75mm is dead.
T11#	Maple	Semi-mature	8.5	1	295	3.5	39.4	3.5	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4	4	4	Good	Good	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Good condition.
T12	Oak	Young	10	1	250	3.0	28.3	3.5	3.5	3	3.5	5	4	4	3.5	Good	Good	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Good condition.
T13	Oak	Young	11	1	325	3.9	47.8	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5	4	5	3	Good	Fair	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Increment strip west on lower stem.
T14	Oak	Young	7	1	165	2.0	12.3	1.5	2	2	3	5	4.5	4	3	Fair	Good	Good	C2	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Swelling at base.
T15	Oak	Young	7	1	130	1.6	7.6	2	0.5	0	2.5	6	6		4	Fair	Fair	Good	C2	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	Crown highly skewed.
T16#	Maple	Semi-mature	9.5	1	325	3.9	47.8	4.5	4	4	4	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	Good	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Flail damage to lower branches to the west.
T17	Maple	Young	6.5	1	105	1.3	5.0	1.5	2	1.5	2	2.5	3	2.5	3	Good	Fair	Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Deer damage to lower stem.
T18	Oak	Young	8	1	215	2.6	20.9	3	3	3	3	2.5	3	2.5	3	Good	Good	Good	C2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Deer browsing to lower crown.
T19	Oak	Young	7	1	245	2.9	27.2	3.5	4.5	4	3.5	4	3	3.5	3	Good	Good	Good	C2	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Deer browsing to lower crown.
T20	Oak	Semi-mature	11	1	310	3.7	43.5	5	4.5	4	4.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	Good	Good	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Good condition.
T21	Oak	Young	7.5	1	175	2.1	13.9	3	3.5	3	2.5	4	3	3	2	Good	Fair	Good	C1	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Good condition.
T22	Oak	Young	6	1	200	2.4	18.1	3	3.5	3	2.5	3.5	3	3.5	2.5	Good	Good	Good	C1	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Good condition.

Group ID	Species	BS 5837 Category	Description
G1	Common Ash, Common Hazel, Scots Pine, White Poplar, Hybrid Black Poplar, Common Oak, Common Hawthorn, Wild Cherry, Common Alder	B2	Shelter belt, understood to be off-site. Up to 3.5m overhang into the site. Screening value. Young trees with future growth potential. Average stem diameter 275mm, with the maximum stem diameter approximately 375mm. Maximum height is 14m, with an average of 10-12m.
G2	Scots Pine, Field Maple, Common Oak, Wild Cherry, Silver Birch	B2	Shelter belt but narrower and slightly different species mix. On bank to road. Average stem diameter is 200-225mm. Average height is 10-11m.
G3	Field Maple	C2	Group of two to three multi-stemmed semi-mature trees on the boundary. Height is 9m. Average stem diameter is 175mm.
H1	Common Hawthorn, Blackthorn	C1	Unclear ownership- hedgerow located behind wire fencing. No recent management. Maximum height to 4m.
H2	Common Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple	C1	Mainly flailed to 1.5m.

Appendix 2 – Tree Maps & Tree Protection Plan

Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area
-  Shading Arc
-  Category B Group or Hedge
-  Category C Group or Hedge



Revision No.	Date	Details
REV1	15	04.02.2026 AMENDED CLIENT DETAILS

Project Name
H25.66/HORSEPOOL, GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON

Client
P&J, VILNER

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 1 OF 3

Initial Issue		Scale	
W1	15	P22	REV1

00000007-00000000-00000000-00000000



Legend

	Site boundary
	Category B Tree
	Category C Tree
	Category U Tree
	Root Protection Area
	Shading Arc
	Category B Group or Hedge
	Category C Group or Hedge

