landscape architects

Land off Draycott Road, Breaton

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

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Client: Peveril Homes

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CONTENTS

FIGURES

APPENDIX A

1 INTRODUCTION

Instruction & Scope

1.1 G+L Landscape Architects have been instructed by Peveril Homes (the applicant) to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement for proposed development at land off Draycott Road, Breaston. This report will provide a summary of the arboricultural constraints identified on the Site and the likely arboricultural impacts of a proposed development. Recommendations for tree protection and mitigation shall be set out in a supporting method statement. The arboricultural survey was completed in August 2025 in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (BS5837:2012).

Site Location & Description

1.2 The survey area includes land to the north of Draycott Road, Breaston, comprising the former Western Mere School (demolished 1992), and adjoining agricultural land and field boundaries. Hardstanding extends across the former school area. Trees are generally isolated to field boundaries where hedgerow is also present, with exception to a limited number of trees within the former school area. The surrounding land is maintained as a mix of grassland, fallow overgrown vegetation and arable crops. A public footpath runs parallel to the northeast boundary of the survey area. A watercourse defines the east boundary, and field ditches are present to the north.

1.3 The application Site itself (the Site) comprises the former school Site and land to the south extending to adjoin Draycott Road; see **GLY0172 AR03.** The topography of the Site falls gently from approximately 37m AOD at the north to approximately 35m AOD adjoining Draycott Road. Existing housing adjoins the southeast and west boundaries. A vehicular access is present to the northwest off Gregory Avenue.

Statutory Protection

1.4 All trees (other than areas forming part of designated public open space, commercial orchards or private gardens) are subject to the provisions of the Forestry Act 1967. No more than 5m3 of timber may be felled in any calendar quarter without prior approval of a Felling License, or if otherwise required to implement a full planning permission. Hedgerows on the Site are subject to the provisions of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and may not be removed without the prior approval of a Hedgerow Removal Notice, submitted to the Local Authority.

1.5 All trees may support wildlife, notably nesting birds and bat roosts, that are afforded statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). No tree surgery operations should be carried out without the prior approval of the project ecologist.

1.6 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) have been identified within and adjoining the survey area. These include:

- Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993);
- Middlestead House 96 Draycott Road, Breaston (1998);
- 42 , 50, 92, 94 and 96 Draycott Road, Breaston (2000);
- Former Breaston Depot, Draycott Road, Breaston (2014); and
- Land to North of 25 & 27 Gregory Avenue, Breaston (2023).

1.7 The extract below is taken from the Erewash Borough Council online map, illustrating the location of trees included in these Orders. This report and supporting schedule will identify which trees are considered to reflect those afforded protection by these TPOs.

2 SURVEY METHOD

Data Collection

2.1 Information has been produced on all hedgerows and trees (>75mm dbh) present within or adjacent the application site. All trees have been surveyed individually, but may in some instances be categorised in groups or woodlands. Groups are specified where overall condition, species type or quality is uniform or closely assimilates. Branch spreads and root protection areas of groups are assessed individually, but may be displayed collectively.

2.2 Life stage was assessed as follows:

Young (Y)	Recently established and/or showing juvenile form.
Semi-mature (S/M)	An established tree, but with growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. Within the first 1/3rd of life span.
Early-mature (E/M)	A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but, if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. Within the second 1/3rd of life span.
Mature (M)	A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final 1/3rd of life span.
Over-mature (O/M)	A senescent or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of life span. Possibly also containing structural defects requiring remedial work.
Ancient/Veteran (A/V)	Specimens exhibiting features of exceptional biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. Ancient trees will have the above features, together with demonstrable evidence of ancient features and age class for the species. These trees are irreplaceable habitats.
Dead (D)	The tree is dead. Its age up till death is of no significance.

2.3 Measurements have been recorded for height, stem diameter, crown clearance and branch spread at the cardinal points for all trees surveyed. Height measurements above 10m are accurate within 1m. Height, stem diameter and width measurements for hedgerows are provided as an average of the overall length.

2.4 Measurements of stem diameter were taken at 1.5m from ground level where conditions allowed. The diameters for multi-stemmed trees were recorded and root protections areas

(RPAs) calculated in accordance with formulae outlined in section 6 of British Standard 5837:2012. Hedgerow root protection area radii are to be plotted from the centreline of the hedge, unless specific stem locations have been identified.

2.5 Physiological and structural condition has been recorded has one of the following categories:

Good (G)	A tree or hedgerow in good health typical of the species. Needling little, if any, remedial work. Few minor defects of minimal significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure or decline.
Fair (F)	A tree or hedgerow with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of decline, including major defects in early life stages, or multiple minor defects. Remedial work possibly required.
Poor (P)	A tree with major structural or physiological defects such that it would be inappropriate to retain in its current or future environment. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.
Dead (D)	A tree no longer alive.

2.6 Estimated remaining contribution (ERC) has been categorised as: 0 - 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years, based upon an assessment of the tree's potential safe and useful life expectancy relative to its species type and environment.

2.7 Deadwood has been defined as the following:

Twigs	Small branch material up to 10mm diameter
Minor deadwood	Deadwood 10mm to 50mm diameter
Major deadwood	Deadwood greater than 50mm diameter

2.8 Structural defects, pathogens, disease and other relevant observations of trees condition have been noted. These are recorded in the appended schedule and are accompanied by recommendations for any responsive work.

2.9 Where remedial works have been recommended they have been assigned a priority code 1, 2 or 3:

(1) Works to be completed immediately due to significant risk of failure in a high risk area.

(2) Works to be completed prior to the commencement of development or at the earliest opportunity to address moderate safety risk.

(3) Works to be completed prior to the completion of development or in the interests of good arboricultural or silvicultural management, where budget allows.

Tree Categorisation

2.10 Trees and hedgerows, as individuals, groups or woodlands, are assigned a category in accordance with Table 1 of BS5837:2012.

