



**ORIGIN
ENVIRONMENTAL**

ARBORICULTURE

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SITE LOCATION

Millennium Hall, Britannia Rd,
Burbage LE10 2HF

CLIENT

Surfacing Standards

REFERENCE

251212 25107 AIA V1

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Document Quality Assurance

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This is a preliminary visual assessment from ground level for planning and development purposes only, undertaken with due consideration for the principles of BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. It is not a tree risk assessment and should not be used as such. While every effort is made to accurately assess tree condition, it may not be possible or appropriate to view all parts of every tree to meet the comprehensive assessment criteria of a full tree risk assessment. This assessment also does not include invasive techniques such as climbing inspections, internal decay detection (e.g., resistograph, sonic tomography), or root collar excavation, unless specifically instructed and agreed upon. Trees are dynamic organisms, and their long-term health and stability cannot be guaranteed; no responsibility can be taken for damage or injury arising from tree failure after the date of this report.

Furthermore, this report is not an ecological assessment. If protected species are suspected, you must seek expert ecological advice before commencing any works. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 provide statutory protection for birds, bats, and other species that can inhabit trees. Great care is required to avoid disturbance to those species, and consideration should be given to the timing of tree works to avoid an offence under the above legislation. Where the presence of such species is suspected, the project ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Principal Author

- 1.1.1 The report's Principal Author is Henry Warren-Hastings *FdSc MArborA*, Graduate Arboricultural Consultant at Origin Environmental Arboriculture Ltd., known herein as 'Origin'. Henry has over fifteen years of arboriculture experience, moving into professional consultancy more recently. Henry is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and LANTRA certified to undertake Professional Tree Inspections.
- 1.1.2 The report has been reviewed by Jack Barnard *BSc (Hons), MArborA, MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist)*, Director at Origin. Jack has over ten years of professional experience in arboricultural consultancy and has worked on projects ranging from large master planning proposals to commercial and residential sites throughout the UK. Jack is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within their codes of conduct. Jack is also LANTRA certified to undertake Professional Tree Inspections.
- 1.1.3 The information stated within this report is a true and accurate reflection of both the Site conditions at the time of the survey, as well as the professional opinion of the Principal Author.

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been commissioned by Surfacing Standards ('the Client'). This AIA is prepared in relation to the Proposed Development at Burbage Millennium Hall, Britannia Road, Burbage, LE10 2HF ('the Site') (see the site location plan and red line boundary at Appendix 1).
- 1.2.2 The detailed tree survey and subsequent arboricultural report were commissioned to satisfy the requirements of BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations*. This assessment specifically considers all trees located either directly on the Site or within an influencing distance of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.3 Origin is instructed to fulfil the initial requirements of BS5837:2012 and Local Planning Authority – Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council ('the Council'). The Council requires an AIA to make an informed decision on the Client's full planning application. However, should the Council be minded to grant planning permission, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) should be conditioned to ensure sufficient protection of retained trees through the construction process.

1.3 Origin's Instruction

- 1.3.1 The extent of instruction for this project is threefold:
- i. A BS5837:2012 tree survey - this is an assessment of all trees on or within influencing distance of the Site, capturing data relating to each tree's size and condition, as well as quantifying each tree or group's amenity value and life expectancy.
 - ii. A Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Schedule - delineating the findings of the BS5837:2012 tree survey. Trees are superimposed onto a topographical survey or OS Map to show their reference number (e.g. T1), canopy spread, retention categorisation and Root Protection Area (RPA).
 - iii. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) – this is a report that assesses the trees and the potential impacts associated with the Proposed Development and its construction requirements.

1.4 Site Description

1.4.1 The Site is located to the south of Hinckley, located to the west of Britannia Road. The Site is approximately centred at grid reference: SP 43930 92040. The Site can be accessed off Britannia Road via an access road adjoining the northeast boundary of the Site. The Site currently comprises a rugby pitch to the southwest of Burbage Millennium Hall.

2. Proposed Development

2.1 Description

2.1.1 The Proposed Development is for the construction of an artificial turf playing field with its associated perimeter fencing. The Proposed Development involves earthworks to create a level surface. This will include raising levels toward the eastern extent, with levels banking back down after the perimeter fencing.

2.2 Reference Documents

2.2.1 The following documentation has been referenced as part of this impact assessment:

Table 1 Documents and Plans Provided

Document Description	Reference No.	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Survey	2398/01	Stuart Bailey Land Surveyor	May 2025
Proposed Site Layout	G-227556	Surfacing Standards Limited	December 2025

3. Statutory and Non-statutory Legislation

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024)

Tree Policies

3.1.1 When determining planning applications, the Council should apply the following principles from the NPPF:

- Paragraph 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, 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.”
- Paragraph 193 (A, C & D)
“When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- 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 and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- 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."

3.1.2 The NPPF also provides the following definitions:

"Ancient or veteran tree: 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.

Ancient woodland: An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).

