



Jelson

Land at Aston Flamville Road, Burbage

Arboricultural Assessment

June 2023

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH

Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [F] 01509 674565 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

This report is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without the written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. Ordnance Survey material is used with permission of The Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright 100018896.

Rev	Issue Status	Prepared / Date	Approved/Date
-	Draft	HR / 05.01.21	TCB / 14.01.21
-	Final	HR / 17.05.21	TCB / 17.05.21
A	Final	HR / 30.06.22	TCB / 30.06.22
B	Final	HR / 12.08.22	TCB / 19.08.22
C	Final	HR / 30.08.22	TCB / 30.08.22
D	Final	JW / 19.05.23	HR / 24.05.23
E	Final	JW / 15.06.23	HR / 15.06.23

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	2
2.0	PLANNING POLICY	2
3.0	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	4
4.0	RESULTS.....	8
5.0	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	10
6.0	NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING.....	12
7.0	TREE PROTECTION MEASURES	14

TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

Table 2: Tree Preservation Order details

Table 3: Example of calculating Soil Volume for New Tree Planting

PLANS

Tree Survey Plan (9448-T-01 and 9448-T-02)

Tree Retention Plan (9448-T-03 and 9448-T-04)

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Tree Schedule

Appendix B: Protective Fencing Specifications

Appendix C: Copy of Tree Preservation Order

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Jelson to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at Land at Aston Flamville Road, Burbage (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SP451933.
- 1.2 The survey was carried out on 3rd July 2020 and updated on 5th August 2022.

Scope of Assessment

- 1.3 The tree survey and assessment of existing trees has been carried out in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (hereafter referred to as BS5837). The guidelines set out a structured assessment methodology to assist in determining which trees would be deemed either as being suitable or unsuitable for retention.
- 1.4 The guidance also provides recommendations for considering the relationship between existing trees and how those trees may integrate into designs for development; demolition operations and future construction processes so that a harmonious and sustainable relationship between any retained trees and built structures can be achieved.
- 1.5 The purpose of the report is therefore to firstly, present the results of an 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.
- 1.6 This report has been produced to accompany a planning application and has included an assessment of any impact to the tree cover. The survey has therefore focused on any trees present within or bordering the site that may potentially be affected by the future proposals or will pose a constraint to any proposed development.

Site description

- 1.7 The site consists of four grass land field parcels with the tree stock restricted to the boundaries. Aston Flamville Road separated the northern field parcel from three others to the south west. The trees on site consisted of specimens typically associated with agricultural land and consisted of a mix of broad-leaved species.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework July 2021

- 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 July 2021.
- 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*'. In the absence of a development plan or the development plan is out of date, the acting LPA should grant planning consent so far as the development proposals do not breach the policies and guidance outlined in the NPPF.

2.3 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF also states that:

- 131 *'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 50), 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 50: unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate)*
- 180 (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 63) and a suitable compensation strategy exists';*

and provides specific guidance that:

- 180 (d) *'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity'.*

2.4 With reference to paragraph 180 (c), examples of what is deemed to be 'wholly exceptional' are included within Footnote 63 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'.

Statutory Considerations

2.5 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in order to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location. Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or willfully 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. Anyone found guilty of such an offence is liable and in serious cases, may result in prosecution and incur an unlimited fine.

2.6 Following consultation with the Local Planning Authority, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council, it is understood that there is a Tree Preservation Order, namely TPO 23/00001/TPORD, which applies to a number of trees present within the assessment site and therefore statutory constraints apply to the development in respect of trees.

2.7 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 14th June 2023.

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 or woodland has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, in order to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 3.4 Veteran trees and Ancient Woodland are important components of the landscape, their importance can be for a number of reasons including that of their ecological, social, cultural and historic value.
- 3.5 Veteran Trees and Ancient Woodlands are material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021, which defines the terms ancient or veteran tree as:

*'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.'*³

¹ http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/whatis.html

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

³ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2019). *National Planning Policy Framework*. London: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

- 3.6 Various published methodologies are currently available which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions. This assessment, and the criteria used for defining ancient/veteran trees and the identification of attributable ancient/veteran features, has been based on a range of currently published guidance and resources.

BS5837 Categories

- 3.7 Trees 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).
- 3.8 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. Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material considerations 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.
- 3.9 **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:
- 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.
- 3.10 **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:
- Sub category (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.
 - Sub category (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
 - Sub category (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.

- 3.11 **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:
- Sub category (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.
 - Sub category (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.
 - Sub category (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
- 3.12 **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:
- Sub category (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
 - Sub category (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.
 - Sub category (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Site Plans

- 3.13 The individual positions of trees and groups 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.
- 3.14 As part of this assessment, a Tree Retention Plan has been prepared to show the proposed layout in relation to the existing tree cover allowing an assessment of any potential conflicts. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.

Tree Constraints and Root Protection Areas

- 3.15 Below ground constraints to future development are represented by tree roots and the soil environment in which they grow which needs to be protected if the tree is to be retained. Tree rooting systems are essential for the uptake of water and nutrients, serving the storage of carbohydrates for the future growth and function of the tree, and form structural anchorage and support for the stem and crown. The perceived rooting area of the tree; referred to as the root protection area (RPA) needs to be protected if the tree is to be retained.

- 3.16 The RPA is a notional area considered to be the minimum zone that must be protected to avoid any adverse impacts on retained trees. The RPA has been calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012 and requires suitable protection in order for the tree to be successfully incorporated into any future scheme. As such, the RPA of existing trees is an important material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities.
- 3.17 Where applicable the shape of the Root Protection Area has been modified to consider the presence of any nearby obstacles (existing or past) which may have restricted root growth and the likely root distribution i.e., the presence of hard standing, structures and underground apparatus. Where groups of trees have been assessed, the Root Protection Area has been shown based on the maximum sized tree in any one group and so may exceed the Root Protection Area required for some of the individual specimens within the group. Further detailed inspection of the individual trees forming a group may be required where development impacts upon the group.
- 3.18 Whilst it is generally accepted that a trees roots may extend far greater distances than the notional RPA, with the distribution of the root system relating directly to the availability of suitable conditions for growth (namely oxygen, water and nutrients), with roots predominantly located in the upper 1,000 mm of the soil horizon; the RPA offers an accepted protective buffer from development.
- 3.19 Above ground constraints such as the current crown spread of the trees and an illustration of the shade pattern (where appropriate) have been considered and identified within the Tree Survey Plan and Tree Retention Plan indicates their potential area of shading influence.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

- 3.20 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.
- 3.21 The statements made in this report regarding defects in assessed trees does not take into account the effects of extreme / adverse weather conditions, changes in land use prior to the site's development, unforeseen accidents or anti-social behaviors, such as vandalism, which occur since the date of the survey. As such, the assessment of tree condition given within applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged.
- 3.22 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 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.
- 3.23 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.