Category	1 Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	2 Landscape Qualities	3 Cultural Values inc. Conservation
U Trees unsuitable for retention	Trees with a serious, irremediable structural defect such that early loss is expected (e.g. collapse; loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.		
A Trees of high quality	Particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or Essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.	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).
B Trees of moderate quality	Trees that might be included in Category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant but remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for longer than 40 years; or Trees that are good examples of their species but are limited in number, diversity or potential longevity.	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or Trees with particular local importance as landscape features.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Category C Trees of low quality	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.

Limitations

2.11 The survey was a visual assessment undertaken from ground level - no aerial inspection or invasive inspection techniques (e.g. drilling, excavation) were undertaken. Only binoculars, polythene mallet and a metal probe have been used to aid tree assessment.

2.12 Where physical objects or vegetation obstructed inspection, measurements may have been estimated. A hash symbol # is indicated where measurements are estimated due to impeded access.

2.13 Specimens, such as shrubs or trees with a stem diameter less than 75mm, or those such a distance from the proposals to be of no significance, have not been fully assessed.

2.14 The recommendations and conclusions in this report relate only to the conditions found on this Site at the time of the Site visit and inspection. Trees are living organisms the condition of which can change significantly and sometimes unpredictably in short time periods, particularly when the surrounding environment is subject to change or extreme weather conditions.

2.15 The findings of this report are valid for a period of twelve months only from the date of survey. Any major alteration to the Site or unforeseeable events (level changes, hydrological changes, severe weather events, tree works undertaken without seeking arboricultural advice etc) may affect the trees and necessitate a re-assessment of those specimens affected. Potential hazards and levels of risk may change as the Site usage alters during and following completion of the development. Unless otherwise stated, all trees should be re-inspected in 12 months from the date of survey or following any major storm event.

2.16 This report relates strictly to the quality of existing trees and hedges and is intended to form a guidance document for their retention and management for planning purposes only. It is in no way intended to address subsidence or heave, a future risk thereof, or a detailed assessment

of Site soils. It remains the client's responsibility to ensure any building design or future tree removal is fully considered and supported with appropriate engineering advice.

3 SURVEY RESULTS

Tree Condition & Quality

3.1 The survey commenced within the southwest of the Site and followed a broadly anti-clockwise direction around field boundaries included within the survey area.

3.2 In the southwest, the field boundary between Western Mere Close and 100 Draycott Road comprises a group of series of trees in its western corner (T001 to T003 inclusive) and the existing hawthorn hedgerow adjoining the roadside (H004). The hedgerow makes a positive contribution to the streetscene and is identified as moderate quality; category B. T001 to T003 are identified as categories C and U, due to their supressed and poor form.

Image 1 – Displaying H004, with T001 and T003 visible distantly adjacent the bungalow.

3.3 A network of hedgerow, young and mature trees extend around the boundaries of 96 and 100 Draycott Road adjoining the Site, comprising trees T005 to T023 inclusive. A series of recent young trees are present along the field edge, including T005 to T007, T010, T011 and T014 to T016 inclusive. These are identified as categories C and U, owing to their limited significance

and evidence of decline. Mature tree cover is evident within the grounds of the adjoining properties, and throughout the north boundary of 96 Draycott Road. These trees include T009, T013, T017, G018, T022 and T023. These features include a mix of broadleaf species that have developed as individuals or, in the case of G018, as a codominant group of predominantly sycamore. All trees attract moderate quality and are identified as category B, forming a treed setting to this part of the Site boundary. While some trees were inaccessible for inspection due to land ownership constraints, reasonable estimations of dimension, location and condition have been recorded.

Image 2 – Displaying T014 to T016 and G018.

3.4 The east boundary of 96 Draycott Road is more sparsely vegetated, with hawthorn hedgerow H019 appearing in an advanced state of decline and is identified as category U. Remnant hedgerow vegetation intersperses the wider boundary, including T020 and G021, both identified as category C and representing unremarkable features of poor form.

Image 3 – illustrating G021, with horse-chestnuts T022 or T023 visible to the left and right.

3.5 The easternmost field includes similar degraded field boundary vegetation. Remnant sections of hedgerow are present at H025, H026 and H031. These flank residential boundaries and are fragmented, identified as category C. H030 separates fields on a north-south axis, but has been reduced to stumps and is identified as category U.

Image 4 – illustrating H026, H031 and H025 at the rear of properties on Draycott Road.

3.6 Scattered mature trees are present around the wider field boundary. T027 is a remnant oak stem that has failed at approximately 2m with a single pocket of very limited epicormic regrowth. It is identified as category U, but may be retained for habitat interest.

3.7 T028 and T029 are a late mature oak and willow that have developed codominantly. Both trees exhibit crown damage consistent with their age and would benefit from positive management. T028 has a notable stem diameter and while being representative of a late mature example at this stage, could be managed to promote veteranisation over future years. Both trees are of moderate quality and have material conservation value, identified as category B.

Image 5 – showing T028 and T029.

3.8 The boundary to the east is defined by a watercourse. T032 to T035 inclusive are a series of amenity plantings located in the southeast corner of the survey area beyond the watercourse and comprising birch, alder and cherry. These trees appear in normal condition and form a group with moderate amenity value; category B. The wider watercourse corridor is defined by scrubby vegetation and scattered trees, including T036 to G040 inclusive. T039 is a low quality mature ash that exhibits crown decline likely symptomatic of ash dieback. Collectively, these trees are of variable quality and mostly inaccessible for detailed inspection but represent a continuous tract of vegetation cover along the riparian corridor.

3.9 T041 is in oak located beyond stable buildings in the northeast corner of the field. While observed only from distance, the tree appears to represent a good example of the species and is provided an assumed category A rating.

3.10 To the north, H043 is a more intact section of hedgerow defining the field boundary and adjacent public right of way. T042 is located just within the field boundary. It is a relatively small mature tree, with some evidence of historic crown damage and major deadwood. Heavily

desiccated fungal fruiting bodies were visible at the stem base, likely associated with *Ganoderma sp.* or *Inonotus dryadeus*. Fungal colonisation is likely to be causing a degree of basal decay in the tree, however, given its limited crown size and the durability of the species against such natural processes, this is unlikely to represent a significant impact on the tree's remaining contribution. The tree is of moderate quality and has material conservation value, with early signs of retrenchment, likely to increase in ecological significance over time; category B.