Irreplaceable habitat: Habitats which would be technically very difficult (or take a very significant time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, taking into account their age, uniqueness, species diversity or rarity. They include ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees, blanket bog, limestone pavement, sand dunes, salt marsh and lowland fen."

3.1.3 See Appendix 2 for further definitions associated.

3.1.4 None of the surveyed trees or groups are considered to be relevant within these definitions.

3.2 [Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas](#)

3.2.1 The Council has been contacted to establish whether any trees contained within the survey are protected by either a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or are within a Conservation Area.

3.2.2 It has been confirmed using the Council's online interactive map on the 12th of July 2025 that there are no TPOs associated with the Site, and it does not fall within a local Conservation Area.

3.3 [Felling Licence](#)

3.3.1 Tree felling is generally restricted under the Forestry Act 1967, which requires a felling licence for most non-exempt operations. The Act grants a key exemption for *"Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)."* This exemption only applies when full planning permission has been granted, and the removal of the specific trees (such as those identified in this Arboricultural Impact Assessment) is necessary to implement the authorised development. Crucially, the granting of outline planning permission does not provide this exemption and therefore does not override the requirement for a separate felling licence under the Forestry Act 1967.

4. Tree Survey

4.1 Site Visit

4.1.1 The Principal Author completed the tree survey on the 4th of July 2025. All tree inspections were undertaken from ground level, and no climbing or further assessments were undertaken. Weather conditions during the survey were clear and bright and did not form a constraint to the assessment.

4.1.2 All tree inspections were undertaken from ground level, and no climbing or further assessments were undertaken. Weather conditions during the survey were clear and bright and did not form a constraint to the assessment.

4.2 Method of Data Collection

4.2.1 The tree survey was completed without reference to the Proposed Development, as detailed in paragraph 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012. However, the Proposed Development has been assessed as part of this report.

4.2.2 The survey recorded trees either as individual specimens or as groups, where these trees were aerodynamically, culturally, or visually important as groups.

4.2.3 The tree numbers associated with each tree are cross-referenced within the Tree Schedule and with the associated plans at Appendix 3 and 4, respectively. The complete methodology for data collection is provided at Appendix 2 and was carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012.

4.2.4 It should be noted that *Table 1* of BS5837:2012 only gives recommendations in relation to the remaining years. A tree may be considered to have a long remaining life, however, still be of a lower category given its maturity, condition, or overall impact on the Site.

4.2.5 The location of each tree and their associated constraints, including canopy spread and Root Protection Areas (RPAs) are illustrated with and without the Proposed Development on plan numbers OE-001 and OE-002, both at Appendix 4.

4.2.6 Category A and B trees are considered to provide a substantial or moderate contribution to a site, respectively, and should be retained and incorporated into the Proposed Development where possible and feasible. Category C and U trees are of low quality or are young specimens, which can be readily replaced. These trees should not be considered a constraint to the Proposed Development. However, it is considered desirable that trees be retained wherever possible, as this ensures a continuity of canopy cover and helps contribute to a mature landscape.

4.3 Summary of Data

4.3.1 A total of 9no. individual trees, and 5no. groups of trees have been surveyed. These include 2no. category B and 12no. category C retention value.

4.3.2 Tree cover at the Site is limited to the boundaries, where it forms significant screening from the surrounding area. These trees and groups primarily include semi-mature common ash and common hawthorn specimens, typical of the local area. See Figure 1-3 below.



Figure 1- Drone footage of the site from the northeast.



Figure 2 – Drone footage of the site's northern boundary.



Figure 3 - Drone footage of the site's eastern boundary.

5. Impact Assessment

5.1 Relationship between Site Layout and Trees

5.1.1 No trees are required for removal to implement the Proposed Development.

Implications of the NPPF and Local Planning Policy for the Proposed Development

5.1.2 As there are no trees proposed for removal, no notable, veteran or ancient specimens are to be removed and therefore the principles for refusal within the NPPF would not be considered applicable.

5.1.3 The Proposed Development is in line with the Local Plan as it retains trees identified as important within the Site. Additionally, all trees proposed for removal have limited value and are not visible from the public realm.

6. Above Ground Constraints

6.1 Tree Canopies

6.1.1 The distribution of tree canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the Site is illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (OE-001) at Appendix 4.

6.1.2 The Tree Schedule lists the vertical clearance from ground level to the first significant branching of individual trees. This measurement informs the level of accessibility and potential for development beneath tree canopies.

6.1.3 Factors such as the mature height, size, form, shading and species-specific nuisances must be considered. The proximity of retained trees to structures must also take into consideration

amenity factors. This AIA has considered the area surrounding each tree to enable a satisfactory relationship between the Proposed Development and the tree.

- 6.1.4 To ensure the successful retention of trees, a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) must be established. The CEZ must take into consideration the factors outlined above and ensure that retained trees are not harmed during the construction process.
- 6.1.5 It is critical that all protective fencing is installed and erected, and the CEZ enforced prior to the commencement of any works on-site. Following the installation of tree protection, a site meeting must be undertaken with the Tree Officer to ensure the satisfaction of all parties prior to any on-site works commencing.