- 3.24 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 current building regulations. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 A total of 33 individual trees, 11 groups of trees and 4 hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees and groups of trees where examples are clearly present as per the description. Refer to the Tree Survey Plan and Appendix A – Tree Schedule for full details of the trees included in this assessment. The table below summarises the trees assessed.

Tree Schedule

- 4.2 Appendix A presents details of any individual trees, groups, hedgerows and woodlands found during the assessment including heights, diameters at breast height, 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.
- 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 Several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Results Summary

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T15, T34	2		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T5, T6, T8, T12, T13, T16	6		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T7, T11, T14, T17, T18, T19, T22, T29, T30, T33	10	G6, G10	2
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T2, T3, T4, T10, T20, T21, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T31, T32	15	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G7, G8, G9, G11, H1, H2, H3, H4	13

- 4.5 Trees T5, T6, T7 and T8 were positioned adjacent to the norther boundary of the central field parcel. These were the largest trees on site with measured heights of upto sixteen metres from ground level. Trees T5, T6 and T8 were specimens of oak *Quercus robur* that were graded as category A for their physical attributes and impact on the local landscape. T7 was a specimen of ash *Fraxinus excelsior* that had developed an uneven crown due to suppression from the surrounding oak trees. T7 was considered as a category B specimen due to its asymmetrical form.
- 4.6 Trees T12, T13 and T16 were further mature specimens of oak position on the site's boundaries. These three trees were also graded as category A specimens due to their form, physical impact on the local environment and future potential lifespan.
- 4.7 Dense boundary groups separated the fields that formed the site. These consisted predominantly of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, field maple *Acer campestre*, elder *Sambucus nigra* and ash. These had been managed as formal hedgerows to the east of the site but left outgrown to the west.
- 4.8 Groups G2 and G6 formed the northwest boundary of the site. G2 was a typical managed boundary group consisting of Lawson cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* which reached heights of ten metres from ground level. G6 consisted of a mix of broadleaved and conifer species these were situated just offsite to the north. This group reached heights of upto fifteen metres and was graded as category B for the overall amenity value the trees within provided.
- 4.9 Trees T15 and T34 were both graded as category U specimens, unsuitable for retention in the current context of the site. This was due to their physical condition and potential for future failure. It would be recommended that these trees are removed in the interests of health and safety.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 4.10 None of the assessed trees were considered as ancient or veteran trees in accordance with accepted methodologies and guidance.

Statutory Constraints

- 4.11 The following table details which trees are included in the Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Tree Preservation Order (TPO), TPO 23/00001/TPORD. The trees identified within the TPO are protected by law from felling or uprooting, pruning including 'topping/lopping' and wilful damage or destruction. The granting of full planning permission would override the protection afforded by the Tree Preservation Order to those trees shown as removed to facilitate the proposals within the approved plans.

Table 2: Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area details

Tree No. taken from FPCR	TPO reference no.
T5, T6 and T8	TPO 23/00001/TPORD

- 4.12 Prior to any tree surgery and / or felling of protected trees it will be necessary to apply to the relevant local planning authority to gain consent for the works. For more information regarding Conservation Areas and Tree Preservation Orders it is advised that contact is made with the Local Planning Authority's arboricultural officer, or other such relevant person.

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 Illustrative Masterplan Plan and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals for a residential development. 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.
- 5.3 To facilitate the proposed development as per the above plan no significant tree loss will be required. The proposed build element of the development is to be positioned centrally to the site which is devoid of tree cover and the existing trees on site which are situated around the field boundaries are to be retained and reinforced as landscape buffer strips. Additional new tree planting has also been proposed within the proposed landscape buffer strips and area of public open space which is set to increase tree cover on the site.
- 5.4 Access into and around the site will require several trees and sections of boundary material to be removed. A section of G1, a section from H1 and H3, T3 and T4 for access from Aston Flamville Road. These were all considered to be of low arboricultural value and therefore their removal should not be an issue on these grounds.
- 5.5 Trees around the site's boundaries, T12 and T24 are shown to hold root protection areas within the developable area of the site. It would be recommended that at the detailed design stage of the development appropriate 'no-dig' construction techniques are utilised in order to reduce the potential impact on these trees. Details for these can be provided within a site specific arboricultural method statement.
- 5.6 To facilitate the creation of the new pedestrian/ cycle links connecting the northern and southern parcels will require the removal of a section of H2. The cutting back/removal of a section of this hedgerow would be unavoidable to provide safe accessibility for pedestrians and to provide connectivity with the existing community.
- 5.7 The new pedestrian/ cycle link is shown within the RPAs of T16, T17, T18, T19 and T22. The use of "no-dig" construction methods should be considered for the construction of this footpath. Such methods of construction and the use of industry led specialist engineering solutions i.e. three dimensional "load bearing" cellular confinement systems can be used particularly in the case of footways in order to avoid unnecessary losses of trees.

- 5.8 In summary, the small amount of low-quality material required for removal in order to facilitate the proposals would not be considered from an arboricultural perspective to significantly reduce the overall amenity value provided by the surveyed tree cover. The majority of trees will be retained and will provide a high-quality setting for the proposed new development.

Tree Management

- 5.9 The layout of the development is currently reserved for subsequent approval. In the course of a reserved matters application pursuant to layout, a review of the relationship between the layout and the retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the existing tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 5.10 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 in order to satisfy the landowner's duty of care. Additionally, inspections annually and following major storms should be carried out by an experienced arboriculturist or arborist to identify any potential public safety risks and to agree remedial works as required.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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.

General Design Principles in Relation to Retained Trees

- 5.13 In a subsequent Reserved Matters application following the final layout of the scheme, assessment of the distance of proposed development in relation to the calculated root protection area of retained trees should be made which will inform the final layout.
- 5.14 The routing of below ground services should also be considered with regard to the retained trees as part of a subsequent reserved matters application pursuant to layout. As recommended by the guidance given in section 7.7 of BS5837 services, where possible, should not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees. If below-ground services are proposed within a Root Protection Area, modifications to the alignment of the service route may need to be made in order to minimise adverse effects on root stability and overall tree health.
- 5.15 Consideration may also need to be given to the potential for tree roots of newly planted trees and hedgerows to affect or compromise the future services. As far as feasible, it would be preferable that proposed services near both the existing and any new planting should be ducted for ease of access and maintenance and grouped together to minimise any future disturbance.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

- 6.1 As part of the development proposals an adequate quantity of structured tree planting has been demonstrated within or close to hard landscaped areas of car parking or alongside the primary access roads within the roadside verges. The purpose and function of this new tree planting should be understood from the start of any design stages so that key objectives from a landscape perspective can also be achieved.