Revision	By	Date	Details
REV1	LE	04.02.2006	AMENDED CLIENT DETAILS

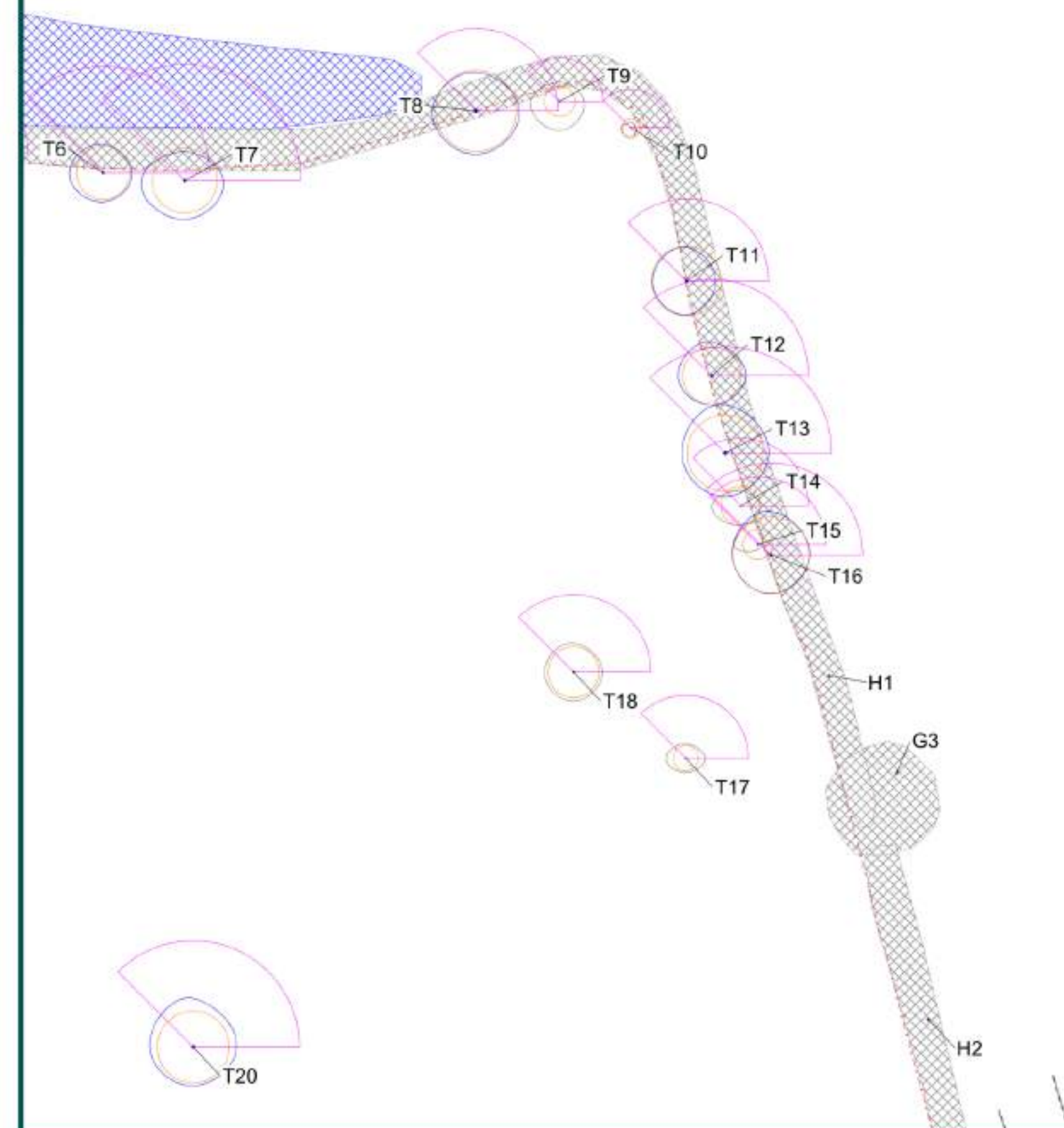
GG25/07 HORSEPOOL, GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON

PAUL MELNER

**TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 2 OF 3**

Description		Date	
INITIAL ISSUE	04.02.2006	SCALE	00
1:250	00	DATE	00
HR	LE	PD	REV1

EG25 007 00 00 22 22 00 00 00 00



Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area
-  Shading Arc
-  Category B Group or Hedge
-  Category C Group or Hedge

Revision No	Date	Details
REV1	04.02.2026	AMENDED CLIENT DETAILS

BS25 SS7 HORSEPOLE GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON

PAUL MILNER

**TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
SHEET 3 OF 3**

Project Name	04.02.2026
Initial Issue	1:250
HR	PS2
	REV1

BS25 SS7 HORSEPOLE GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON



Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area
-  Shading Arc
-  Category B Group or Hedge
-  Category C Group or Hedge



Revision No.	Date	Details
REV1	04.02.2026	AMENDED CLIENT DETAILS

Project Name
H25/50/HORSEPOOL, GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDOY

Client
P&J, VILNER

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS PLAN SHEET 1 OF 3

Initial Issue		Scale		Date	
W1	LE	1:250	05	05	05
W1	LE	P22	REV1		

Drawn By: 22-22-22 DR-ARG-00001

Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area
-  Shading Arc
-  Category B Group or Hedge
-  Category C Group or Hedge