Images 6 and 7 - illustrating crown dieback in T039 and the oak T042.

3.11 Tree cover to the north of the survey area extends across field boundaries and the former school site. The majority of recorded features represent commonplace field boundary vegetation, including scattered small trees and remnant hedgerow including ash, willow, field maple and hawthorn (T044 to T053 inclusive). These features are predominantly of low quality; category C.

Image 8 – illustrating north field boundary including T048 to G051.

3.12 Of note, T054 and T055 are a large pair of ash set within the former school area. T055 displays a dominant canopy, with T054 notably more suppressed. Hardstanding extends across the south RPA of the trees associated with the former Site use. Some disturbance to ground levels is evident from historic demolition. Beyond this, the trees appear in normal condition, but with notable structural interdependence due to their cohesive development. They are identified as category B.

Image 9 – showing T054 and T055 and adjacent smaller tree cover.

3.13 T056 is a substantial willow that has been significantly reduced historically and has now regrown as a pollard. A drainage ditch extends between the tree stem and surviving hardstanding within the site. The tree has a notable girth but one that is not uncommon for the species given its propensity to develop broad, basal circumference associated with typical multi-leadered form. Whilst as a result of historic works the form of the tree is now poor, it attracts moderate quality and is identified as category B.

Images 10 and 11 – illustrating the willow T057 and damaged oak T062 (TPO).


3.14 H060 and G061 form a continuation of relatively unmanaged and poorly structured hedgerow around the field edge to the northwest, adjoining the neighbouring recreation land. T058 and T059 are located in adjacent gardens. Alongside the recreation ground are T062 and T063. Both mature oak are large. T063 appears in good condition and represents a particularly good example of the species; category A. Conversely, T062 has suffered significant crown damage and would benefit from substantial pruning works. This tree is identified as category C.

3.15 H064 is a tall hedgerow defining the west boundary of the former school site. The hedgerow is of relatively continuous form and offers screening to the Site and adjacent properties. It is identified as category B. Robinia is suckering within the southern extent.

3.16 T065, T066, T067 and T068 are a group of birch located within the northwest of the site. The trees are likely ornamental planting associated with the former school land-use. Hardstanding extends throughout the RPAs. Condition is predominantly normal, although T065 has notably suppressed form and exhibits low vigour. This tree is identified as category C, with trees T066, T067 and T068 being identified as category B.

3.17 G069 is located within an adjoining residential garden in the southwest of the Site, comprising a group of semi-mature oak appearing in normal condition and form; category B.

Survey Summary

3.18 Overall, there is a mixed distribution of tree quality across the survey area, with most trees being of moderate or low quality (category B and C). Field boundary vegetation, in particularly hedgerows, are often in declining or fragmented condition, with the most intact hedgerow cover represented by H042 and H064. Mature trees are present sporadically throughout the wider boundaries. The below section identifies trees subject to statutory protection.

Protected Trees

3.19 The following trees are identified as being subject to a TPO, relative to the information published by the Local Authority. This should be confirmed by the Local Authority through the application process.

Survey Ref.	TPO Ref.	TPO Name
T023	T15 (Horse-chestnut)	42 , 50, 92, 94 and 96 Draycott Road, Breaston (2000)
T054	T4 (Ash)	Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993)
T055	T3 (Ash)	Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993)
T057	(G4 – 6 willow)	Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993)
T062	T1 (Oak)	Land to North of 25 & 27 Gregory Avenue, Breaston (2023)
H064	G6 (6 Thorn and 1 Robinia)	Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993)
T065	G5 (Birch)	Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993)
T066	G5 (Birch)	Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993)
T067	G5 (Birch)	Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993)
T068	G5 (Birch)	Former Western Mere School, Breaston (1993)

3.20 The main TPO affecting the Site is the Former Western Mere School TPO. It is evident, given the age of the Order, that a number of trees are no longer present on the site. Of the trees identified as being subject to the Order, the majority are of moderate quality (category B), except for T054, T062 and T065, which are classified as low quality (category C). The extent of H064 which is subject to protection is unclear, with this representing a continuous hedgerow on site, comprising predominantly hawthorn and only young self-set Robinia stems to the south.

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Development Proposal

4.1 The proposal is an outline application for residential development of up to 100 dwellings and associated infrastructure with all matters reserved excluding access. The illustrative layout is shown on the Arboricultural Impact Plan; see **GLY0172 AR 03.**

Tree Removal & Facilitation Pruning

4.2 The Arboricultural Impact Plan identifies proposed tree removal and retention likely to be required to facilitate the illustrative development proposal. The illustrative layout indicates the following tree removal is likely to be required to facilitate the proposed scheme:

Survey Ref.	Category	Description of Works
H004	B2	Sectional fell to facilitate highways access.
T005	C1	Fell.
T006	C1	Fell.
T007	C1	Fell.
T055 (TPO)	B1	Fell.
T065 (TPO)	C1	Fell.
T066 (TPO)	B1	Fell.
T067 (TPO)	B1	Fell.
T068 (TPO)	B1	Fell.

4.3 The section of H004 requiring removal is typical for development of this type and will not compromise the integrity of the wider hedgerow that can be positively managed and reinforced. T005 to T007 and T014 to T016 inclusive represent small, young trees of limited significance and quality.

4.4 T055 and T065 to T068 inclusive are included within the Former Westmere School TPO (1993) (5no trees total). TPOs are primarily intended to safeguard public amenity value. These trees are visible from the adjacent settlement edge and public right of way. Their amenity function will be lost as a result of the development proposal. The development will, however, include

substantial open space provision that offers new large scale tree planting that over time will provide an attractive framework of new canopy cover.

4.5 Following removal of T055, T054 is likely to require crown reduction by approximately 25% (2-3m), due to the loss of companion shelter. This will reduce its size and associated amenity value.