Trees

- 6.2 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).
- 6.3 In line with the NPPF all schemes should aim achieve a net gain in biodiversity value. Nationally recognised biodiversity metrics allow for the inclusion of, not limited to, newly planted scattered trees, woodlands and hedgerows as a means of compensating for loss of habitat as part of the development. Tree and shrub planting can therefore be used to contribute to this biodiversity gain.
- 6.4 To maximise biodiversity value (and contribution to net gain) native species or varieties should be specified. Such provisions can be incorporated into both the hard and soft landscaping of the scheme. It is recommended that tree and hedgerow specifications are made following consultation with guidance published by the Local Planning Authority.
- 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.

Hedgerows

- 6.7 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principle 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.
- 6.8 Recommended species for native hedgerow planting are as follows:
- *Crataegus monogyna*

- *Prunus spinosa*
- *Cornus sanguinea*
- *Corylus avellana*
- *Acer campestre*
- *Euonymus europaeus*

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 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).
- 6.11 In a natural environment free from constraints to growth, it has been proven through research that root systems can extend up to three times the radius of the tree crown and although in an urban environment there is often insufficient space to accommodate the extent of the full potential for root growth, all efforts should be made to at least provide as much soil volume as possible. One researched method of calculating the minimum required soil volume is as follows:

Table 3: Example of calculating Soil Volume for New Tree Planting (Source: CIRIA C712 and Calculating Target Soil Volumes – Green Blue Urban)

Projected canopy area of mature tree (m) x depth 0.6m		
Calculation 1	Projected mature canopy diameter (metres)	= 3 (Diameter)
Calculation 2	Projected mature canopy area (square metres), ($n \times \text{Radius}^2$)	= 7.1 (Area)
Calculation 3	Target soil volume (cubic metres), (Area x 0.6m)	= 4.24 (Volume)
	Target soil volume	= 4.24m ³

General Planting Recommendations

- 6.12 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.
- 6.13 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.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 7.1 Retained trees will be adequately protected during works ensuring that the calculated root protection area for all retained trees can be appropriately protected through the erection of the requisite tree protection barriers. Measures to protect trees should follow the guidance in BS5837 and will 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

- 7.2 All trees retained on site will 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.
- 7.3 Barriers will be erected prior to commencement of any construction work and before demolition including erection of any temporary structures. Once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone. Fencing and barriers will not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 Where it has been agreed, 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.
- 7.6 Confirmation that tree protective fencing or other barriers have been set out correctly should be gained prior to the commencement of site activity.

Tree Protection Barriers

- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 In most situations, fencing should comprise typical construction fencing panels attached to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground. For particular areas where construction activity is anticipated to be of a more intense nature, supporting struts, acting as a brace should be added and fixed into position through the application of metal pins driven into the ground to offer additional resistance against impacts.
- 7.9 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. The recommended methods of fencing specifications for this site have been illustrated in Appendix B.

- 7.10 It may be appropriate on some sites to use temporary site offices, hoardings and lower level barrier protection as components of the tree protection barriers. Details of the specific protection barriers for the site can be provided should the application be approved, as part of a site specific Arboricultural Method Statement for a Reserved Matters application and in accordance with the guidance contained within BS5837.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

- 7.11 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.
- 7.12 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. Protection fencing signs can be provided upon request.
- 7.13 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles where they are in close proximity to retained trees.
- 7.14 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.
- 7.15 No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire.
- 7.16 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.
- 7.17 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).

Protection of Trees Close to the Site

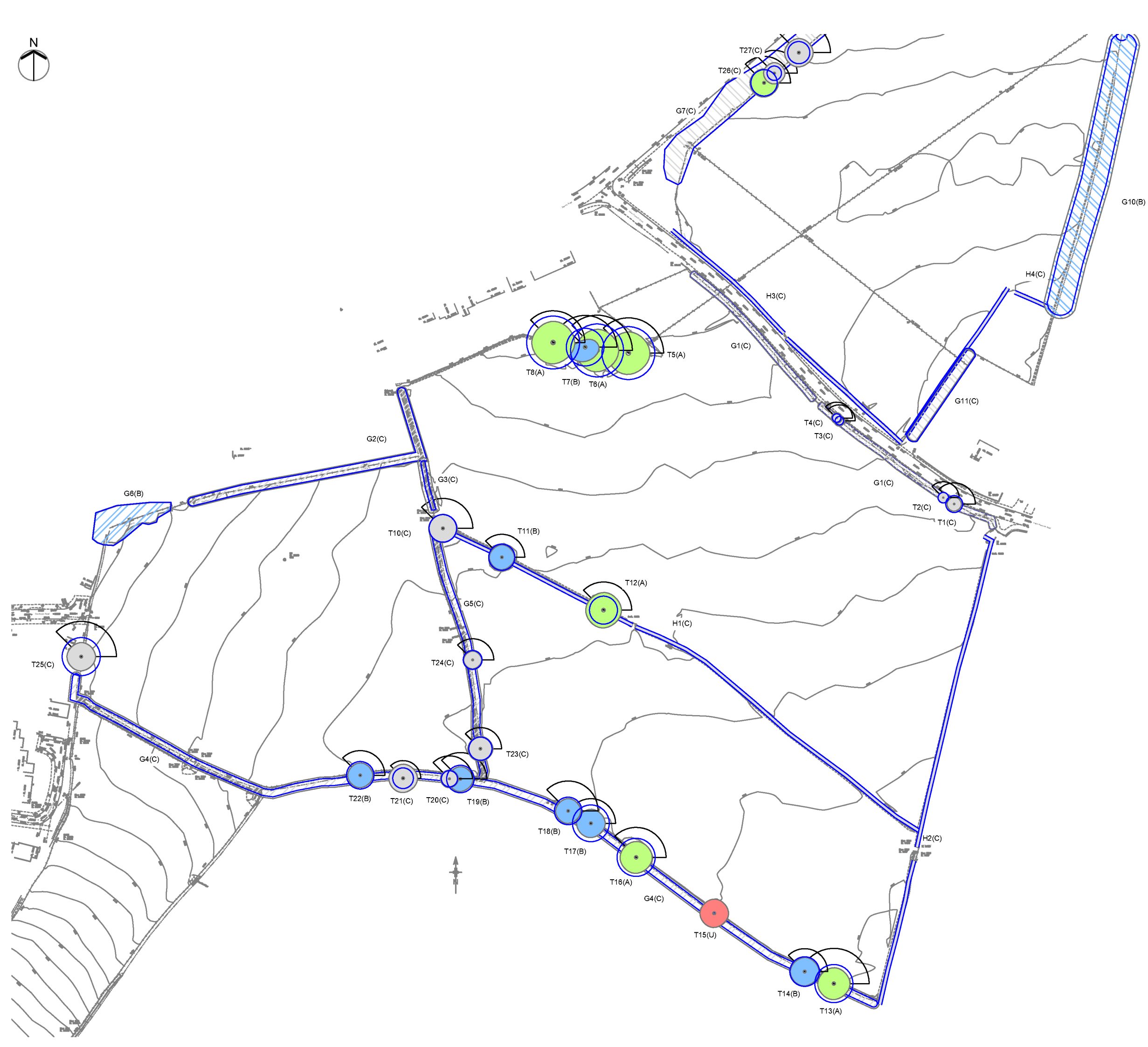
- 7.18 A number of trees were located on the boundaries of the site and therefore the root protection area and crown spread of these trees will need to be protected in the same way as all the retained trees within the site. All trees located outside the boundaries of the assessment site yet within close proximity to works should be adequately protected during the course of the development by barriers or ground protection around the calculated root protection area.
- 7.19 Any trees which are to be retained and whose Root Protection Areas may be affected by the development should be monitored, during and after construction, to identify any alterations in quality with time and to assess and undertake any remedial works required as a result.