Revision	By	Date	Details
REV1	LE	04.02.2020	AMENDED CLIENT DETAILS

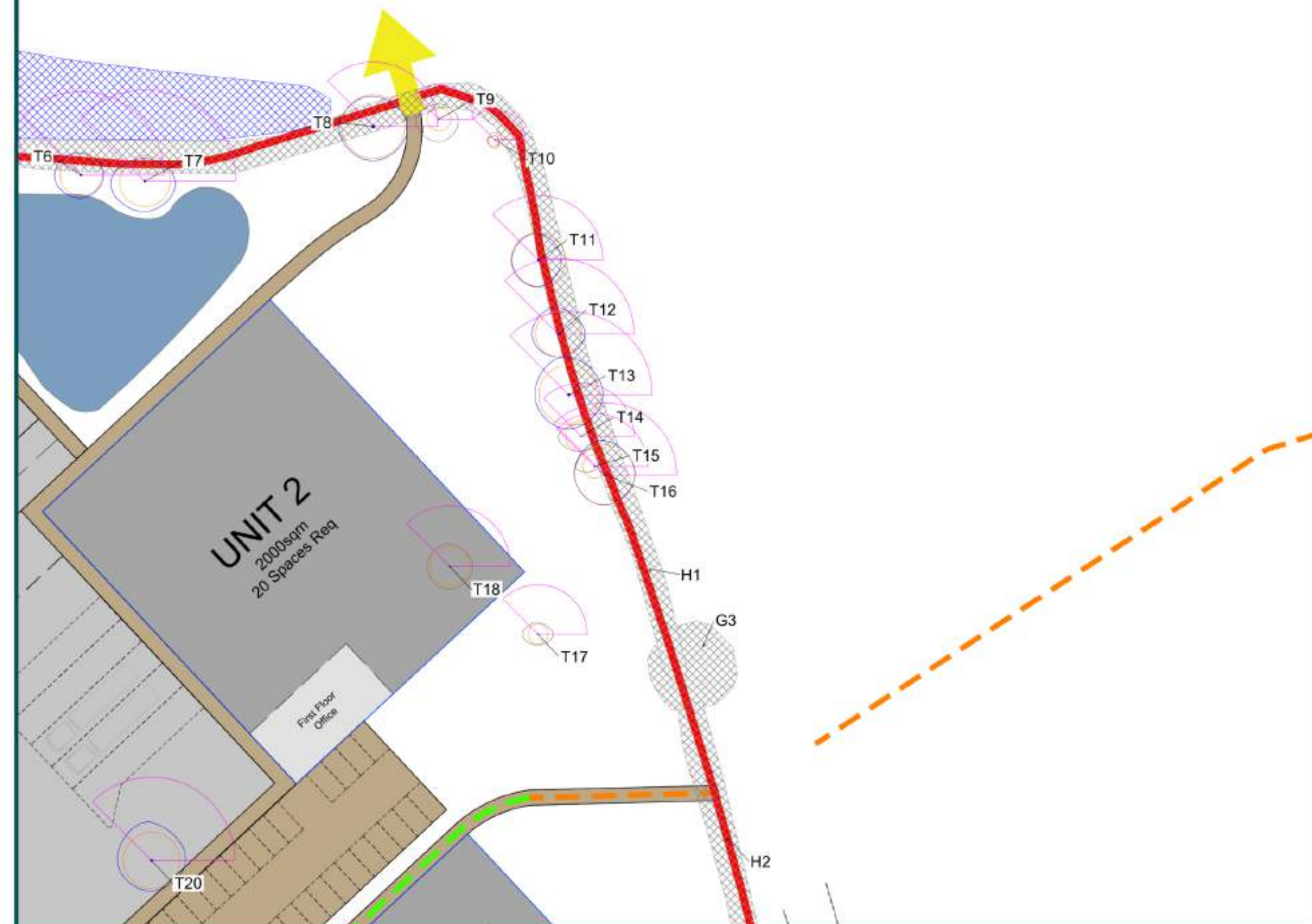
PROJECT LOCATION
GG25/507 HORSEPOOL, GRANGE, STANTON UNDER SARDON

CLIENT
PAUL MELNER

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS PLAN
SHEET 2 OF 3

DATE OF INITIAL ISSUE		04.02.2020	
SCALE	1:250	DATE	04
BY	LE	FOR	REV1

PROJECT REFERENCE
GG25/507-69/59-22-22-09-498-0005



Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area
-  Shading Arc
-  Category B Group or Hedge
-  Category C Group or Hedge