Direct Construction Impact

4.6 In respect of retained trees, the illustrative layout indicates construction near to G018, T054 (TPO) and T057 (TPO). Within these areas, it will be necessary to ensure any final technical layout respects root protection areas by ensuring they are left free of built features and retain existing levels. As currently illustrated, the layout indicates a degree of minor impact to the RPA of these trees, but one that could be resolved through detailed arboricultural method statements and technical design.

4.7 It should be noted that the RPA of T057 is comprised predominantly of hardstanding and would likely accommodate surface-level hard landscaping features without any impact to underlying roots. Similarly, there is a substantial ditch between the tree stem and Site that has likely restricted root ingress to the south. This matter should be considered in detail at Reserved Matters to reach a suitable design solution. It is likely these works could be accommodated with negligible direct impact.

4.8 The canopy of the sycamore(s) within G018 would likely require crown reduction to accommodate the current layout arrangement; however, this work would not be of such an extent that it could not be undertaken in accordance with good arboricultural pruning practice, if limited to lateral pruning up to 2m and crown raising to 4-5m above existing ground level.

Indirect Construction Impact

4.9 There is a risk that trees & hedgerows to be retained could become damaged during associated demolition and construction works if not appropriately protected during the build process. It is essential an appropriate working area is established to restrict the space over which potentially damaging activities are carried out. These risks are normal of all development near trees and should not be considered unreasonable.

4.10 The Arboricultural Impact Plan demonstrates there is adequate space to establish a suitable construction exclusion zone to the majority of trees likely to be retained. This is with exception to T054 and T057 discussed above, where the proximity of illustrative dwellings to RPAs represents a constraint. In these locations, ground protection and/or temporary alterations to tree protection fencing may be necessary to establish suitable working areas above RPAs.

4.11 As noted above, the north canopy of G018 may also require crown lifting and lateral pruning to facilitate a construction area.

Residual Impact

4.12 Residual impact concerns the effects of the development that may be experienced following its completion and during operation. This typically comprises pressure to prune or remove trees due to them causing shading, seasonal nuisance, direct or indirect damage to structures, or being over-dominant to buildings resulting in pressure for removal.

4.13 There are not considered to be a limited number of residual impacts associated with the proposed residential scheme. Of note, G018 is likely to shade and, through periodic regrowth, come into contact with, the neighbouring proposed dwellings. This is likely to impart future pressure for pruning or removal, but that could be addressed sensibly through a routine and cyclical management strategy.

4.14 T054 (TPO) will be crown reduced following removal of T055. Notwithstanding, it is likely to be subject to moderate future pruning pressure due to its size. The existing protection afforded by the TPO will offer a safeguard to inappropriate management.

4.15 T057 (TPO) is currently maintained in a compact, pollarded form. Following significant reduction, willow sp. benefit from continued cyclical management due to the development of weak unions. Shading is unlikely to be an issue, as the tree is positioned to the north of the dwellings. However, if allowed to regrow unchecked, it could become overbearing to the proposed gardens immediately to the south, or present risk of stems failing into gardens. Providing the tree remains under its current management regime, the impacts are likely to be negligible, but a suitable management strategy would be required. Again, any management would be subject to the safeguard afforded by the existing TPO.

Summary

4.16 The above impact assessment is based on an illustrative layout and, while some issues relating to retained trees have been identified, these are not incapable of being overcome through technical design as part of the Reserved Matters process.

4.17 Five TPO trees will be lost as a result of the development. Two further TPO trees are likely to require pruning works (T054 and T057) and appropriate future management. New planting is proposed in mitigation as part of the accompanying landscape strategy. This includes a significant quantum of new tree planting that over time will establish an increased level of canopy cover on the Site.

4.18 All other tree losses relate to low quality features and are not considered to be of any notable impact.

5 ABRORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan, see **GLY0172 AR04** and survey schedule; see **Figures and Appendix A.** Tree protection measures are illustrative only. An Arboricultural Method Statement should be prepared at Reserved Matters stage to set out full details of tree protection.

Access Facilitation Works

5.2 The following tree surgery operations are to be completed prior to any construction works commencing on site. They are to be carried out by an appropriately qualified and insured arboricultural contractor and in strict accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.

T003	U	Fell (due to condition, not development).
H004	B2	Fell area to facilitate highways access only.
T005	C1	Fell.
T006	C1	Fell.
T007	C1	Fell.
T015	U	Fell (due to condition, not development).
T016	U	Fell (due to condition, not development).
T054 (TPO)	B1	Crown reduce by approximately 25% (3-4m).
T055 (TPO)	B1	Fell.
T057 (TPO)	B1	Re-pollard/crown reduce to previous points.
T065 (TPO)	C1	Fell.
T066 (TPO)	B1	Fell.
T067 (TPO)	B1	Fell.
T068 (TPO)	B1	Fell.

Tree Protection

5.3 Tree protection fencing and ground protection is to be erected following the completion of facilitation tree surgery works. The alignment and format of fencing shall be broadly accord with the illustrative protection plan; see **GLY0172 AR04.** The method statement and guidance

for tree protection measures shall relate to the technical design submitted at Reserved Matters stage and provide detailed parameters for protecting trees through the construction process.

Technical Design

5.4 The interface of proposed dwellings and G018, T054 and T057 should be suitably resolved to avoid any existing level changes or development within RPAs, where existing hard surfacing has not already existed.

Arboricultural Monitoring

5.5 A scheme of arboricultural monitoring should be included within the Reserved Matters method statement, including regular visits to Site through the construction process and a watching brief for any works within, or in close proximity to, the root protection area and canopy of retained trees.

Landscape Management

5.6 A Landscape Management Plan should be prepared for any Reserved Matters scheme that secures the positive long-term management of existing trees and hedgerows and measures for the establishment of new tree planting.

Practical Completion

5.7 A final Site inspection should be carried out by the project Arboriculturalist at practical completion. All tree RPAs shall be checked ensuring no construction debris, litter or hazardous material have been left. Any visibly damaged or compact areas of ground in soft landscaped areas shall be remediated with hand forking and mulch.