Protection for Aerial Parts of Retained Trees

- 7.20 Where it is deemed necessary to operate wide or tall plant within close proximity to trees it is best advised that appropriate, but limited tree surgery, be carried out beforehand to remove any

obstructive branches as any such equipment would have potential to cause damage to parts of the crown material, i.e., low branches and limbs, of retained trees within the protective barriers. This is termed as 'access facilitation pruning' within BS5837. Any such pruning should be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by an arboriculturist.

- 7.21 A pre-commencement site meeting with contractors who are responsible for operating machinery is advised to firstly highlight the potential for damage occurring to tree crowns and to ensure that extra care is applied when manoeuvring machinery during such operations within close proximity to retained trees to avoid any contact.
- 7.22 In the event of having caused any branch or limb damage to retained trees it is strongly recommended that suitable tree surgery be carried out, in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 and in agreement with the Local Planning Authority prior to correcting the damage, upon completion of development.



T1 (A)
G1 (A)



A horizontal number line representing a distance of 100m. It has tick marks at 0, 50, and 100m. The line is divided into five equal segments by tick marks at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100m.

-	03.08.20	First Issue	HR
A	05.08.22	Updated Tree Data	ACG

rev	date	description	by
-----	------	-------------	----

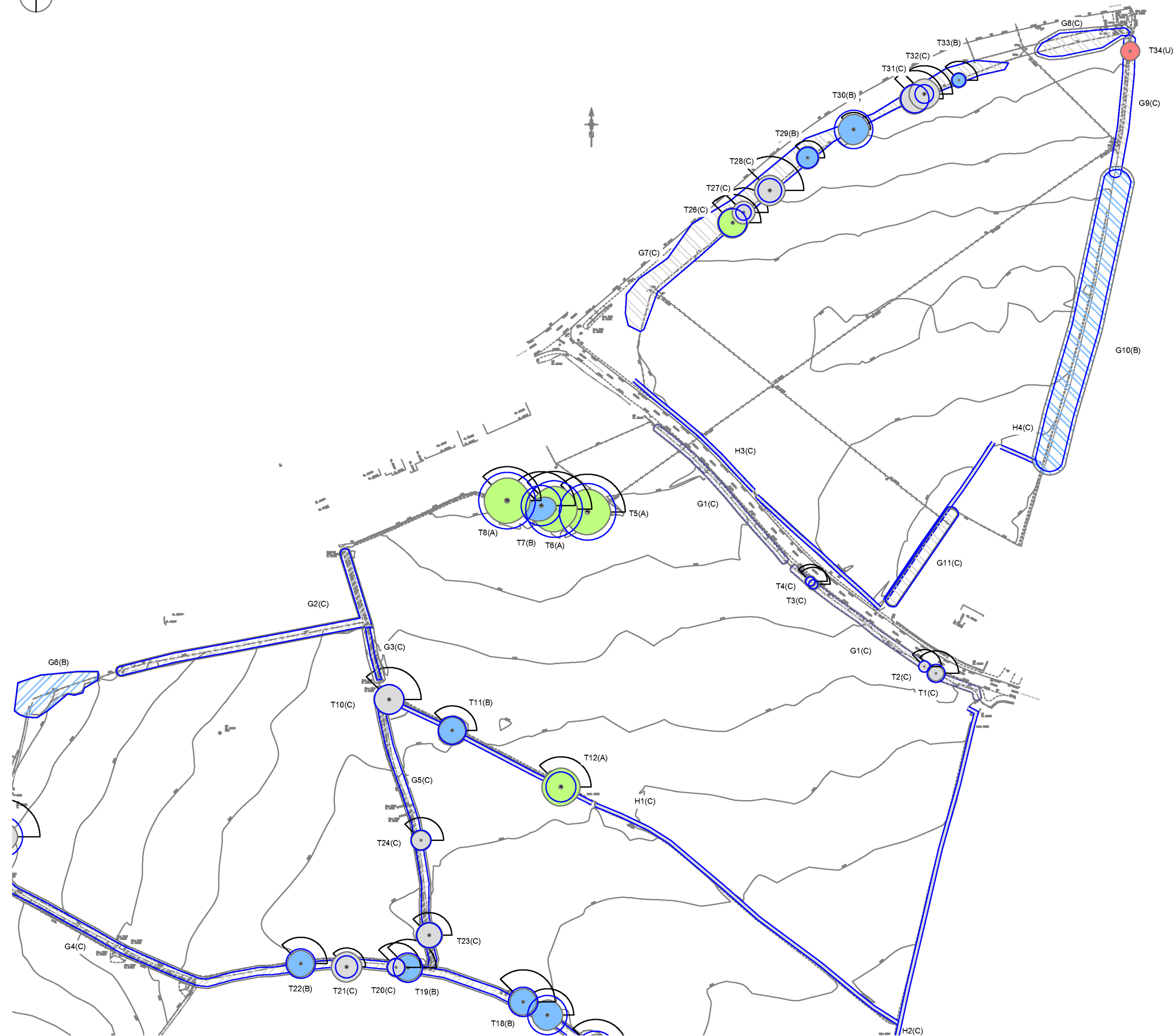


t: 01509 672772
f: 01509 674565
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

TREE SURVEY PLAN

9448-T-01

A



KEY

Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention
(BS 5837:2012)

Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality
(BS 5837:2012)

Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality
(BS 5837:2012)

Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality
(BS 5837:2012)

Hedgerow
(Colour indicates BS5837:2012 Category)

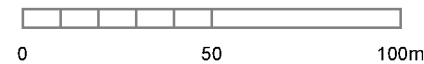
Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered
where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)

T1 (A)
G1 (A)

Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category

Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with
BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2000 @ A3



NOTES

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

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

This drawing is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. FPCR Environment and Design Ltd accept no liability for third party use.

