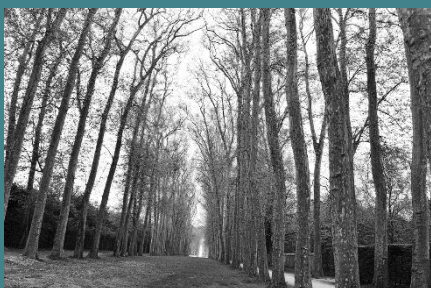


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ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Client

Miller Homes

Project

**Land off Ashby Road,
Hinckley**

Date

April 2026

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Draft	RG/10/04/26	HR/15/04/22

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Miller Homes to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at land off Ashby Road, Hinckley (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SP 427 963.

Site Description

- 1.2 The site is located to the north of Hinckley, with Ashby Road forming the eastern boundary, Rogue's Lane the northern boundary, Hinckley and Bosworth Community Hospital to the south, and agricultural land to the west.
- 1.3 The site consists of three arable field parcels, delineated by well-maintained and outgrown hedgerows, with mature trees situated within these areas.

Scope of Assessment

- 1.4 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on the 12th December 2024 in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837).

- 1.5 This report has been produced to accompany a

"Full planning application for the erection of 482 dwellings on land at Normandy Way and Ashby Road, Hinckley, comprising development across two parcels including:

- the northern parcel (off Ashby Road) for residential development, public open space, play provision, structural landscaping, sustainable drainage infrastructure and the provision of a new vehicular route;*
- the southern parcel (off Normandy Way) for residential development, public open space, landscaping and drainage infrastructure.*

Together with associated access, internal roads, pedestrian and cycle connections, utilities and all other associated infrastructure"

- 1.6 The purpose of this report is therefore to firstly, present the results of this assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the proposed development of the site.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework December 2024

- 2.1 National Planning Policy is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the Government's most current and up to date planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The current NPPF is dated December 2024.
- 2.2 Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the NPPF state that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and states that for decision making, the LPA should be 'c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay'.
- 2.3 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF states that:
- 136 *'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined (footnote 52), that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users'. (footnote 52: unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate)*
 - 193 (c) *'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons (footnote 70) and a suitable compensation strategy exists'.*
 - and provides specific guidance that:
 - 193 (d) *'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate'.*
 - With reference to paragraph 193 (c), examples of what is deemed to be 'wholly exceptional' are included within Footnote 70 and provides the examples of 'infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat'.

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The survey of trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of BS5837. The survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist and has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence to any proposals. Trees were assessed for their arboricultural quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way.
- 3.2 Trees have been assessed as groups, hedgerows or woodland where it has been determined appropriate.
- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally including biodiversity or habitat potential for example parkland or wood pasture.
 - For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed under a regular pruning regime.
 - For the purposes of this assessment woodland is described as a habitat where 'trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy'¹. Woodlands however, are not just formed of trees and generally include a great variety of other plants. These will include 'mosses, ferns and lichens, as well as small flowering herbs, grasses and shrubs'².
- 3.3 An assessment of individual trees within groups, hedgerows and woodland has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

BS5837 Categories

- 3.4 Trees, groups, hedgerows, and woodland have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of BS5837, 'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below).
- 3.5 Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiology or structural condition. They are, for this reason not considered in the planning process on arboricultural grounds.
- 3.6 Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material consideration in the development process. Each category also having one of three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural or conservation values accordingly.
- 3.7 **Category (U) – (Red):** Trees which are unsuitable for retention and are 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 within this category are:

¹ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

² http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/whatis.htm

- Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and includes trees that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline.
- Trees that are infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/ or safety of other nearby trees or are very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- Certain category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may make it desirable to preserve.

3.8 **Category (A) – (Green):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years with potential to make a lasting contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or are essential components of groups such as formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.
- Subcategory (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
- Subcategory (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.

3.9 **Category (B) – (Blue):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years with potential to make a significant contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition for example the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

3.10 **Category (C) – (Grey):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 3.11 Various published methodologies are currently available for the identification of Ancient and Veteran trees which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions.

- 3.12 This Arboricultural Assessment has used the criterion for defining a veteran tree based upon the definition within BS:5837.

"Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned".'

NOTE These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment / reorganisation and hollowing of the stem.