6 SUMMARY

6.1 This Assessment has been produced in relation to proposed development at land off Draycott Road, Breaston. It has outlined an assessment of tree condition and quality on the site, highlighted constraints and categorized specimens in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012. It has identified the likely arboricultural impacts of the proposed development. These include the loss of 5no trees subject to TPOs, but with all other tree removal relating to insignificant category C and U trees only. There are also likely to be requirements to prune trees within the north of G018 and T054. Through the detailed design process, final consideration of levels and RPAs would also be necessary.

6.2 The proposed scheme will provide significant new tree planting measures that will contribute to mitigating tree losses and can include robust, semi-mature replacements for protected trees. The potential risks associated with construction works have been assessed and will be fully mitigated through implementation of the Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement, agreed in detail at Reserved Matters.

FIGURES

G052 - C1
T045 - C1
T053 - C1
T056 - C1
T057 - B3 (TPO)
T054 - C1 (TPO)
T055 - B1 (TPO)
T058 - B1
H064 - B2,3
T065 - C1 (TPO)
T066 - B1 (TPO)
T067 - B1 (TPO)
T068 - B1 (TPO)
H064 - B2,3
G069 - B1
G018 - B2
T019 - U
T017 - B1
T016 - U
T020 - C1
T015 - U
T019 - U
T014 - C1
T013 - B1
T012 - C1
T022 - B1
T011 - C1
T010 - B1
T009 - B1
G021 - C1,2
H008 - B2
T023 - B1 (TPO)
T007 - C1
T006 - C1
T005 - C1
H004 - B2
T002 - C1
T001 - C1
T003 - U
H043 - B2
H043 - B2
T042 - B1,3
T041 - A1,2*
H030 - U
G040 - C1,2
T039 - C1
T038 - B1*
T037 - C1
T036 - B1
T029 - B1,3
T028 - B1,3
T035 - C1
T034 - B1
T027 - U
T032 - B1
T033 - B1
H025 - C1
T024 - C1*
H031 - C1
H026 - C1

Key

Application Site Boundary

T001 C1 — **Tree Survey Reference**
Tree number at quality categorisation, to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey Schedule. Astrix * indicates tree not included on topographical survey; to be surveyed.
(T = Individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.

BS5837 Tree Quality Categorisation

Category A
High quality

Category B
Moderate quality

Category C
Low quality

Category U
Unsuitable for retention

Scale Bar
0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

Landscape Institute Registered Practice

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Location Plan

Rev Date Notes Init

PROJECT
Land off Draycott Road, Breaston

CLIENT
Peveril Homes

DRAWING TITLE
Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 1 of 2)

STATUS
PLANNING

SCALE 1:500 @ A0
DRAWN DC
CHECKED APF
DATE 04/02/2026
DRAWING REFERENCE GLY0172 AR 01

landscape architects

Key

Application Site Boundary

T001 C1

Tree Survey Reference
Tree number at quality categorisation, to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey Schedule. Astrix * indicates tree not included on topographical survey; to be surveyed.
(T = Individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.

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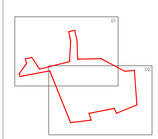
G051 - C2,3
G050 - B2
T049 - C1
T048 - U
T047 - U
T046 - C1
T044 - C1
G052 - C1
T045 - C1
T053 - C1
T056 - C1
T054 - C1 (TPO)
T055 - B1 (TPO)
T057 - B3 (TPO)
T058 - B1
G061 - C2
T062 - C1 (TPO)
T063 - A1
H060 - C2
T059 - B1
H064 - B2,3
T065 - C1 (TPO)
T066 - B1 (TPO)
T067 - B1 (TPO)
T068 - B1 (TPO)
H030 - U
G018 - B2
T019 - U
T017 - B1
T016 - U
T020 - C1
T015 - U
GREGORY AVENUE

Location Plan



Rev	Date	Notes	Init.

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Scale Bar
0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

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PROJECT
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CLIENT
Peveril Homes

DRAWING TITLE
Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 2 of 2)

STATUS
PLANNING

SCALE	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:500 @ A0	DC	APF

DATE	DRAWING REFERENCE
04/02/2026	GLY0172 AR 02

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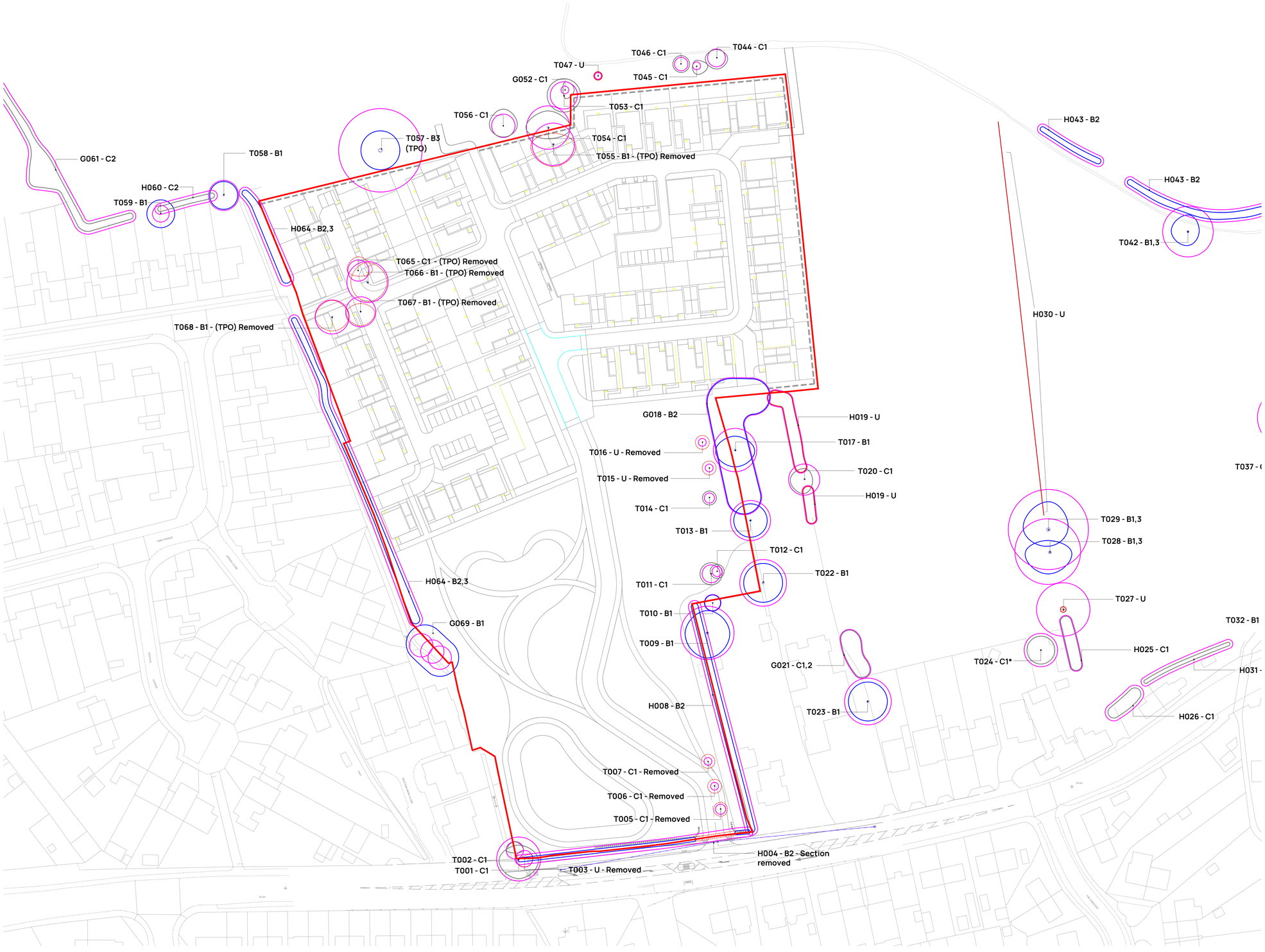