Revision	By	Date	Details
REV1	LB	04.02.2026	AMENDED CLIENT DETAILS

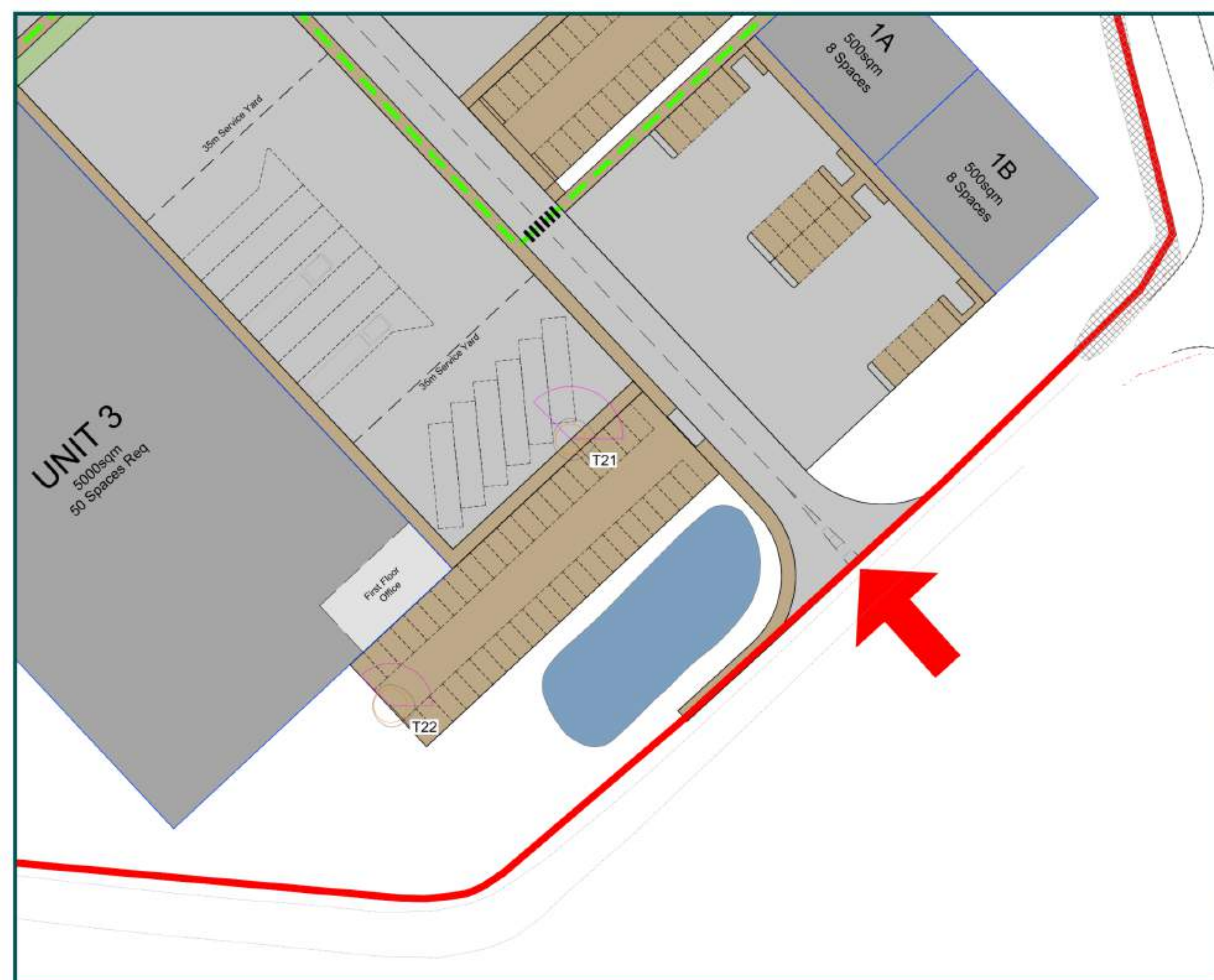
GG25/507 HORSEPOOL, GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON

PAUL BILNER

**ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS PLAN
SHEET 3 OF 3**

INITIAL ISSUE		04.02.2026	
DATE	1.2.20	DATE	04
BY	LB	BY	POB
			REV1

EG25-507-69-59-22-22-09-498-0006



Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area
-  Category B Group or Hedge
-  Category C Group or Hedge
-  Tree Protection Fencing
-  Temporary Ground Protection
-  Trees Proposed for Removal

Revision	By	Date	Details
REV1	LB	04.02.2026	AMENDED CLIENT DETAILS

BG25 SSTHORSEPOOL GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON

PAUL MELNER

**TREE PROTECTION PLAN
SHEET 1 OF 3**

Project & Date		Revision	
INITIAL ISSUE		04.02.2026	
Scale	1:250	Drawn	BD
HB	LB	PG	REV1

BG25 SSTHORSEPOOL GRANGE 22-23 OR-ARB-0007

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Tel: 0800 222 9106



Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area
-  Category B Group or Hedge
-  Category C Group or Hedge
-  Tree Protection Fencing
-  Temporary Ground Protection
-  Trees Proposed for Removal