6.2 Proposed Pruning Work

6.2.1 As part of the Proposed Development, there is a requirement to carry out the following work.

- T7 (common ash) – Reduce canopy spread to a radial c.8m and c.6m north. See Figure 4 below.



Figure 4 - Drone footage of T7 from the northeast.

- G3 (common hawthorn, common ash, blackthorn, bramble) – cut back in line with past management, to provide clearance for the Proposed Development.
 - G5 (field maple, silver birch, hornbeam, blackthorn, goat willow, elder) – cut back in line with past management, to provide clearance along the existing access road.
- 6.2.2 The proposed tree pruning will not negatively impact the long-term structure or amenity value of the trees, nor will it negatively impact the physiological condition or long-term retention value.
 - 6.2.3 All tree pruning must be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 and the latest industry guidelines. The work must also be carried out by a suitably qualified and insured Arboriculturist.
- ## 6.3 Shading
- 6.3.1 Where shading is unavoidable, the potential adverse impacts should be balanced with the positive aspects of retaining a degree of canopy shade. BS5837:2012 (para. 5.3.4, a) NOTE 1) states that “*shading can be desirable to reduce glare or excessive solar heating, or to provide*

comfort during hot weather. The combination of shading, wind speed/turbulence reduction and evapotranspiration effects of trees can be utilised in conjunction with the design of buildings and spaces to provide local microclimatic benefits”.

- 6.3.2 The impact of shade on the Proposed Development is not considered to be significant or negative. Due to the orientation and offsets provided from retained trees and groups, tree shading is unlikely to form a nuisance for users of the Site.

6.4 Future Growth

- 6.4.1 The future growth of trees at the Site is not considered to be a significant constraint to the Proposed Development. Boundary trees may require minor future pruning. This can be addressed by pruning lateral growth and secondary branches that encroach on the built structures.

7. Below Ground Constraints

7.1 Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 7.1.1 The RPA of trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and these are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 4. In addition to this, each tree's numerical RPA value is provided within the Tree Schedule at Appendix 3. The Tree Schedule provides both the RPA radius in metres from the centre of the stem and the total area for the RPA in square metres.
- 7.1.2 In general, the RPA is a circular area with a radius 12 times the diameter of a tree measured at 1.5 metres for single-stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided by Annex D of BS5837:2012.
- 7.1.3 The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and ground conditions. The RPA may be altered and/or offset from a centred circle if there are existing RPA incursions. The total area of the RPA will not be altered from that prescribed by BS5837:2012.
- 7.1.4 The RPA is an area in which no groundwork should be undertaken without due care taken in relation to the retained tree(s). This is to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination, which could alter the tree's condition and/or stability.

7.2 RPA Incursions

- 7.2.1 To construct the Proposed Development, there will be incursions into the RPA's of retained trees, as detailed below. These incursions are illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact Plan (OE-002) and Tree Protection Plan (OE-004) at Appendix 4.
- T7 (common ash) – incursion from the soil batters of 29.1m² of the 498.8m² RPA - therefore a 5.8% new incursion.
 - T8 (common ash) – incursion from the soil batters of 22.5m² of the 346.4m² RPA - therefore a 6.5% new incursion.

7.3 Installation of Greenfix Geoweb

- 7.3.1 Due to the level of incursion into the RPA of T7 & T8, it will be necessary to install a Greenfix Geoweb (or comparable specification) tree root protection system to construct the proposed banking. The location of the Greenfix Geoweb is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan (OE-004) at Appendix 4 as a yellow honeycomb hatch.
- 7.3.2 The Greenfix Geoweb will be installed before any plant/vehicular movement or building works. The Greenfix Geoweb will be 200mm in depth and installed above the existing ground level.

Geoweb will then be tiered to create a raised bund. This will reduce the likelihood of ground compaction and ensure good infiltration of rainwater run-off into the ground within the RPA.

- 7.3.3 This is supported within NOTE 1 of clause 7.4.2 of BS5837:2012 in that: an appropriate sub-base option for new hard surfacing includes three-dimensional cellular confinement systems. Alternatively, piles, pads or elevated beams can be used to support surfaces to bridge over the RPA or, following exploratory investigations to determine location, to provide support within the RPA while allowing the retention of roots greater than 25mm in diameter.
- 7.3.4 Should the Council be minded to grant planning permission, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) should be conditioned to ensure sufficient protection of retained trees through the construction process.

7.4 Infrastructure

- 7.4.1 Due to the nature of the Proposed Development, it is understood that there are no requirements for new infrastructure. However, should this change, there is sufficient space outside of the RPA for infrastructure to be located. All services and infrastructure MUST NOT enter the CEZ.