Key

Application Site Boundary

T001 C1 — **Tree Survey Reference**
Tree number at quality categorisation, to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey Schedule. Astrix * indicates tree not included on topographical survey; to be surveyed.
(T = Individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.

Trees to be Removed
All tree surgery operations to be completed by an appropriately qualified and insured contractor. No works to be undertaken without prior approval of the project Ecologist.

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0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

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Location Plan

Rev	Date	Notes	Init.

PROJECT
Land off Draycott Road, Breaston

CLIENT
Peveril Homes

DRAWING TITLE
Arboricultural Impact Plan
(Sheet 1 of 1)

STATUS
PLANNING

SCALE	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:500 @ A0	DC	APF

DATE	DRAWING NUMBER
04/02/2026	GLY10172 AR 03 A1A

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T046 - C1
T044 - C1
T047 - U
G052 - C1
T045 - C1
T056 - C1
T053 - C1
T057 - B3 (TPO)
T054 - C1
T055 - B1 - (TPO) Removed
G061 - C2
T058 - B1
H060 - C2
T059 - B1
H064 - B2,3
T065 - C1 - (TPO) Removed
T066 - B1 - (TPO) Removed
T067 - B1 - (TPO) Removed
T068 - B1 - (TPO) Removed
G018 - B2
H019 - U
T017 - B1
T016 - U - Removed
T020 - C1
T015 - U - Removed
H019 - U
T014 - C1
T013 - B1
T012 - C1
T022 - B1
T011 - C1
H064 - B2,3
T010 - B1
G069 - B1
T009 - B1
G021 - C1,2
H008 - B2
T023 - B1
T007 - C1 - Removed
T006 - C1 - Removed
T005 - C1 - Removed
T002 - C1
T001 - C1
T003 - U - Removed
H004 - B2 - Section removed
H043 - B2
H043 - B2
T042 - B1,3
H030 - U
T037 - (
T029 - B1,3
T028 - B1,3
T027 - U
T032 - B1
T024 - C1*
H025 - C1
H031 -
H026 - C1

Key

Application Site Boundary

Tree Survey Reference
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(T = Individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedgerow)

T001 C1

Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.

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All tree surgery operations to be completed by an appropriately qualified and insured contractor. No works to be undertaken without prior approval of the project Ecologist.

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Tree Removal & Protection Measures

Tree Protection Fencing
All works to be carried out within or around the tree protection zone are to be carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations. Tree Protective fencing to be erected along the agreed alignment in accordance with the approved detail, as shown on the drawing, prior to the commencement of works.

Fencing must be checked daily by the site manager. Any breech will be reinstated immediately.

The removal of fencing must be agreed with the project landscape architect/arboriculturalist and Planning Authority.

Tree Protection Signage
To be erected on protective fencing at 2m height and 5m intervals

- Static heras fencing is to be erected to protect trees within the development area in accordance with BS 5837: 2012.
- 3000 x 2000mm galvanised steel heras fence panels to be used.
- All panels to be secured to 3000mm long steel scaffolding tubes using 4no. heras clips per unit. All clips to be secured tightly to avoid movement and reduce potential for vandalism or theft.
- 3000mm scaffolding tubes are to be driven into the ground to a recommended depth of 950mm. Existing hard surfaces are to be removed by hand dig only unless otherwise stated in a supporting Arboricultural Method Statement.
- No heavy plant or machinery will be used during the erection of the tree protection fencing to ensure the safety of the trees and associated root protection areas.
- Once erected these zones must not be encroached upon, unless completing works in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Typical Tree Protection Fence Detail (nts)

Scale Bar
0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

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Tree Protection Plan
(Sheet 1 of 1)

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SCALE	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:500 @ A0	DC	APF

DATE
04/02/2026

DRAWING REFERENCE
GLY0172 AR 04 TPP

landscape architects

APPENDIX A

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Recommendations - Priority Code

(1) Works to be completed immediately due to significant risk of failure in a high risk area.

(2) Works to be completed prior to the commencement of development or at the earliest opportunity to address moderate safety risk.

(3) Works to be completed prior to the completion of development or in the interests of good arboricultural or silvicultural management.