Ordnance Survey material is used with the permission of The Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright 100018896.

-	03.08.20	First Issue	HR
A	05.08.22	Updated Tree Data	ACG
rev	date	description	by

masterplanning

environmental assessment

landscape design

urban design

ecology

architecture

arboriculture

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772

f: 01509 674565

e: mail@fpcr.co.uk

w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client

Jelson

project

Land at Aston Flamville Road
Burbage

drawing title

TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale

1:2000 @ A3

drawn/checked

HR/TCB

date

August 2020

drawing number

9448-T-02

rev

A

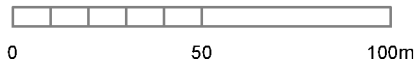


KEY

Tree/Group to be Retained

Tree/Group to be removed to facilitate the proposals

Scale 1:2000 @ A3



NOTES

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

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

This drawing is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. FPCR Environment and Design Ltd accept no liability for third party use.

Ordnance Survey material is used with the permission of The Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright 100018896.

-	19.10.20	First Issue	HR
A	17.05.21	Updated Layout	HR
B	30.06.22	Updated Layout	HR
C	05.08.22	Updated Tree Data	ACG
D	19.05.23	Updated Layout	JW

rev	date	description	by

masterplanning

environmental assessment

landscape design

urban design

ecology

architecture

arboriculture

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
f: 01509 674565
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Jelson

project
**Land at Aston Flamville Road
Burbage**

drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A3

drawn/checked
JW/HR

date
May 2023

drawing number
9448-T-03

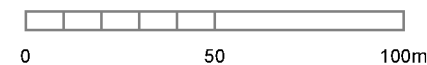
rev
D



KEY

-  Tree/Group to be Retained
-  Tree/Group to be removed to facilitate the proposals
-  Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
-  Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
-  Hedgerow Proposed to be Removed to Facilitate the Development upon Approval of the Application
-  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)
-  Tree / Group Positioned by Topographical Survey
Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery

Scale 1:2000 @ A3



NOTES

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

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

This drawing is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. FPCR Environment and Design Ltd accept no liability for third party use.

Ordnance Survey material is used with the permission of The Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright 100018896.

-	19.10.20	First Issue	HR
A	17.05.21	Updated Layout	HR
B	30.06.22	Updated Layout	HR
C	05.08.22	Updated Tree Data	ACG
D	19.05.23	Updated Layout	JW

rev	date	description	by
-----	------	-------------	----



- masterplanning
 - environmental assessment
 - landscape design
 - urban design
 - ecology
 - architecture
 - arboriculture
- FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
f: 01509 674565
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Jelson

project
**Land at Aston Flamville Road
Burbage**

drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A3

drawn/checked
JW/HR

date
May 2023

drawing number

9448-T-04

rev

D

CAD file: K:\9400\9448\ARB\Plans\Tree Retention Plan.dwg

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
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems
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

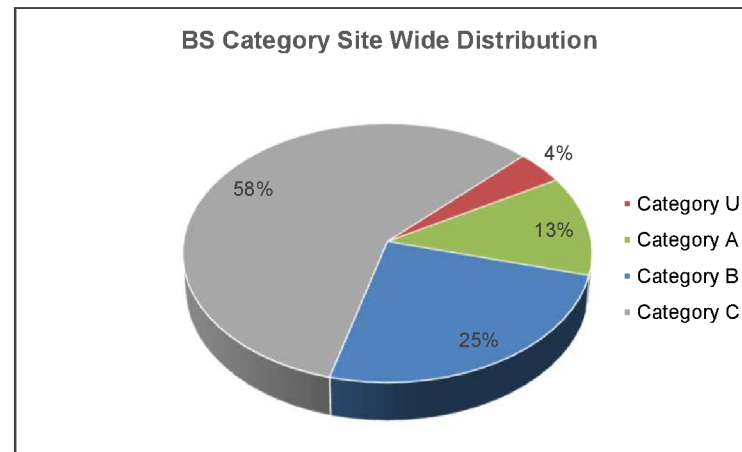
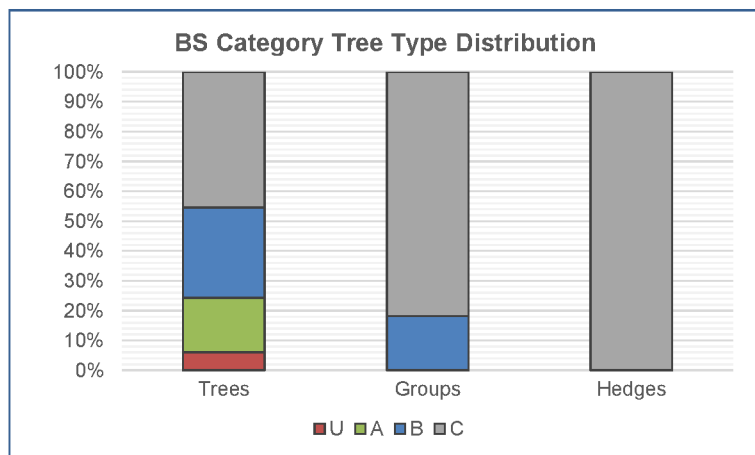
Root Protection Area (RPA)
• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully 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.

Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T15, T34	2		0
Category A	T5, T6, T8, T12, T13, T16	6		0
Category B	T7, T11, T14, T17, T18, T19, T22, T29, T30, T33	10	G6, G10	2
Category C	T1, T2, T3, T4, T10, T20, T21, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T31, T32	15	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G7, G8, G9, G11, H1, H2, H3, H4	13
	Total	33	Total	15

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	12	est 200 200 200 200	4	SM	F	Base obscured Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Old laid forms	72	4.8	C (i)
T2	English Oak Quercus robur	9	est 250	3	SM	F	Base obscured No major defects were noted	28	3.0	C (i)
T3	English Oak Quercus robur	9	est 200	3	SM	F	Base obscured No major defects were noted	18	2.4	C (i)
T4	English Oak Quercus robur	9	est 200	3	SM	F	Base obscured No major defects were noted	18	2.4	C (i)
T5	English Oak Quercus robur	20	1500	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Overhead cables Poached ground at the base	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T6	English Oak Quercus robur	20	1250	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Browsing damage noted on main stem Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Poached ground at the base Pruning wounds noted	707	15.0	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T7	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	890	N - 6 S - 6 E - 5 W - 10	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Browsing damage noted on main stem Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Storm damage present	358	10.7	B (i)
T8	English Oak Quercus robur	18	1300	12	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Browsing damage noted on main stem Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm)	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T9							Tree No Longer Present			
T10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	est 650	8	M	P	Bark wounds noted Basal suckers present Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Dieback of the crown observed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Storm damage present	191	7.8	C (i)
T11	English Oak Quercus robur	13	620	7	EM	F	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) Typical crown form	174	7.4	B (i)
T12	English Oak Quercus robur	16	660	10	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	197	7.9	A (i)

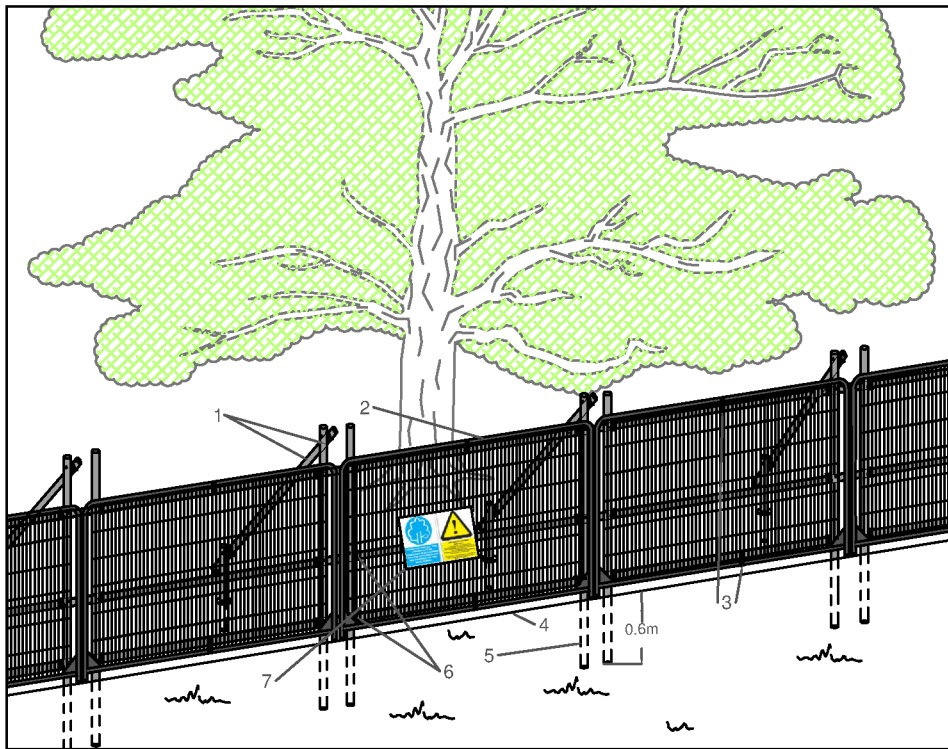
Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T13	English Oak Quercus robur	20	900	9	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Light ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	366	10.8	A (i)
T14	English Oak Quercus robur	13	700	8	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	222	8.4	B (i)
T15	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	700	8	M	P	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Heartwood exposed Swelling at base Inonotus hispidus present within the crown Potential Roost Features for Bats	N/A	N/A	U
T16	English Oak Quercus robur	17	900	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	366	10.8	A (i)
T17	English Oak Quercus robur	14	870	8	EM	P	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	342	10.4	B (i)
T18	English Oak Quercus robur	17	est 650	7	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	191	7.8	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T19	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 650	7	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	191	7.8	B (i)
T20	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	est 180 200 100 250	5	EM	P	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Suppressed crown form	66	4.6	C (i)
T21	Goat Willow Salix caprea	10	est 6x 200	8	M	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	109	5.9	C (i)
T22	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 650	7	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Typical crown form	191	7.8	B (i)
T23	English Oak Quercus robur	12	550	7	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	137	6.6	C (i)
T24	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 200 250 240 200	5	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	91	5.4	C (i)
T25	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	est 900	8	M	P	Dense ivy cover on main stem Pruning wounds noted Situated offsite Unable to gain access Extremely close to offsite property Pollard in past	366	10.8	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T26	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	180 210 380 410	8	M	P	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Sparse / thinning crown	176	7.5	C (ii)
T27	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	340	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	52	4.1	C (ii)
T28	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	Over ivy 340 400	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Twin stemmed from base	125	6.3	C (ii)
T29	Field Maple Acer campestre	9	est 300 250 250	6	M	F	Base obscured Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted	97	5.6	B (i)
T30	Goat Willow Salix caprea	9	est 600 600	8	EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Twin stemmed from base Unable to gain access	326	10.2	B (i)
T31	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	180 210 380 410	8	M	P	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Sparse / thinning crown	176	7.5	C (ii)
T32	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	410	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	76	4.9	C (ii)
T33	English Oak Quercus robur	10	300	4	SM	F	No major defects were noted	41	3.6	B (i)
T34	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	9	350	5	SM	P	Chlorotic leaves evident Dense undergrowth at the base Sparse / thinning crown Specimen in extensive decline	N/A	N/A	U