8. Recommendations & Conclusions

- 8.1.1 A total of 9no. individual trees, and 5no. groups of trees have been surveyed. These include 2no. category B and 12no. category C retention value.
- 8.1.2 No trees are required for removal to implement the Proposed Development.
- 8.1.3 The successful retention of those trees that will remain on the Site will be dependent upon the quality and maintenance of any protection system that is put in place. A Tree Protection Plan (OE-004) has been provided at Appendix 4.
- 8.1.4 Due to the level of incursion into the RPA of T7 & T8 (common ash), it will be necessary to install a Greenfix Geoweb (or comparable specification) tree root protection system to construct the proposed footpath. The location of the Greenfix Geoweb is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan (OE-004) at Appendix 4 as a yellow honeycomb hatch.
- 8.1.5 Should the Council be minded to grant planning permission, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) should be conditioned to ensure sufficient protection of retained trees through the construction process.
- 8.1.6 The successful retention of those trees that will remain on the Site will be dependent upon the quality and maintenance of any protection system that is put in place. A Tree Protection Plan (OE-004) has been provided at Appendix 4.
- 8.1.7 It is critical that all protective fencing is installed and erected, and that the Construction Exclusion Zone (see Section 6.1 of this report for further information) is enforced prior to the commencement of any work on-site. Following the installation of tree protection, a "pre-commencement site meeting" will be undertaken with a suitably competent arboricultural consultant to ensure the satisfaction of all parties prior to any on-site work commencing. A file note will be produced outlining the outcome of the meeting, and a copy will be provided to the Tree Officer.
- 8.1.8 For tree and root protection measures to work effectively, all personnel associated with the construction process must be familiar with the Tree Protection Plan.

9. References

British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'

British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024

The Forestry Act 1967

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Appendix 1: Aerial Photographs

Google Earth Pro Aerial Image (29.11.2025) with an Indicative Red Line Boundary

Millennium Hall, Britannia Road, Burbage LE10 2HF



Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

The tree survey was completed without reference to the Proposed Development, as detailed in paragraph 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012. However, the Proposed Development has been assessed as part of this report.

Whenever possible tree locations will be plotted with the use of a Topographical Survey. When a Topographical survey is not provided, tree locations will be plotted using a combination of an ordinance survey plan, aerial imagery and measurements taken onsite.

In accordance with BS5837:2012, small trees with a stem diameter of less than 75mm were not surveyed as they are considered to be readily replaceable or could be relocated with relative ease.

Each tree has been given an identification number as either an individual tree, group of trees, woodland or hedgerow. The tree numbers associated with each tree are cross-referenced within the Tree Schedule and the associated plans at Appendix 3 and 4, respectively.

Tree species have been recorded with both common and scientific names.

All tree heights have been assessed using a clinometer. For groups of trees, woodlands, and hedgerows the lowest and highest height associated with the group has been recorded. Tree heights are given in metres.

Stem diameters were measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (unless otherwise stated) and are given in millimetres. For groups of trees, woodlands, and hedgerows the lowest and highest diameter associated has been recorded.

The canopy spread is measured in metres. The canopy spread is usually measured at four cardinal points, with 8 cardinal points being used for trees with an unusual or disproportionate canopy shape. For woodlands and groups of trees, an average canopy spread is used to provide an indication of the size of trees associated. For hedgerows, the width of the hedge is used to reflect the 4 cardinal points.

The height of the ground clearance is given in metres and is an estimate of the height of the first branch above ground level.

Age class is indicative and will vary between species. In the absence of detailed information on tree age the following classification has been used:

Age Category	Description
Young	Trees aged less than one-third of life expectancy.
Semi-mature	Established specimen approaching one-third of life expectancy.
Early-mature	Trees have reached one-third to two-thirds of life expectancy.
Mature	Trees have reached over two-thirds of life expectancy.
Over-mature	Trees that are declining or moribund trees of low vigour.
Notable	Trees that are locally significant, usually due to their size or cultural history, but do not yet qualify as ancient or veteran. Often referred to as the "next generation" of veteran trees. They are usually mature, of significant size and age, but have not yet developed the associated characteristics or age to qualify as ancient or veteran.
Veteran	A veteran tree is defined by its condition and physical features, regardless of its actual chronological age. A veteran exhibits "scars" or features usually

	associated with old age, but these may have been caused by environmental trauma (lightning, wind damage), pests, or human management (pollarding) rather than just time. 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. Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable trees (RAVEN) provides a methodology for assessing and identifying trees of special interest, particularly veteran and ancient trees. The RAVEN assessment should be utilised as a supportive tool rather than a definitive measure, requiring the application of professional discretion.
Ancient	Trees that are remarkably old relative to others of the same species. Crucially, "ancient" is not a fixed number of years; it depends on the species' lifespan. A birch tree may be considered ancient at 150 years old, while a yew tree may not be considered ancient until it is 800+ years old.

The structural condition of each tree has been assessed and is summarised as:

Structural Condition	Description
Good	Few minor defects of little overall significance.
Fair	A significant defect or several small defects.
Poor	Major defects present or many small defects.

The physiological condition has been recorded to provide an indication of each tree's general health and vitality. The trees have been described thus:

Physiological Condition	Description
Good	In good health typical of the species.
Fair	Reasonable health with few defects.
Poor	Trees that exhibit significant defects that are irremediable or moribund trees.
Dead	The tree has died.