= Measurement estimated

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T001	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	390 440 300	3	12	5	7	7	7	Fair	Poor	Former hedgerow stool, with multileadered habit from ground level. Poor asymmetric canopy, overhanging highway. Dense ivy.	Remove ivy. Crown lift over highway (2).	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.9m. Area: 196 sq m.
T002	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Y	260	2.5	12	3	3	1	3	Good	Poor	Unremarkable suppressed tree.		C1,2,3	20+ Years	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.
T003	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Y	250	2.5	12	1	3	3	3	Good	Poor	Drawn asymmetric tree with weak primary stem extending over highway.	Remove (2).	U	<10 years	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.
H004	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	150	0	4	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Hedgerow defining field edge to highway, with gaps to western end. Predominantly hawthorn with infrequent holly and elder.		B2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T005	Whitebeam *(Sorbus aria)*	S/M	150	1	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	One of three ornamental plantings at the field edge. Grazing damage to lower stem.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T006	Whitebeam *(Sorbus aria)*	S/M	120	1	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	One of three ornamental plantings at the field edge. Grazing damage to lower stem. Minor thinning in crown, possibly seasonal drought related.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.
T007	Whitebeam *(Sorbus aria)*	S/M	120	1	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	Fair	One of three ornamental plantings at the field edge. Grazing damage to lower stem. Minor thinning in crown, possibly seasonal drought related.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.
H008	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Privet *(Ligustrum ovalifolium)* Leyland cypress *(X Cuprocyparis leylandii)*	M	150	0	3.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Predominantly privet with sections of Leyland cypress to north and south end. Infrequent holly and elder. Screening value to neighbouring garden.		B2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T009	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	800#	4	17	8	8#	9	8	Good	Fair	Normal foliage. Dense regenerative growth in central crown. Typical minor deadwood. Located in neighbouring garden. Inaccessible for detailed inspection.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.
T010	Rowan *(Sorbus aucuparia)*	S/M	250#	3	7	3#	3#	3#	3#	Good	Good	Small tree in neighbouring garden. Located in neighbouring garden. Inaccessible for detailed inspection.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.
T011	Common alder *(Alnus glutinosa)*	S/M	250# 100#	2	8	4	4	4	4	Good	Fair	Multileadered tree within timber planting guard. Minor bark damage to west stem.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.
T012	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	150	0	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	Fair	Dense hawthorn bush. Multileadered from ground level.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.
T013	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	600#	4	13	6#	6#	6#	6#	Fair	Fair	Multileadered tree at field boundary. Leaf miner present throughout canopy. Located in neighbouring garden. Inaccessible for detailed inspection.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T014	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	150	0	4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Good	Fair	Dense hawthorn bush. Multileadered from ground level.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.
T015	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	S/M	120	2	7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Poor	Poor	Canopy 95% dead due to drought.	Remove (2).	U	<10 years	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.
T016	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	S/M	120	2	7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Poor	Poor	Canopy 95% dead due to drought.	Remove (2).	U	<10 years	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.
T017	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	E/M	650#	2	15	5	7#	6	7	Good	Fair	Oak with intermediate canopy set within wider group of sycamore. Ivy cover throughout branch framework. Minor deadwood present in west canopy. West canopy overhangs site.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.
G018	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	500#	2	15	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Fair	Continiuous belt of sycamore, several twin and multileadered from ground level, with average stem diameters up to 500mm. Infrequent understorey hawthorn present.		B2	20+ Years	Area: 650 sq m.
H019	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	150	0	4	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Poor	Poor	Declining hedgerow with large gaps and advanced decline.	Remove (2).	U	<10 years	Area: 329 sq m.
T020	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	300 250 250	2	10	4	3	5	5	Fair	Fair	Outgrown hedgerow stool. Deadwood visible at previous cutting points.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.
G021	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	E/M	250#	0	11	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Poor	Dense holly bush in field corner. Stems inaccessible.		C1,2	20+ Years	Extent of canopy.
T022	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	700#	4	13	7#	7#	7#	7#	Fair	Fair	Multileadered tree at field boundary. Leaf miner present throughout canopy. Located in neighbouring garden. Inaccessible for detailed inspection.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
T023 (TPO)	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	E/M	700#	4	13	7#	7#	7#	7#	Fair	Fair	Multileadered tree at field boundary. Leaf miner present throughout canopy. Located in neighbouring garden. Inaccessible for detailed inspection.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T024	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	E/M	500#	1	9	5	5	5	5	Fair	Fair	Located in neighbouring garden. Inaccessible for detailed inspection.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.
H025	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	120#	2	5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Poor	Outgrown and isolated section of remnant hedgerow, with sparse canopy growth and ivy cover.		C1	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
H026	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	120#	2	5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Poor	Remant hedgerow trees within neighbouring property.		C1	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T027	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	O/M	800#	0	4	1	1	1	1	Poor	Poor	Failed oak stem with minor regrowth, unlikely to support any viable regeneration.	Remove or retain as habitat monolith (2).	U	<10 years	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.
T028	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	980	2	15	4	8.5	8	8	Good	Poor	Late mature oak with historic damage to southwest secondary limb, with open wound on tension side of branch. Remedial pruning and major deadwood visible. Wider canopy suppressed to the north by adjacent willow, with typical deadwood and socket cavities.	Promote veterinisation through crown managemen (3)	B1,3	20+ Years	Radius: 11.8m. Area: 437 sq m.
T029	Crack willow *(Salix fragilis)*	M	680 700 700	3	20	10	7	6	9	Good	Fair	Large willow with typical broad habit. Previous stem failures/removal visible at 1-2m with 3no primary stems remaining. Asymmetry to east due to past stem loss. Stem diam. below branching is 1450mm, with substantial flare from union form.	Crown reduce 4-5m to mitigate future stem failure (2)	B1,3	20+ Years	Radius: 14.4m. Area: 651 sq m.
H030	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	150	0	1	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Poor	Poor	Declining hedgerow with large gaps and advanced decline, reduced to stumps.	Remove and replace (2).	U	<10 years	N/A