Revision	By	Date	Details
REV1	LB	04.02.2026	AMENDED CLIENT DETAILS

6025 55THORSPOL GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON

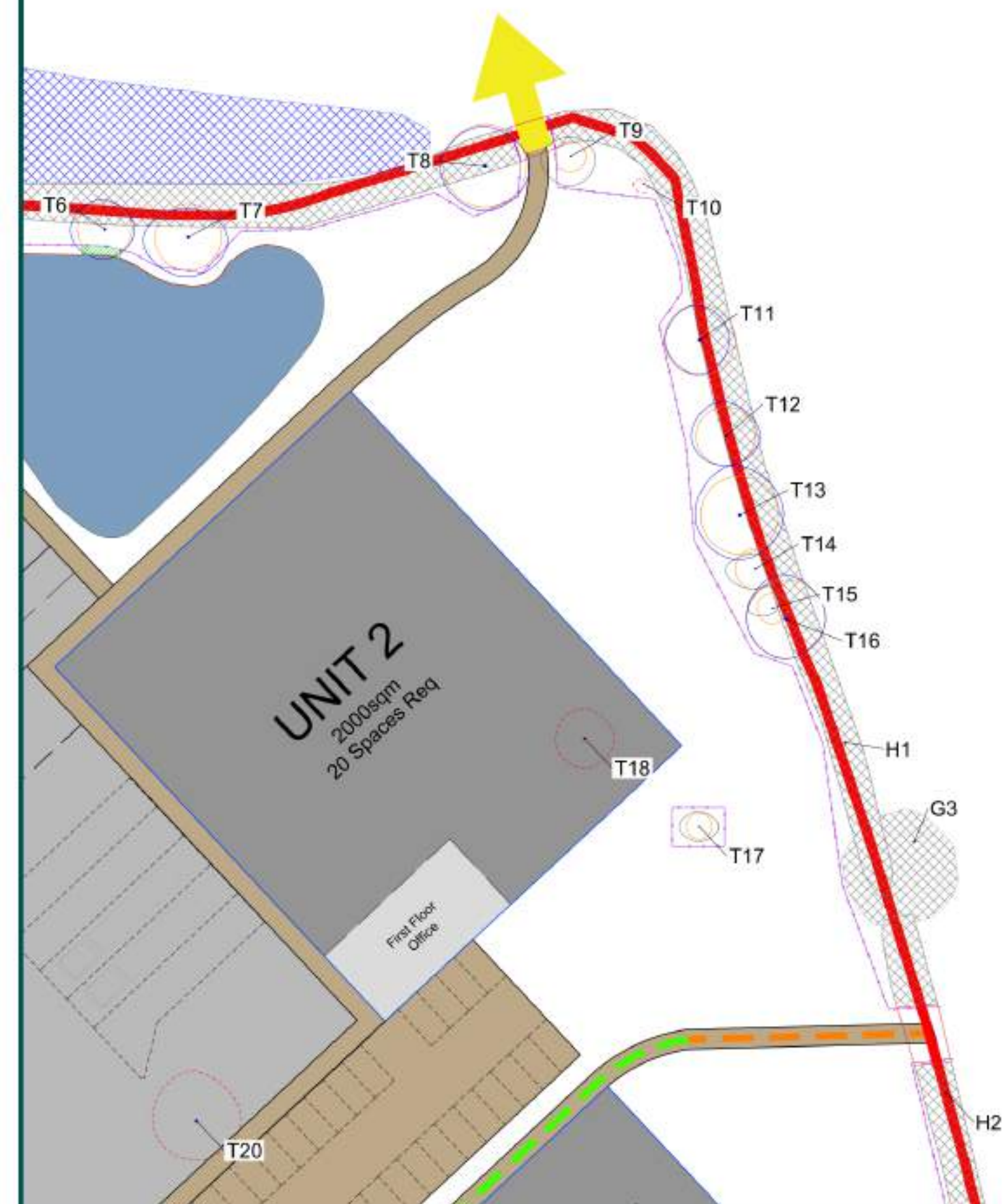
PAUL MELNER

**TREE PROTECTION PLAN
SHEET 2 OF 3**

Project & Issue		Revision	
INITIAL ISSUE		04.02.2026	
Scale	Author	Scale	Issue
1:250	LB	1:250	00
HB	LE	PG	REV1

6025 55THORSPOL GRANGE STANTON UNDER BARDON

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Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area
-  Category B Group or Hedge
-  Category C Group or Hedge
-  Tree Protection Fencing
-  Temporary Ground Protection
-  Trees Proposed for Removal