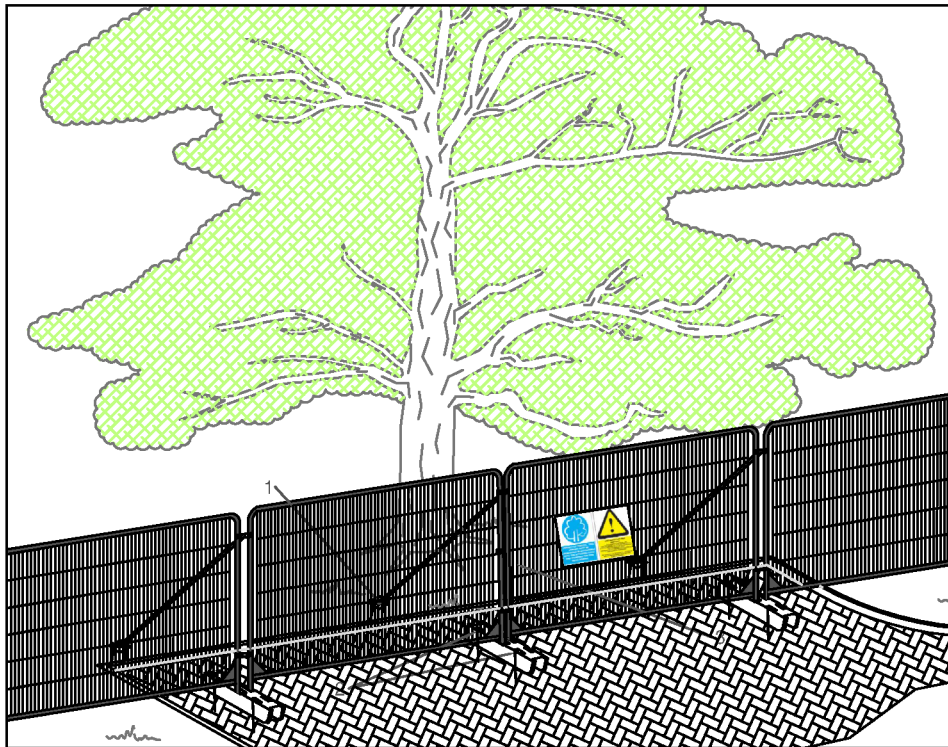
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	5	avg 150	2	SM / EM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Dead trees noted Outgrown hedgerow Dead elm in group	10	1.8	C (ii)
G2	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	11	200	3	EM	F	Typical buffer group	18	2.4	C (ii)
G3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	5	upto 100	3	SM / EM	F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Flail damage evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Outgrown hedgerow	5	1.2	C (ii)
G4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	upto 100	3	SM / EM	F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Flail damage evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Outgrown hedgerow	5	1.2	C (ii)
G5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	upto 100	3	SM / EM	F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Flail damage evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Outgrown hedgerow	5	1.2	C (ii)
G6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Copper Beech Fagus sylvatica purpurea Common Larch Larix decidua Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	15	est 600	7	SM / EM	F	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Situated offsite Unable to gain access	163	7.2	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G7	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	12	upto 250	3	SM	P	Failed trees Gaps present in hedgerow Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Outgrown hedgerow	28	3.0	C (ii)
G8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	upto 450	7	EM	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Overhead cables	92	5.4	C (ii)
G9	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	upto 250	3	SM	P	Failed trees Gaps present in hedgerow Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Outgrown hedgerow	28	3.0	C (ii)
G10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	17	upto 600	9	EM / M	F	Bark wounds noted Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Crossing and rubbing branches Dense ivy cover on main stem Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (ii)
G11	Silver Birch Betula pendula Cedar of Lebanon Cedrus libani Dawn Redwood Metasequoia glyptostroboides	8	est 300	3	SM	F	Offsite garden trees No obvious defects noted	41	3.6	C (ii)



Standard specification for protective 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



Above ground stabilising systems

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

NOTES

This drawing is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part with written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd.



masterplanning ■
 environmental assessment ■
 landscape design ■
 urban design ■ FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
 ecology ■ Lockington Hall
 architecture ■ Lockington
 arboriculture ■ Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
 f: 01509 674565
 e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
 w: www.fpcr.co.uk

drawing title

APPENDIX B PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

CAD file: S:\Arb resources\Basic Templates\Tree Protection\Appendix B - Protective Fencing A4.dwg

Appendix C

Copy of Tree Protection Order

26 MAY 2023

Bill Cullen MBA (ISM), BA(Hons) MRTPI
Chief Executive

Please Ask For: Sophie Iliffe
Direct Dial/Ext: 01455 255777
Email: planning@hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk
Your Ref:
Our Ref: 23/00001/TPORD
Date: 24 May 2023



Hinckley & Bosworth
Borough Council

Jelson Limited
370 Loughborough Road
Leicester
LE4 5PR

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: The Borough Council of Hinckley and Bosworth (Land To The South Of 168 Sapcote Road, Burbage) (No.1) Tree Preservation Order 2023

I write in relation to the above order, made by the council on which, in simple terms, prohibits the felling, topping or lopping of the trees specified in the order. As you are an interested person, the council have a duty to consult you prior to confirming the order. I enclose for your information:

- a) A copy of the Tree Preservation Order accompanied by a plan
- b) A Notice under Regulation 5 of the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 ("The Regulations")

The regulations state that a copy of the order must be served on all interested persons, that being persons who own or occupy land affected by the order whom the council knows to be entitled to cut down, top, lop or uproot any of the trees to which the order relates.

The purpose of this letter is to inform persons of their right to make objections or representations about the order.

This is to notify you of the tree preservation order referred to above. Further information is **available to view online at www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk** by entering the above stated reference into the search box and following the link returned in a purple box, you will need to select the documents tab on the web page to view the documents.

Please make any comments online **within 28 days** (plus any Public Holidays) of the date of this letter quoting the reference at the top of this letter. If you are unable to submit comments online, comments will be accepted in writing by the same date. **If your comments are received any later, the order may have already been determined.**

In order to be valid your objections and/or representations must comply with Regulation 6 of The Regulations, a copy of which is attached at the end of the attached Notice.

All valid objections or representations are carefully considered before the council decides whether to confirm the order.

Yours faithfully

Christopher Brown MRTPI
Planning Manager (Development Management)

IMPORTANT – THIS COMMUNICATION AFFECTS YOUR PROPERTY
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990;
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (Tree Preservation) (England)
REGULATIONS 2012

**The Borough Council of Hinckley and Bosworth (Land To The South Of 168 Sapcote Road,
Burbage) (No.1) Tree Preservation Order 2023**

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (“the Council”)

THIS IS A FORMAL NOTICE which is served on you because on the Council made the above Tree Preservation Order in respect of land in which you appear to have an interest.

A copy of the Order is enclosed. In simple terms, it prohibits you from felling, topping or lopping any of the trees specified in the Schedule to the Order and shown on the map annexed to the order without the consent of the Council. It is a criminal offence to carry out works to trees protected by a tree preservation order.

The Council's reason for making the Order is that it is in the interests of tree protection and to prevent works which would have a significant impact on the amenity of the area.

The Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it was made. The Order will continue in force until a decision is made by the Council on whether or not to confirm this Order.

If you would like to make any objections or representations in respect of any trees, groups of trees or woodlands specified in the Order, please do so in writing within 28 days from the date you receive this Notice.