- 3.13 Stem girth is the most reliable guide when determining the age of trees and in normal growing conditions, ancient and veteran trees are those which have a large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species. To inform the assessment of chronological age reference has been made to the chart provided within Lonsdale (2013) (shown below in Figure 1).

- 3.14 BS:5837 does not provide a definition for ancient trees and therefore the assessment and the criterion being used for identifying ancient trees is based upon government guidance on, Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions³ which states.

"All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes ancient, or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate."

³ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

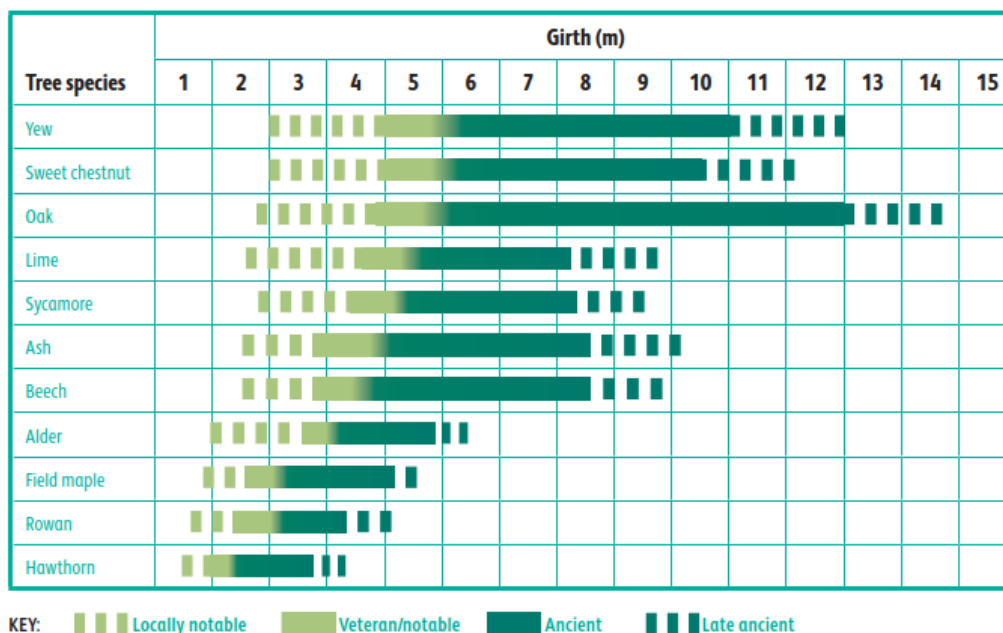


Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)⁴.

- 3.15 Ancient and veteran trees are also material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, which includes its own definition of ancient and veteran trees. This Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against the below definition:

*'A tree which, because of its age, size, and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.'*⁵

- 3.16 RAVEN 2 (Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable trees) Julian Forbes-Laird (2023)⁶ has been adopted for gathering survey information as this provides a standardised framework for recording characteristic ancient/veteran features and this Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against this framework.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

- 3.17 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of the initial assessment.
- 3.18 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It will be necessary to review all comments and observations made within this report, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, within two years of the date of survey (unless explicitly stated elsewhere within this report). Further

⁴ Lonsdale, D. (Ed.). (2013). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. London: The Tree Council.

⁵ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

⁶ Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN 2 (2023) – Julian Forbes-Laird Consultancy.

review may also be necessary where site conditions change or works to trees are carried out which have not been specified in detail within this report.

- 3.19 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The tree survey conducted, in accordance with BS5837, does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 or specifically from an ecological perspective, and is outside the scope of this assessment.
- 3.20 It may be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of woody species within tree groups and hedgerows to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

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4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 A total of thirty individual trees, six groups of trees and six hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees, groups, hedgerows and woodland as per the survey methodology.
- 4.2 Appendix A presents details of all individual trees, groups and hedgerows recorded during the assessment including heights, diameters at 1.5m from ground level, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area (RPA), calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
- 4.3 General observations particularly of structural and physiological condition for example the presence of any decay and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.
- 4.4 The individual positions of trees, groups and hedgerows have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The positions of trees are based on a topographical / land survey, as far as possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified the position of trees these have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) are also indicated on this plan.