Revision	By	Date	Details
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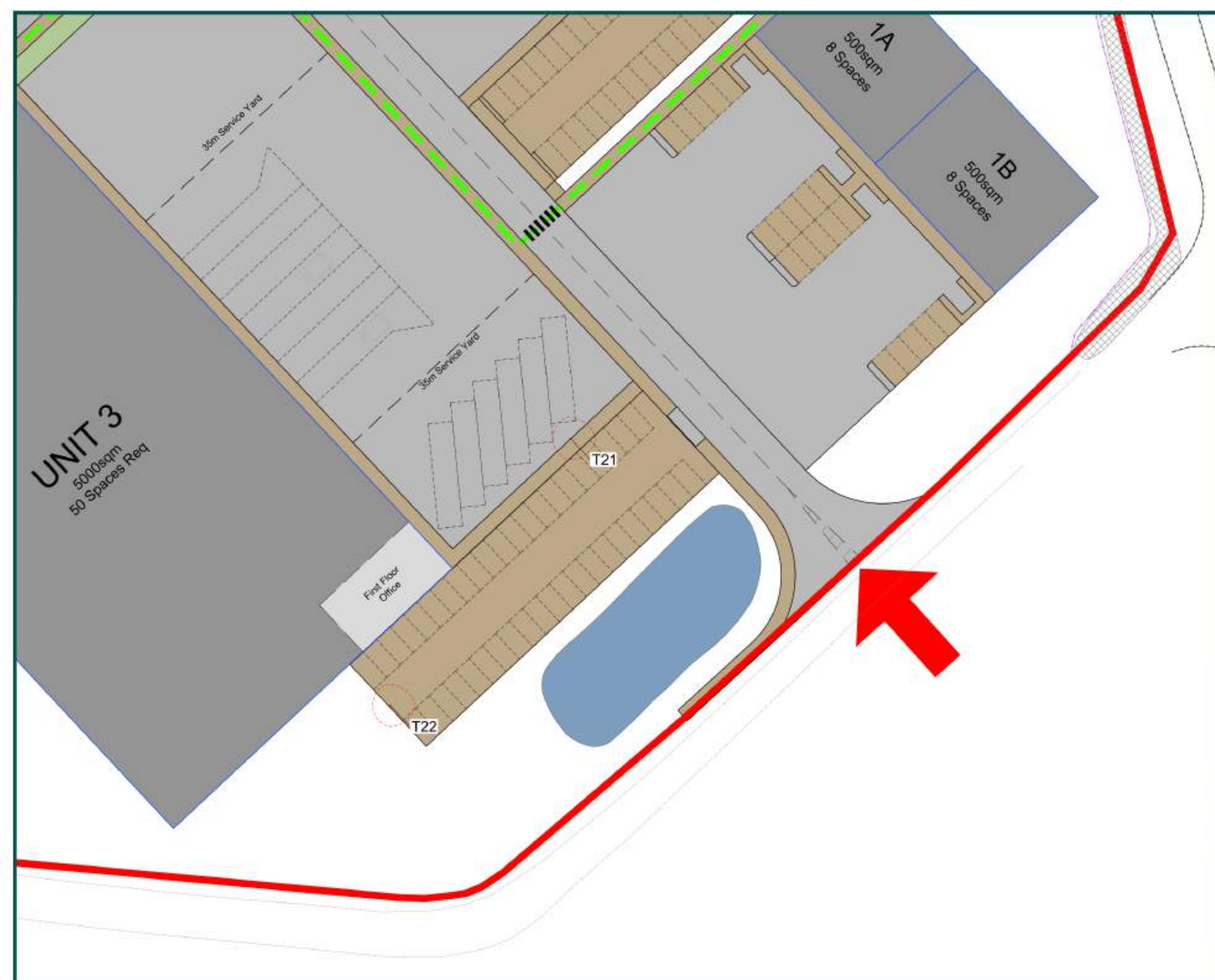
6025 S5THORPEPOOL GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON

PAUL MELNER

**TREE PROTECTION PLAN
SHEET 3 OF 3**

Project & Date		Revision	
INITIAL ISSUE		04.02.2026	
Scale	1:250	Drawn	BD
HB	LB	PG	REV1