The estimated remaining contribution has been categorised as:

- Less than 10 years
- 10-20 years
- 20-40 years
- Over 40 years

The estimated remaining contribution has been based upon an assessment of the tree's potential safe useful life expectancy. The remaining contribution in years does not always directly correlate with the retention category of a tree, as an individual specimen may have a long remaining life but be of little significance in terms of development.



Appendix 3: Schedules

BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart

Complete Tree Schedule

BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and Definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			ID Colour on Plan
Trees to be considered for retention (see note)				
	1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 - Mainly landscape qualities	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).	Light Green (000-255-000)
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 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.	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.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	Mid Blue (000-000-255)
Category C Trees of low quality currently in adequate condition with at least 10 years life expectancy, 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.	Grey (091-091-091)
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
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; and/or • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.			Dark Red (127-000-000)



BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE
Burbage Millennium Hall

CLIENT
Surfacing Standards

DATE
December 2025

REFERENCE
250712 25107 TS V1a

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T1	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	350	5	5	5	5	3	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature specimen located off site beyond the northern boundary. Situated in the rear garden of a property on Coventry Road to the north. Access to tree is unavailable. Measurements have been estimated. Single stem, forms structural canopy at c.3.5m. Radial canopy beginning to encroach onto building to the east. Visible from within the site to the south.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	55	4.20
T2	Common aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	13	720	7	7	7	7	2.5	Early-mature	Good	Fair	Early mature specimen located on the northern boundary of the site. Single stem, trifurcates at c.1.75m. Radial canopy, small diameter deadwood associated with the canopy. Prominent specimen along the northern boundary. Visible within the site from the south. Visible externally from the north and east.	No work required at the time of assessment.	B1, 2	Medium (20 to 40 years)	238	8.70
T3	Common holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5	300	3	3	3	3	2	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Semi mature specimen located off site beyond the northwest boundary. Single stem maintained for entire height. Small radial canopy. Adds to the amenity value within the area. Visible within the site from the southeast.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	41	3.60
T4	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	5	290	3	3	3	3	2	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Semi mature specimen located off site beyond the western boundary. Single stem maintained for entire height. Visible within the site from the southeast.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	41	3.60



BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE
Burbage Millennium Hall

CLIENT
Surfacing Standards

DATE
December 2025

REFERENCE
250712 25107 TS V1a

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T5	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	406	6	7	5	6	2.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Semi mature specimen located on the southwest boundary of the site. Component of G2. Multi stem specimen, forms 3no stems at ground level. Access to tree is unavailable, measurements have been estimated. All stems have moderate leans in varying directions. The 2no stems to the north east are overextending into the site. Visible within the site from the east. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	72	4.80
T6	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	483	8	8	6	6	2.5	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature specimen located on the southwest boundary of the site. Component of G2. Multi stem specimen, forms 3no stems at ground level. Access to tree is unavailable, measurements have been estimated. Dense ivt associated with the scaffold, small diameter deadwood associated with the canopy. Canopy east is overextending into the site. Visible within the site from the east. Adds to the wider boundary screen.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	102	5.70
T7	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	1060	9	8	11	11	4.5	Mature	Fair	Good	Mature specimen located on the southern boundary of the site. Situated within G3. Small cavities present at the base of the tree to the north. Single stem specimen, forms structural canopy at c.4.5m. Large diameter deadwood associated with the canopy. Large widespread canopy, biased to the southeast. Prominent specimen along the southern boundary. Visible within the site from the north.	Reduce canopy spread to a radial c.8m and c.6m north	B1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	499	12.60

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE
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Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T8	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	878	6	6	7	6	2.5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature specimen located on the southeast boundary of the site. Multi stem specimen forms 5no stems at c.1.25m. Epicormic growth associated with the scaffold, small diameter deadwood associated with the canopy. Canopy southwest is suppressed by small neighbouring group of trees. Visible within the site from the northwest.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	346	10.50
T9	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	4	150	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Good	Good	Young specimen located on the eastern boundary of the site. Single stem maintained for entire height. Small radial canopy. Adds to the amenity value within the area. Visible externally from the site, from the northeast.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	10	1.80
G1	Common holly, Hybrid poplar, Bramble	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , <i>Populus x canadensis</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	3-4	75-100	4	4	4	4	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Young specimen located on the northern boundary of the site. Forms a low level boundary screen. Contains low value specimens. Group is of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
G2	Common hawthorn, Common ash, Blackthorn, Bramble	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	3-6	100-350	3	3	3	3	1.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature group framing the western boundary of the site. Access to trees within group is unavailable. Measurements have been estimated. Forms a common cohesive canopy. Some specimens within the group are in decline. Group contains low value specimens of limited arboricultural merit, but does provide a significant boundary screen to the west.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	55	4.20