Results Summary

- 4.5 Individual trees of moderate quality (category B) were most often recorded across the site, closely followed by low quality trees (category C). No high quality (category A) trees were observed across the site.
- 4.6 Specimens of ash *Fraxinus excelsior* were most abundant with English oak *Quercus robur*, field maple *Acer campestre*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* also being observed during the assessment.
- 4.7 Table 1 below summarises the trees assessed and several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category U - Unsuitable		0		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)		0		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T3, T4, T5, T9, T13, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, T23, T25, T26, T28	17	G3	1
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T2, T6, T7, T8, T10, T11, T12, T14, T24, T27, T29, T30	13	G1, G2, G4, G5, G6, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6	11

- 4.8 Tree cover was situated within hedgerows delineating field parcels and as outgrown unmanaged hedgerows as well as number of maintained regularly cut hedgerows.
- 4.9 Individual trees were most frequently found to the south of the site and along the western boundary.
- 4.10 The majority of category B trees were mature ash specimens. These exhibited characteristics typically associated with natural abscission of material creating branch stubs, broken branches, branch socket cavities and bark wounds were also frequently witnessed. Dead branches were also regularly observed in various proportions. These features do not detract from their overall quality but are simply natural characteristics commensurate with trees of this age.
- 4.11 Four ash trees, T3, T10, T13, and T14, had stem diameters exceeding 1000mm at 1.5 meters above ground level. Due to their maturity and size, these trees were visually prominent on the site, justifying their Category B designation. Notably, T3 had a stem diameter of 1600mm; however, this measurement slightly misrepresented the tree, as the stem featured a large burr between approximately one and two meters. Despite this, the tree remained a good example of the species, with a large, spreading form.
- 4.12 T7 and T11, both ash trees were graded as category C due their poor condition. T7 had sustained a tear out wound at approximately three metres on the main stem which had subsequently decayed with the presence of *Inonotus hispidus* observed. This fungus is commonly associated with ash and can lead to limb and stem failures in the host tree. T11 was multi stem from ground level with the stems twisting around each other and forming a weak union, this detracted from the trees overall quality and potentially increase its propensity for one stem to fail.
- 4.13 T9 an English oak, located on the sites southern boundary was of note for its habitat and ecological contribution it provided. The tree had a column of exposed heartwood along the trees stem from ground level to approximately four metres with cubical brown rot observed in the stem. Several large limbs had failed throughout the tree leaving large tear out wounds and sections of aerial deadwood.
- 4.14 The majority of tree groups consisted of native species forming outgrown boundary features which overall were of limited arboricultural quality and categorised as category C. G3 differed from this containing more prominent trees as well as providing a visual buffer between the site and the adjacent hospital site, hence its category B designation for its landscape qualities.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 4.15 None of the assessed trees were considered as ancient or veteran trees in accordance with our veteran survey methodology.

Statutory Considerations

- 4.16 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location.
- 4.17 Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA.

- 4.18 No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority has taken place, however, it is understood having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council that there are no Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas that would apply to any trees present on, or in close proximity to the assessment site and therefore no statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees. Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.
- 4.19 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the 10th April 2026.

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5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the tree survey and discussion of particular trees and groups recorded in the context of any proposed development in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.
- 5.2 The AIA has been based upon the Planning Layout and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals for a residential development.
- 5.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.
- 5.4 Table 2 below summarises the impact on tree stock and these impacts have been discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 2: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock

	Trees to be Removed	Reason for Removal
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	G2 H1, H2, H3, H4(Part Removal)	G2 – Removed to facilitate access H1, H2 – Partial removal of sections of H1 & H2 to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian access to site. H3, H4 – Partial removal to facilitate connectivity through site

- 5.5 Vegetation removal required to facilitate the proposals is limited to that necessary for access and for providing vehicular and pedestrian connectivity through the site. This is restricted to Category C hedgerows and a tree group.
- 5.6 To facilitate the highway access arrangements, G2 and sections of H1 and H2 are shown to be removed. G2 is a small area of blackthorn that has outgrown from the hedgerow. These areas were all assessed as being of low arboricultural quality.
- 5.7 Sections of H3 are also shown for removal to facilitate vehicular connectivity between the site's field parcels. Removal is limited to what is strictly required, with hedgerows retained within the layout wherever possible.
- 5.8 A section of H4 is also shown to be removed to provide connectivity to an adjacent site. Again, the majority of this hedgerow and all trees are to be retained within the proposals.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