To be valid, your comments must be sent to the **Planning Manager** stating 23/00001/TPORD. All valid objections or representations are carefully considered by the Council before it decides whether or not to confirm the Order.

A copy of the Order is available for inspection for during normal working hours, Mondays to Fridays. between 8.30 am - 5.00 pm (Monday - Thursday) and 8.30 am - 4.30 pm (Friday) at the Hinckley Hub, Rugby Road, Hinckley LE10 0FR. Please bring this letter with you.

The Council will write to you again when a decision has taken on whether or not to confirm the Order. If you would like any further information, or have any questions about this notice, please contact Sophie Iliffe by telephone on 01455 255777.

Dated: 24 May 2023

Signed:

C. Brown.

Christopher Brown MRTPI
Planning Manager (Development Management)
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Hinckley Hub
Rugby Road
Hinckley
Leicestershire
LE10 0FR

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

**THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF HINCKLEY & BOSWORTH (LAND TO THE SOUTH OF
168 SAPCOTE ROAD, BURBAGE) (No.1) TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 2023**

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 2023

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 198, 200 and 203 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 hereby make the following Order –

CITATION

1. The Order may be cited as **The Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth (Land to the South of 168 Sapcote Road, Burbage) (No.1) Tree Preservation Order 2023**

INTERPRETATION

2.
 - (1) In this Order “the authority” means Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council.
 - (2) In this Order any reference to a numbered section is a reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and County Planning Act 1990 and any reference to a numbered regulation to the regulation so numbered in the Town and County Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012

EFFECT

3.
 - (1) Subject to article 4, this Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it is made.
 - (2) Without prejudice to subsection (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation order: Forestry Commissioners) and, subject to the exceptions in regulation 14, no person shall –
 - a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy; or
 - b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in the Schedule 1 to this Order except with the written consent of the authority in accordance with regulations 16 and 17, or of the Secretary of State in accordance with regulation 23, and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

6. This Order was confirmed by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council, subject to modifications indicated in the attached schedule entitled Specification of Trees, on the [DAY] of [MONTH] [YEAR]

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

.....

Authorised Signatory

DECISION NOT TO CONFIRM ORDER

7. A decision not to confirm this Order was taken by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on the [DAY] of [MONTH] [YEAR]

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

.....

Authorised Signatory

VARIATION OF ORDER

8. This Order was varied by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on the [DAY] of [MONTH] [YEAR] by variation order entitled [CITATION OR VARIATION ORDER] a copy of which is attached

The Common Seal of Borough Council of Hinckley & Bosworth was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

.....

Authorised Signatory

REVOCATION OF ORDER

9. This Order was revoked by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on the [DAY] of [MONTH] [YEAR]

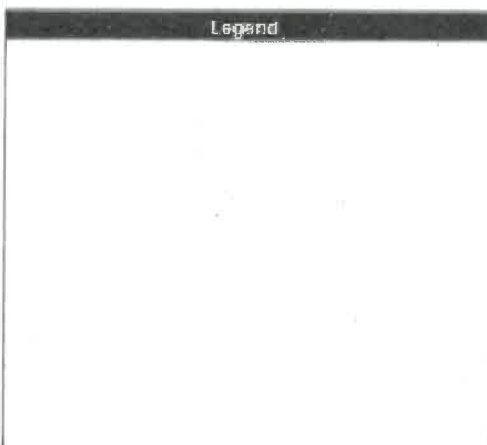
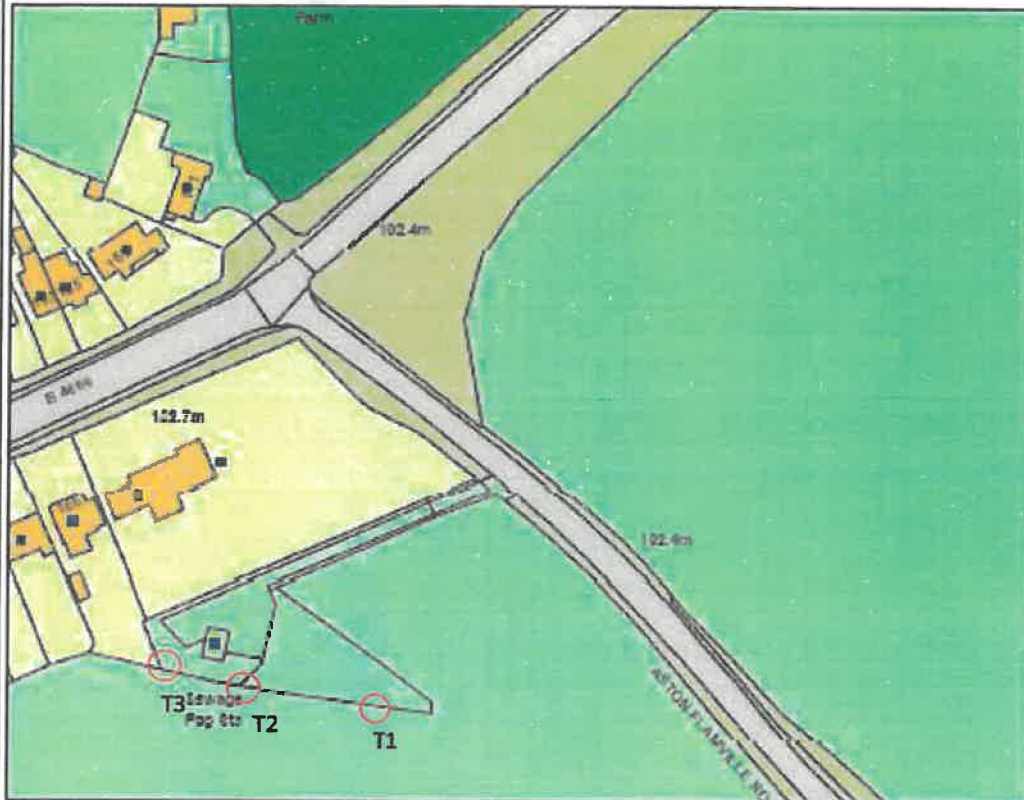
SPECIFICATION OF TREES

Trees specified individually (circled on the plan)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
T1	Oak	To the southern side of the boundary line of 168 Sapcote Road, Burbage
T2	Oak	To the southern side of the boundary line of 168 Sapcote Road, Burbage
T3	Oak	To the southern side of the boundary line of 168 Sapcote Road, Burbage

23/00001/TPORD

Not Set



Scale: 0 0.0125 0.025 0.05 10m

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 2015

Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings

Organisation	Hickley and Bosworth BC
Department	
Comments	Not Set
Date	11/03/2023
PSMA Number	100018489

12754