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

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Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
G3	Common hawthorn, Common ash, Blackthorn, Bramble	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	3-6	100-250	3	3	3	3	2.5	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature group framing the southern boundary of the site. Forms a common cohesive canopy. Some specimens within the group are in decline. Group provides a moderate boundary screen from the adjacent field to the southeast.	Cut back in line with past management, to provide clearance for the Proposed Development.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	28	3.00
G4	Common holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	4-6	75-280	3	3	3	3	2.25	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature group located on the southern boundary of the site. Forms a common cohesive canopy, growing in close proximity to neighbouring tree. Adds to the boundary screen. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	34	3.30
G5	Field maple, Silver birch, Hornbeam, Blackthorn, Goat willow, Elder	<i>Acer campestre</i> , <i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>Carpinus betulus</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3-6	95-265	5	5	5	5	2	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature group framing the southeast boundary of the site. Comprises small specimens forming an untidy cohesive canopy, with some sparse areas throughout. Some specimens within are in decline. Specimens within group are individually of low value but the group does provide screening value within the site from the adjacent residential properties to the east.	Cut back in line with past management, to provide clearance along existing access road.	C1, 2	Short (10 to 20 years)	34	3.30

Appendix 4: Plans

Tree Constraints Plan (OE-001)

Arboricultural Impact Plan (OE-002)

Tree Protection Plan (OE-003)

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT
Burbage Millennium Hall

PLAN TITLE
Tree Constraints Plan

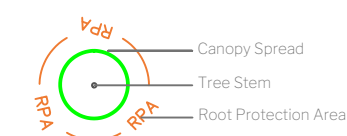
DATE
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PLAN REFERENCE
250712 25107 TCP V1