- 6.1 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions.
- 6.2 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.
- 6.3 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.
- 6.4 The landscaping scheme should consider the use of both native tree species (for their low maintenance requirements and nature conservation value) and ornamental species (for their contribution to urban design and amenity value). Species choices should be selected on the basis of their suitability for the final site use. Furthermore, during the design process consultation should be made with the Local Planning Authority to obtain information on their tree strategy and incorporate the planting proposals with any local policies and initiatives and/or Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP).
- 6.5 When deciding upon suitable tree species, careful consideration would need to be given to the following: ultimate height and canopy spread, form, habit, density of crown, potential shading effect, colour, water demand, soil type and maintenance requirements in relation to both the built form of the new development and existing properties.
- 6.6 Through careful species selection, the landscape scheme shall reduce the risk of trees being removed in the future on the grounds of nuisance. Nuisance can be perceived in a number of ways and vary from person to person however most commonly, within the context of trees, low overhanging branches, excessive shading, seasonal leaf fall and the misinformed perception that trees close to buildings cause damage.
- 6.7 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Consequently, it is important that the proposed scheme delivers a net gain in terms of linear hedgerows through new planting to compensate for any losses. Species should be native, and characteristic of the locality.

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

- 6.8 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions. Healthy mature trees integrate well into the built environment; increase the maturity of the landscape; help provide a natural green and leafy urban environment in which people would want to reside whilst also benefiting local wildlife.
- 6.9 The planting of trees within confined urban environments should consider the use of appropriately designed planting pits specifically engineered to promote tree health and

longevity. Crucially the aim will be to provide an adequate volume of quality soil for roots to suitably develop by calculating the amount of available soil volumes needed and selecting species whose mature size is compatible with the site. This is an integral component of the planning stage (Lindsey & Bassuk, 1991).

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TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 6.10 Retained trees should be adequately protected during works through the erection of the requisite tree protection measures. These protection measures should be detailed as part of a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement, which could be imposed as a condition of planning approval.
- 6.11 Measures to protect trees should follow the guidance in BS5837 and be applied where necessary for the purpose of protecting trees within the site whilst allowing sufficient access for the implementation of the proposed layout. These have been broadly summarised below.

General Information and Recommendations

- 6.12 All trees retained on site should be protected by suitable barriers or ground protection measures around the calculated RPA, crown spread of the tree or other defined constraints of this assessment as detailed by section 6 and 7 of BS5837.
- 6.13 Barriers should be erected prior to commencement of any construction work and once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone.
- 6.14 Any trees that are not to be retained as part of the proposals should be felled prior to the erection of protective barriers. Particular attention needs to be given by site contractors to minimise damage or disturbance to retained specimens.
- 6.15 Construction access may take place within the root protection area if suitable ground protection measures are in place. This may comprise single scaffold boards over a compressible layer laid onto a geo-textile membrane for pedestrian movements. Vehicular movements over the root protection area will require the calculation of expected loading and the use of proprietary protection systems.

Tree Protection Barriers

- 6.16 Tree protection fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding any type of construction activity and suitable for the degree and proximity of works to retained trees. Barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete for the duration of construction activities on site.
- 6.17 In most situations, fencing should comprise typical construction fencing panels attached to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground, as illustrated in Appendix B.
- 6.18 Where site circumstances and the risk to retained trees do not necessitate the default level of protection an alternative will be specified appropriate to the level / nature of anticipated construction activity.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

- 6.19 Once the areas around trees have been protected by the barriers, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas.
- 6.20 All weather notices should be attached to the protective fencing to indicate that construction activities are not permitted within the fenced area. The area within the protective barriers will

then remain a construction exclusion zone throughout the duration of the construction phase of the proposed development.

- 6.21 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles where they are near retained trees.
- 6.22 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete should be mixed within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.
- 6.23 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.
- 6.24 Any trees which need to be felled adjacent to or are present within a continuous canopy of retained trees, must be removed with due care (it may be necessary to remove such trees in sections).