6025 S5THORPEPOOL GRANGE, STANTON UNDER BARDON



Appendix 3 – Tree Protection General Guidance

Tree protection specification – protective fencing

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

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

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

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

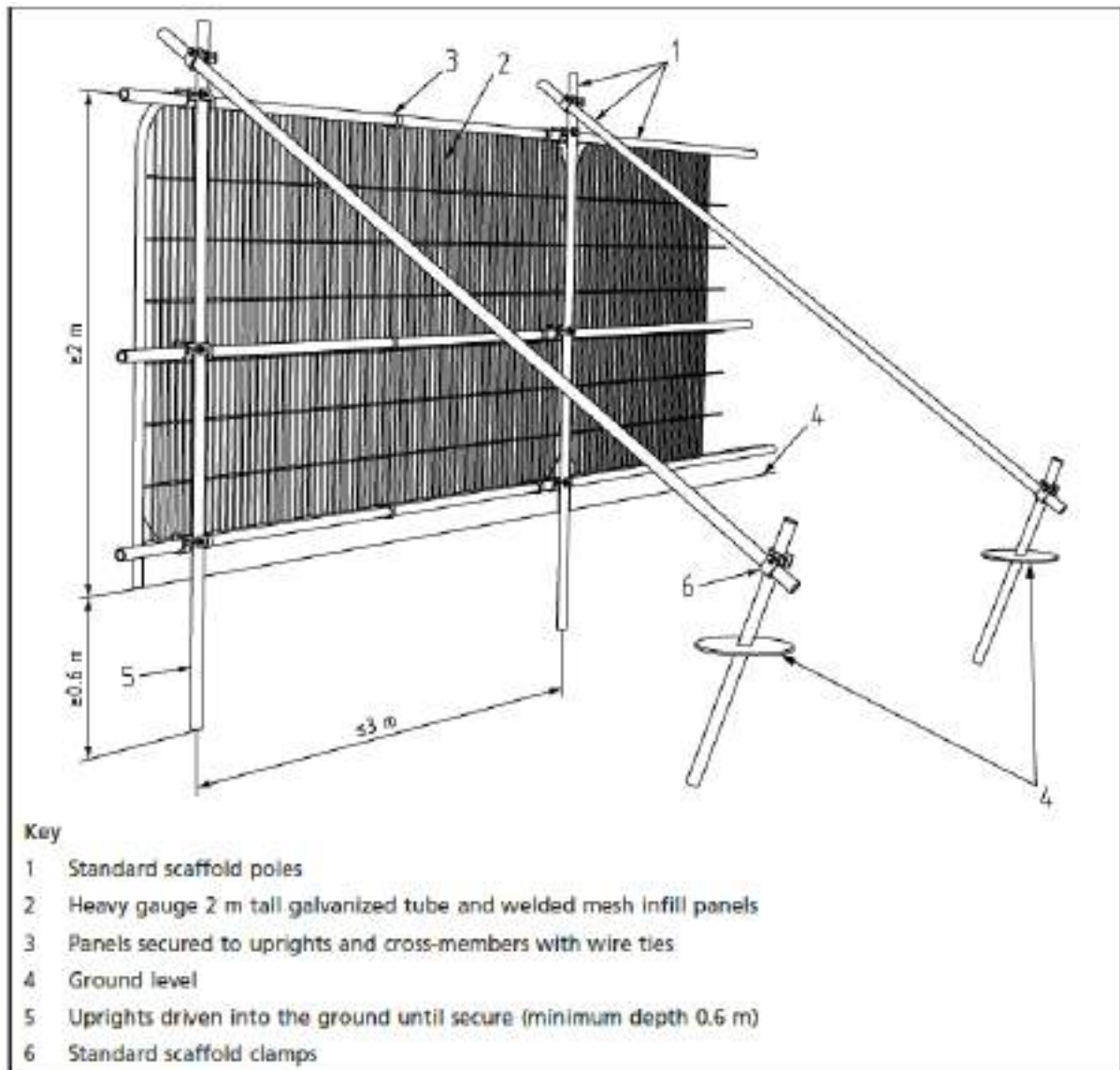


Figure 1: Default specification for tree protection fencing (Figure 2 in BS 5837:2012)

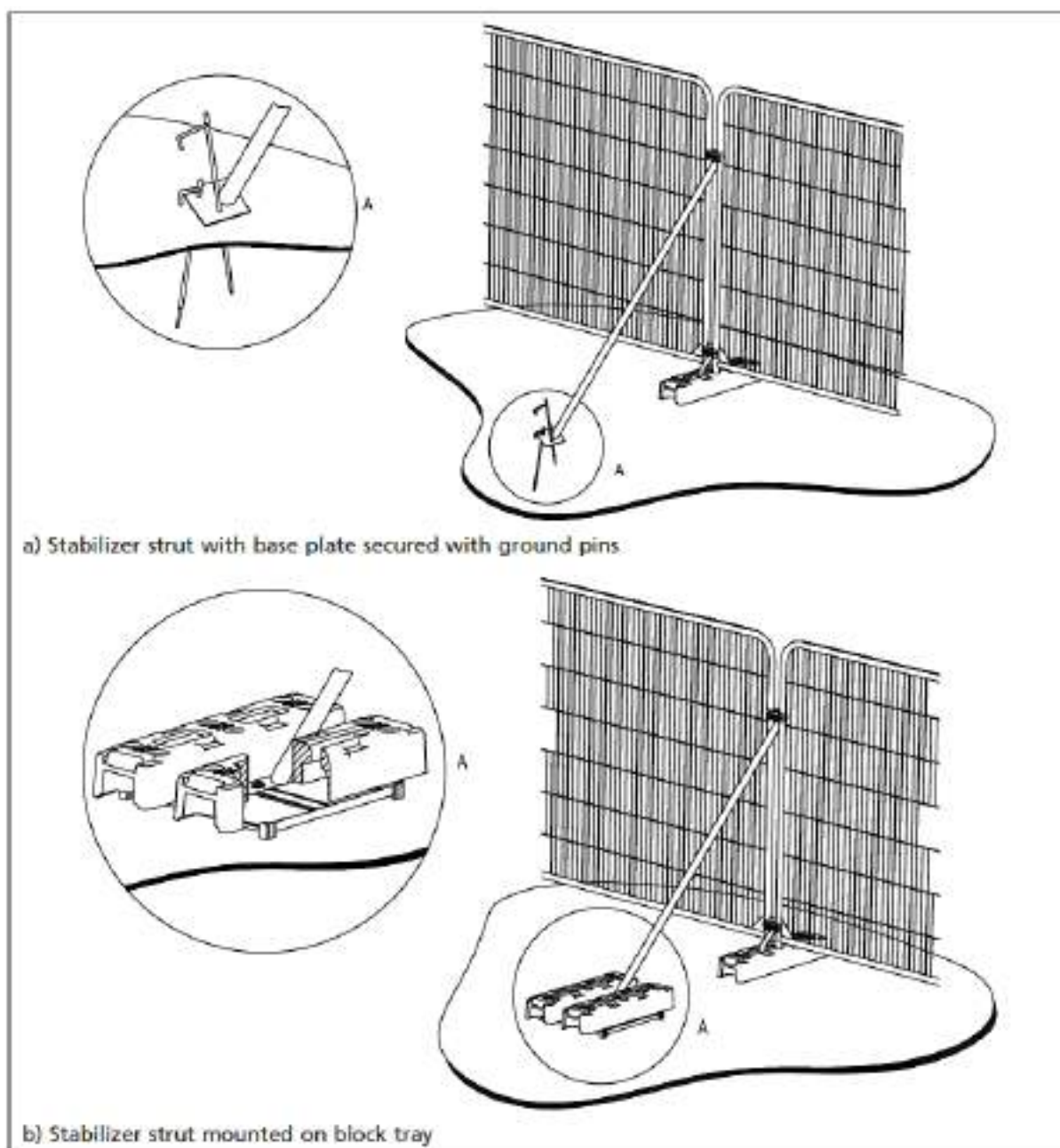


Figure 2: Alternative specification for tree protection fencing (Figure 3 in BS 5837:2012).