PLAN NUMBER
OE-001

PLAN SCALE
1/1000 @ A3

LEGEND

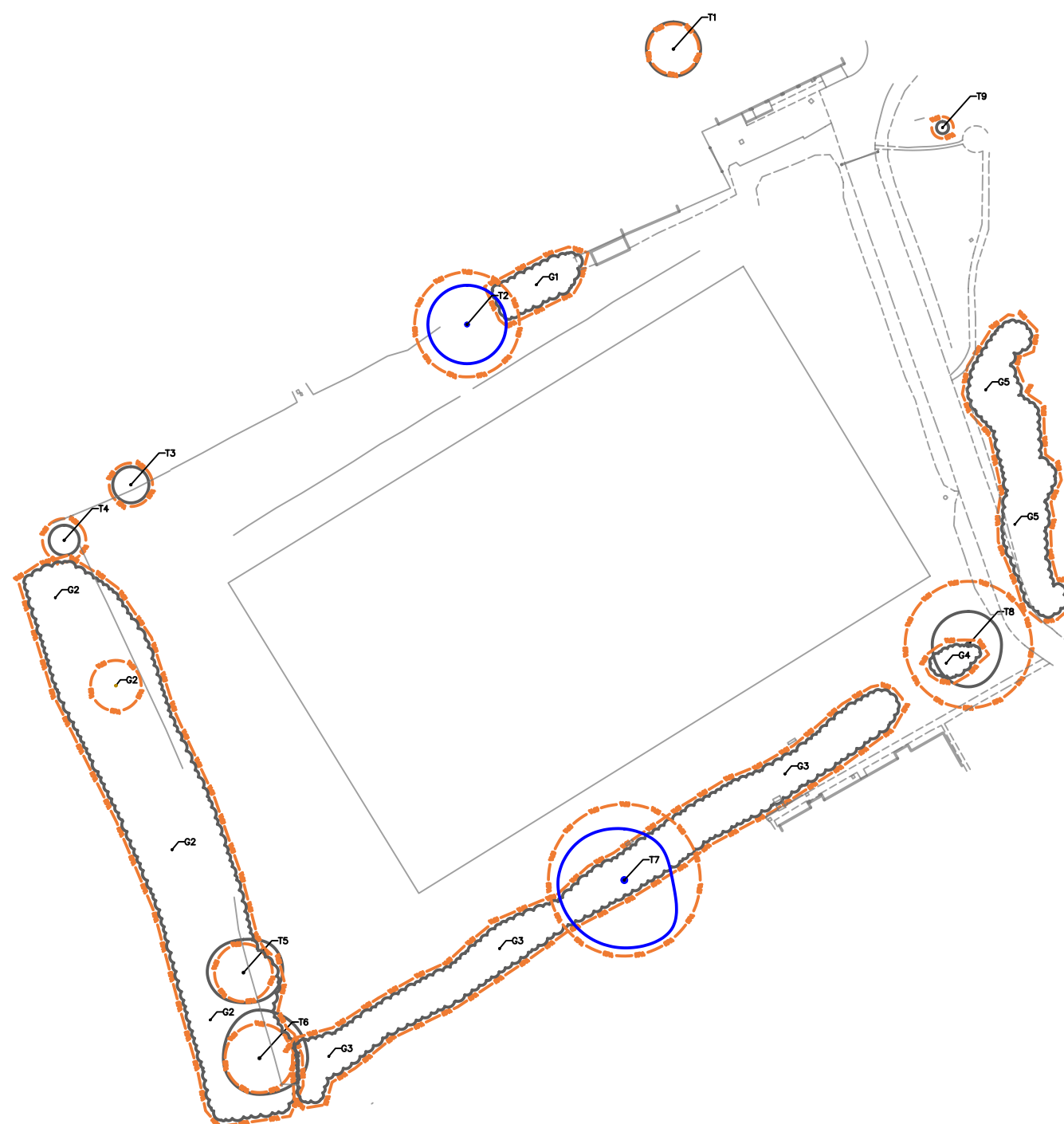


Category A - High Retention Value

Category B - Moderate Retention Value

Category C - Low Retention Value

Category U - No Retention Value



PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT
Burbage Millennium Hall

PLAN TITLE
Arboricultural Impact Plan

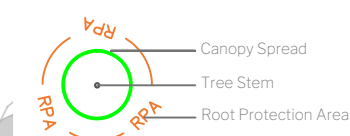
DATE
December 2025

PLAN REFERENCE
250712 25107 AIP V1

PLAN NUMBER
OE-002

PLAN SCALE
1/1000 @ A3

LEGEND



Category A - High Retention Value

Category B - Moderate Retention Value

Category C - Low Retention Value

Category U - No Retention Value



North

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT
Burbage Millennium Hall

PLAN TITLE
Tree Protection Plan

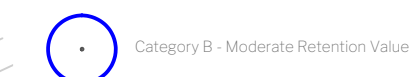
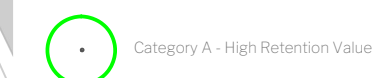
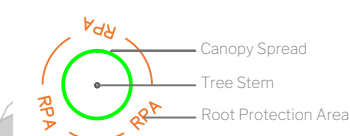
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PLAN REFERENCE
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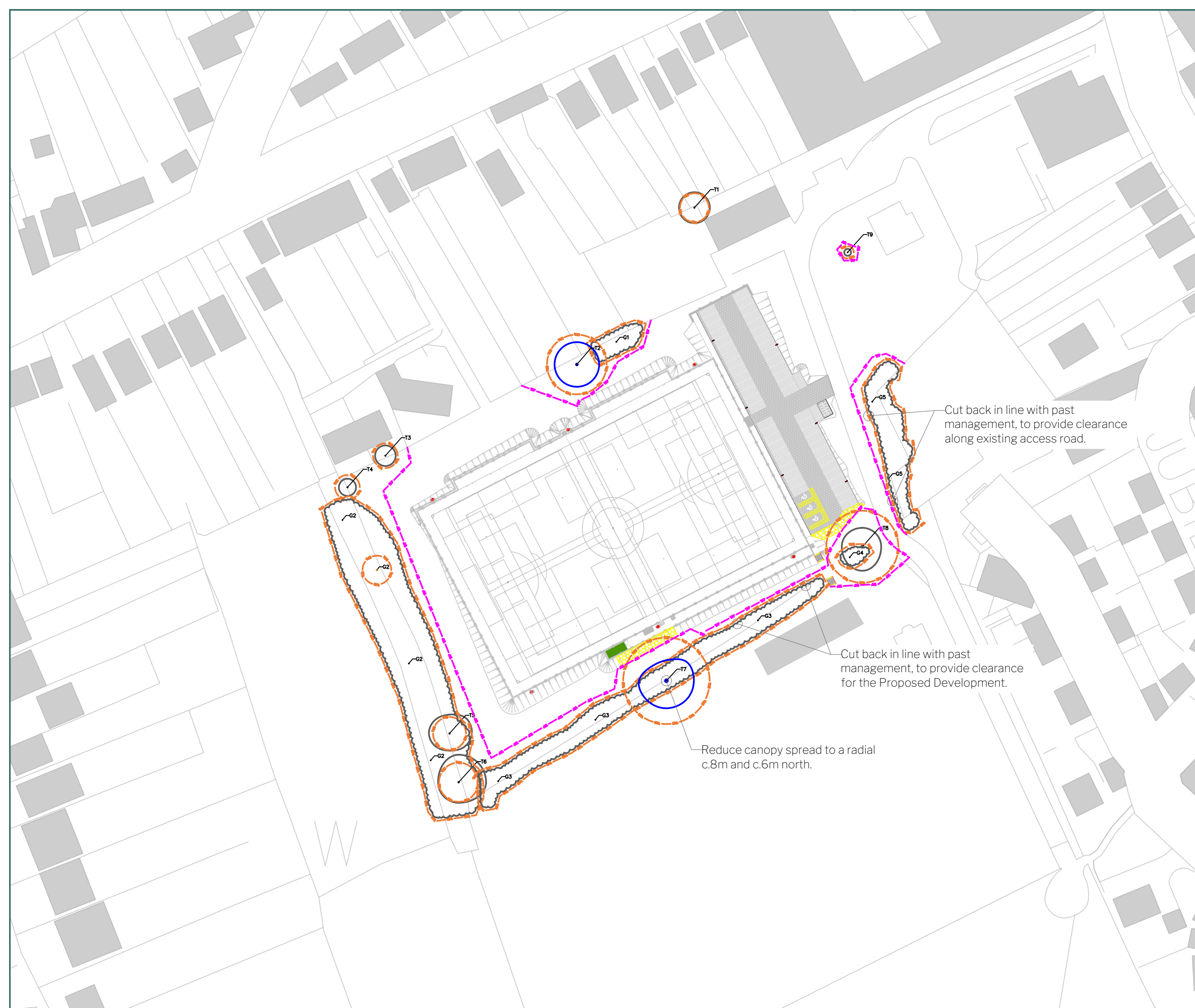
PLAN NUMBER
OE-003