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7.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

- 7.1 All retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management as recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 Post Development Management of Existing Trees, where there is a potential for public access to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.
- 7.2 Landowners responsible for trees, especially those within the public domain, have a legal 'duty of care' to ensure that visitors and neighbours of their land are reasonably safe and that nobody comes to harm or injury, by his or her negligence, through taking measures to reduce risks as far as is 'reasonably practical' (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974).
- 7.3 To ensure that risks are reduced as far as is 'reasonably practicable' it will be necessary that, a review of the relationship between retained trees and the new development should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 7.4 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) also places a 'duty of care' to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. That duty of care should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk⁷.
- 7.5 It is currently expected that a suitably qualified Arboriculturist or tree surveyor should inspect trees with an appropriate level of regularity. The purpose of the inspections is to determine whether a tree could foreseeably cause harm by virtue of its size and physical condition.
- 7.6 All tree works undertaken should comply with British Standard 3998:2010 and should therefore be carried out by skilled tree surgeons. It would be recommended that quotations for such work be obtained from Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors as this is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors.
- 7.7 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

⁷ The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

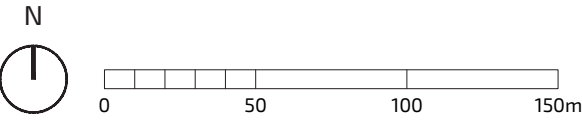
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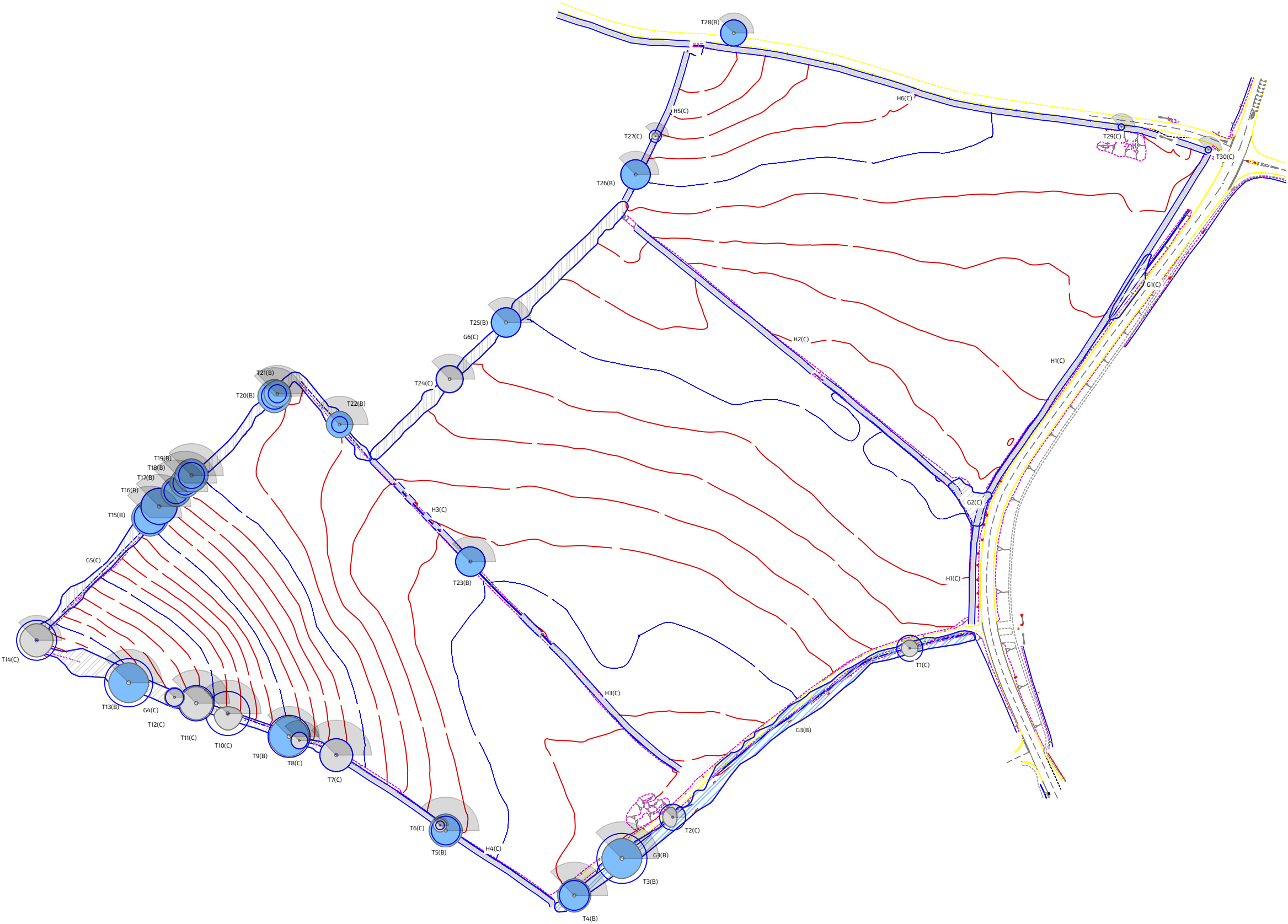
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Notes:

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figure dimensions only. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.