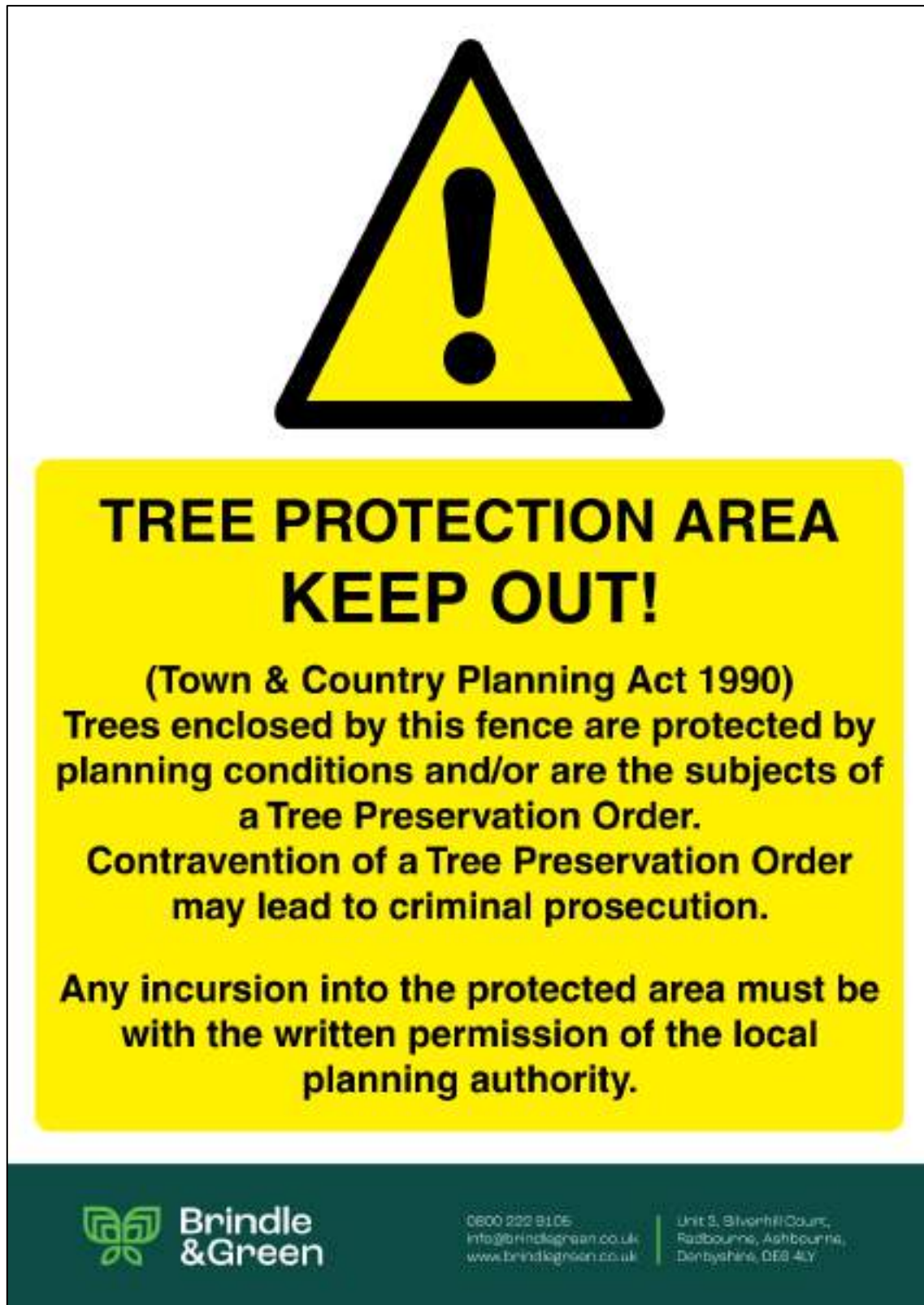


Figure 3: Tree protection fencing signage.



Figure 4: Tree protection fencing signage.

Other considerations – statutory controls and wildlife

Statutory controls

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

Bats

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

Breeding birds

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4 – Site Plans



Appendix 5 – Site Photographs

Image	Description
	G1 beyond the western boundary.
	G2 and H1 beyond the northern boundary.

Image	Description
	North-eastern corner of the site, with H1 and trees T9 and T10.
	The eastern site boundary with trees T11-T13 to the right.

Image	Description
	H1 with T13-T16.
	H2 on the eastern boundary.

Image	Description
	Scattered trees within the field, T17-T20.

Appendix 6 – General References

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

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

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

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

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

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