PLAN SCALE
1/1000 @ A3

LEGEND



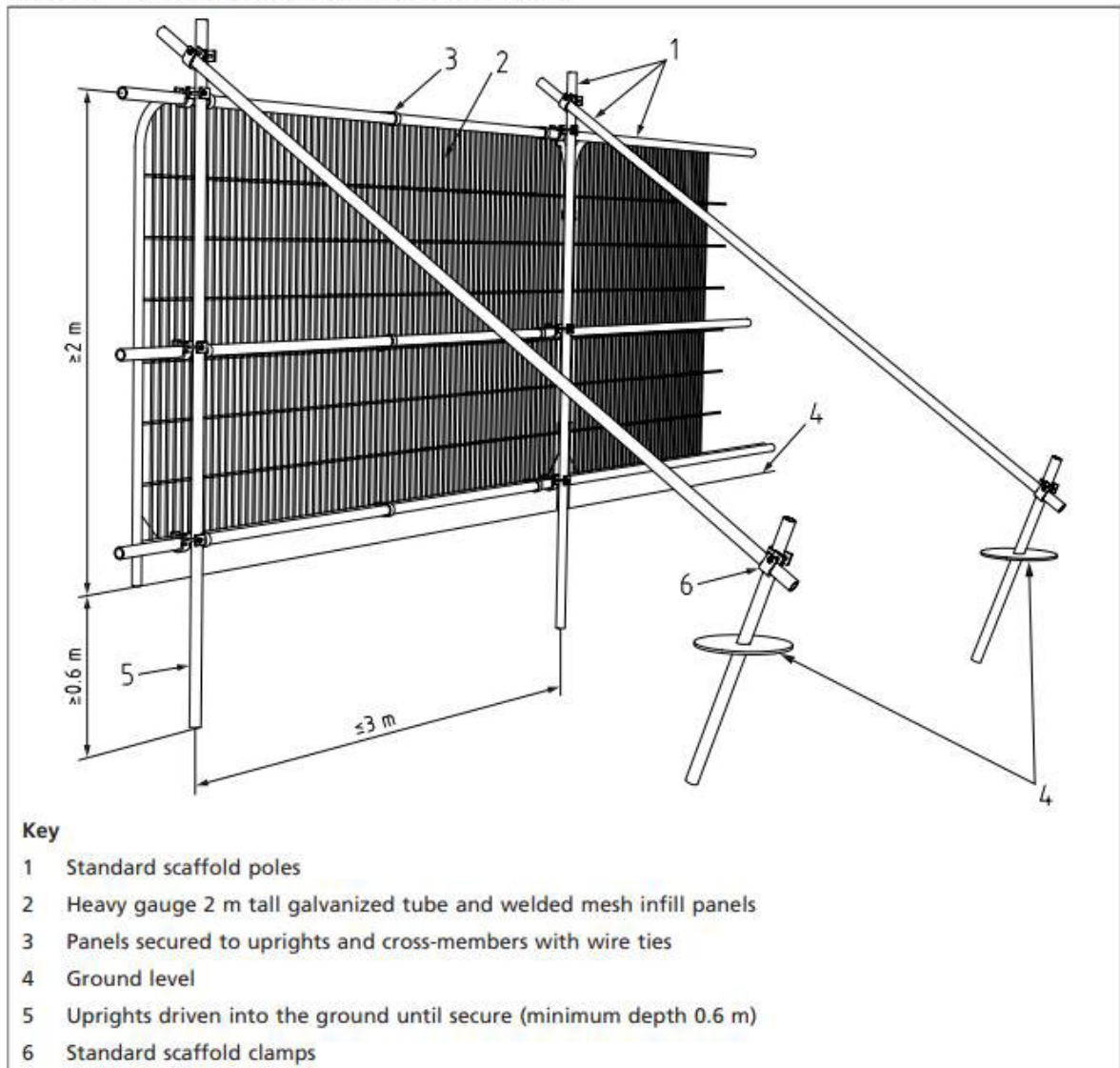
TREE PROTECTION



Appendix 5: Tree Protection

Fencing Specification

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier





ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL

GET IN TOUCH TO DISCUSS YOUR
PROJECT

Email. jack@origin-arb.com

Company Registration No: 13618647. Registered Office: The Barn,
Saddington Lodge Farm, Saddington, Leicester, LE80QU