-  Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS5837:2012)
-  Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS5837:2012)
-  Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS5837:2012)
-  Hedgerow
Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category
-  Root Protection Area
-  Individual/Group number and BS5837:2012 Category
-  Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	17.12.24	First Issue	RG / TCB
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client

Miller Homes

project

**Land off Ashby Road,
Hinckley**

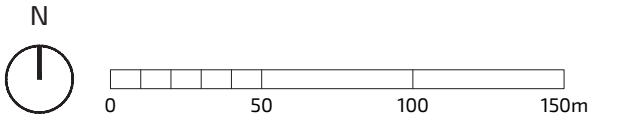
title	scale
TREE SURVEY PLAN	1:2500 @ A3

number	status	rev
10858-T-10	-	-



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Notes:

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-  Tree/Group to be Retained
-  Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
-  Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
-  Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
-  Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
-  Individual / Group Number and BS Category
-  Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category
-  Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

rev	date	description	RG / TCB drwn/chkd
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Miller Homes

project

**Land off Ashby Road,
Hincley**

title	scale
TREE RETENTION PLAN	1:2500 @ A3

number	status	rev
10858-T-11	-	-

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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category 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.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	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.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

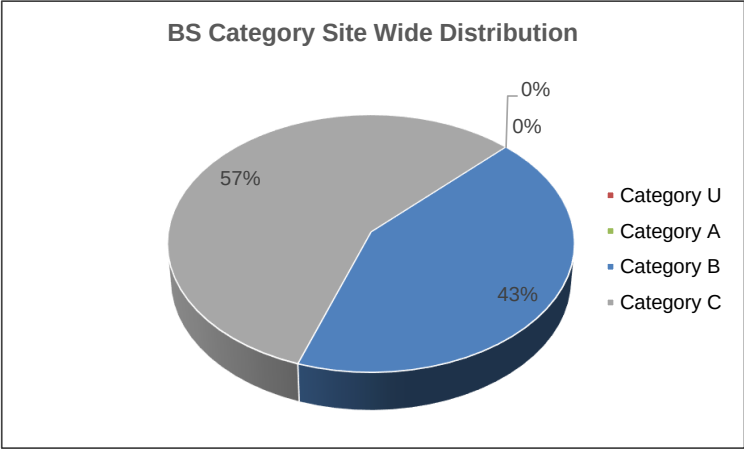
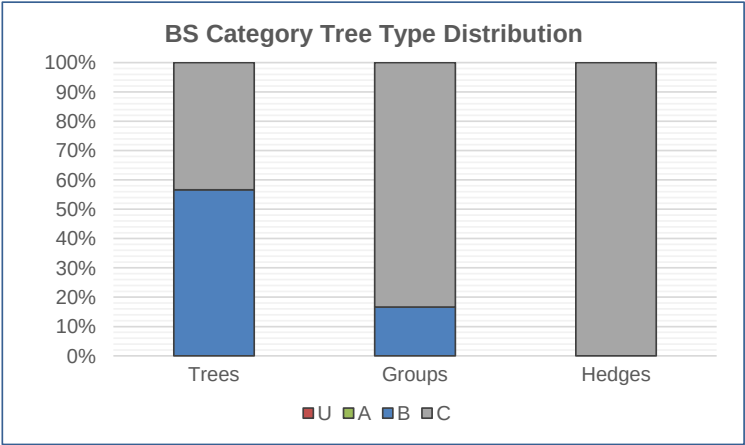
Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems	• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated	
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term	
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead	

Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U		0		0
Category A		0		0
Category B	T3, T4, T5, T9, T13, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, T23, T25, T26, T28	17	G3	1
Category C	T1, T2, T6, T7, T8, T10, T11, T12, T14, T24, T27, T29, T30	13	G1, G2, G4, G5, G6, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6	11
	Total	30	Total	12

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.

BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	est 650	5	M	P	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown Stem failed at 4m with regrowth	191	7.8	C (i)
T2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	est 650	N - 6 S - 6 E - 1 W - 6	M	P	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown Stem failed at 4m with regrowth	191	7.8	C (i)
T3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	22	Over ivy 1600	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large burl on stem 1m from ground giving large stem diameter	707	Capped at 15m	B (i)
T4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	740	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	248	8.9	B (i)
T5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	720	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large limb failed at 2m to east	235	8.6	B (i)
T6	Field Maple Acer campestre	5	220	4	M	P	Flail damage evident Suppressed crown form	22	2.6	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T7	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	21	820	10	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Cavity on stem at 3m to south Decay evident Inonotus hispidus Shaggy bracket	304	9.8	C (i)
T8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	300 300	5	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Light ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	81	5.1	C (i)
T9	English Oak Quercus robur	18	1050	12	M	F	Basal cavity observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Heartwood exposed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large tearout wounds at 4m	499	12.6	B (iii)
T10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	est 1100	N - 1 S - 10 E - 8 W - 7	M	P	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Limited future potential Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Storm damage present Stem bifurcation at 2m northern stem failed at 4m	547	13.2	C (i)
T11	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	800 380	10	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Included bark union Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	355	10.6	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T12	Goat Willow Salix caprea	5	est 450	6	M	P	Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Flail damage evident	92	5.4	C (i)
T13	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	Over ivy 1200	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	651	14.4	B (i)
T14	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	Over ivy 1000	10	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Main stem possible failure at 10m unclear due to ivy cover	452	12.0	C (i)
T15	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	19	800	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	290	9.6	B (i)
T16	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	19	900	11	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	366	10.8	B (i)
T17	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	19	600	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T18	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	19	600	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (i)
T19	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	19	650	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	191	7.8	B (i)
T20	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	650	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	191	7.8	B (i)
T21	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	450	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	92	5.4	B (i)
T22	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	400	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	72	4.8	B (i)
T23	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	6x 300	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	244	8.8	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T24	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	680	8	M	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dieback of the crown observed Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Sparse / thinning crown Inonotus hispidus Shaggy bracket	209	8.2	C (i)
T25	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	450 200	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	110	5.9	B (i)
T26	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	6x 300	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	244	8.8	B (i)
T27	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	300	2	SM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	41	3.6	C (i)
T28	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 650	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	191	7.8	B (i)
T29	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	est 150	2	SM	F	Outgrown from hedgerow due to telegraph pole	10	1.8	C (i)

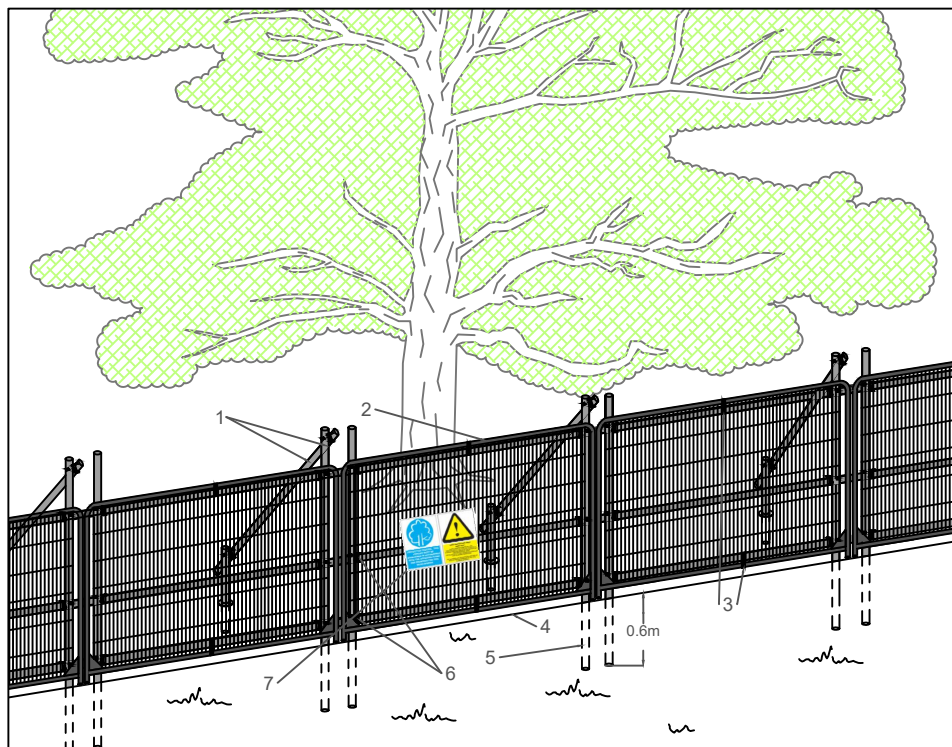
Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T30	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	8	est 150	2	SM	F	Outgrown from hedgerow	10	1.8	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	upto 100	3	EM / M	F	Outgrown hedgerow	5	1.2	C (ii)
G2	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	4	est 6x 30	1	EM / M	P / F	Blackthorn thicket outgrown from hedgerow	2	0.9	C (ii)
G3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Beech Fagus sylvatica Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Norway Maple Acer platanoides English Elm Ulmus procera	9	upto 400	5	EM / M	P / F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Outgrown boundary group Visual buffer to adjacent site	72	4.8	B (ii)
G4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	13	upto 250	3	EM / M	F	Outgrown hedgerow	28	3.0	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	upto 200	3	EM / M	F	Flail damage evident Outgrown hedgerow	18	2.4	C (ii)
G6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	upto 200	3	EM / M	F	Flail damage evident Outgrown hedgerow	18	2.4	C (ii)

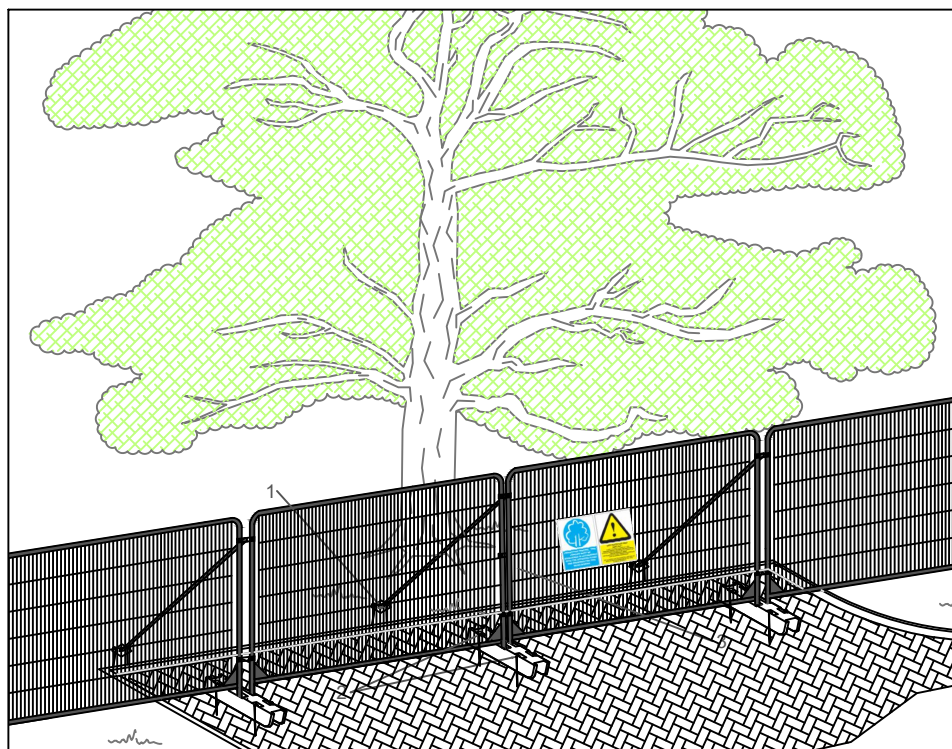
Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	1.5	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	1.5	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Old laid forms	10	1.8	C (ii)
H3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	1.5	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Old laid forms	10	1.8	C (ii)
H4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Old laid forms	10	1.8	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
H5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Old laid forms	10	1.8	C (ii)
H6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Old laid forms	10	1.8	C (ii)



Specification for High Intensity Protection Barrier

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs



Specification for Low Intensity Protection Barrier

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

APPENDIX B PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

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