H031	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	100	0	1.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Former field hedge that has been regularly clipped and absorbed within private garden.		C1	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T032	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	M	470	3	16	6	5	6	4.5	Good	Good	Dominant canopy. Minor pruning wounds lower stem. RPA constrained by narrow verge, watercourse and drainage wall.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.
T033	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	M	450	1	17	7.5	5	6	4	Good	Good	Dominant canopy. Minor pruning wounds lower stem.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.
T034	Italian alder *(Alnus cordata)*	E/M	470	2	16	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Good	Good	Ornamental planting near watercourse.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.
T035	Wild cherry *(Prunus avium)*	E/M	400	2	9	5	5	5	5	Fair	Good	Very sparse foliage cover throughout canopy.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.
T036	Common alder *(Alnus glutinosa)*	S/M	150, 120	1	10	3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Multileadered alder on watercourse bank.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 2.3m. Area: 17 sq m.
T037	Crack willow *(Salix fragilis)*	Y	100, 100	1	5	4	1	4	4	Good	Poor	Young willow on watercourse bank.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 1.7m. Area: 9 sq m.
T038	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	500	1	18	5	5	5	5	Good	Good	Inaccessible for survey. Dominant canopy, set on boundary of paddock to east of watercourse.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.
T039	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	O/M	900#	2	21	7#	10#	8#	7#	Poor	Poor	Large mature ash densely clad in ivy and with extensive dieback throughout upper crown, symptomatic of ash dieback. Inaccessible for detailed inspection.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 10.8m. Area: 366 sq m.
G040	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Wild cherry *(Prunus avium)*	M	200	0	7	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Hawthorn scrub and infrequent trees growing on east bank of watercourse.		C1,2	20+ Years	Extent of canopy/ watercourse.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T041	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	900#	2	14#	9#	9#	9#	9#	Good	Good	Offsite oak with excellent symmetrical crown. Inaccessible for detailed inspection.		A1,2	40+ Years	Radius: 10.8m. Area: 366 sq m.
T042	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	760	1.5	11	6	4	5	6	Good	Good	Fungal fruiting body on south side of stem. Likely ganoderma or Innonotus dyadeus. Major deadwood in upper central and east crown, with signs of early retrenchment. Vigorous foliage cover.		B1,3	20+ Years	Radius: 9.1m. Area: 260 sq m.
H043	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	100	0	1.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Fair	Intensively managed field hedgerow. Gap in centre for field access.		B2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T044	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	270	2	7	3	4	4	4	Good	Fair	Unremarkable multileadereD tree.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.
T045	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	120	2	7	2	4	3	1.5	Fair	Poor	Unremarkable tree with poor primary stem and tip dieback symptomatic of ash dieback.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.
T046	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	S/M	200	2	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Failed secondary branch in lower east canopy.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.
T047	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	100	1	5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Poor	Fair	Remnant hedgerow tree with extensive lead necrosis due to drought.		U	<10 years	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.
T048	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	100	1	5	1.5	4	1.5	2	Poor	Poor	Remnant hedgerow tree with extensive leaf necrosis. Substantially dead.		U	<10 years	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.
T049	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	S/M	250, 150	0	5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Fair	Fair	Unremarkable tree with untidy branching. Ditch recently excavated in RPA.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
G050	Field maple *(Acer campestre)* Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Crab apple (Malus sylvestris)	E/M	300#	2	9	3	3	3	3	Fair	Fair	Series of field maple that have developed from a section of remnant hedgerow with dominant/codominant canopies. Intervening hawthorn and crab apple present.		B2	20+ Years	Extent of canopy.
G051	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	100	0	3	1	1	1	1	Fair	Poor	Isolated section of outgrown remnant hedgerow.		C2,3	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
G052	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Y	120	2	7	3	3	3	1	Fair	Poor	Codominant pair growing in close proximity.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.
T053	Crack willow *(Salix fragilis)*	S/M	250, 250, 150, 150	1	8	6	6	6	6	Fair	Poor	Multileadered from 1m with failures central stem.	Remove failed stem (2)	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75 sq m.
T054 (TPO)	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	650	3	18	6	8	4	8	Good	Fair	Suppressed canopy, due to cohesive development with adjacent tree. Typical minor deadwood. Hard standing to east of RPA. Past ground disturbance visible in RPA.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.
T055 (TPO)	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	630	3	18	4	8	8	8	Good	Fair	Codominant canopy, due to cohesive devlopment with adjacent tree. Typical minor deadwood. Hard standing to east of RPA. Past ground disturbance visible in RPA.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181 sq m.
T056	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	E/M	350	3	11	6	5	4	5	Fair	Poor	Leaf necrosis/discolouration visible due to drought. Minor dieback in upper canopy.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.
T057 (TPO)	Crack willow *(Salix fragilis)*	M	900# 900#	2	10	7	7	7	7	Good	Poor	Previously topped at 5m, with dense regrowth. Located on N side of ditch, with hardstanding present across RPA to south. (dbh 1290 below union).	Continue pollard management (3)	B3	20+ Years	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.
T058	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	450#	2	12	5#	5#	5#	5#	Good	Good	Inaccessible, within neighbouring garden.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T059	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	E/M	250#	3	15	5#	5#	5#	5#	Good	Good	Inaccessible, within neighbouring garden.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.
H060	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	M	100	0	2	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Mix of ornamental shrubs, Leyland cypress and remnant hawthorn.		C2	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
G061	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	100	0	4	1	1	1	1	Fair	Poor	Outgrown remnant hedgerow and scrub.		C2	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T062 (TPO)	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	700	2	9	7	5	5	7#	Good	Poor	Major past storm damage with poor surviving canopy form, over extended to south.	Reduce crown to dimensions of approximately 4-5m crown spread, reducing overlong remaining branches to south (2)	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
T063	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	M	700#	2	9	7#	7#	7#	7#	Good	Good	Dominant canopy, symmetrical crown. Minor branch stubs/wounds and deadwood.		A1	10+ Years	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
H064 (TPO)	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	150	0	5	1	1	1	1	Good	Fair	Outgrown hedgerow defining former field boundary. Robinia self seeding to south end.		B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T065 (TPO)	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	E/M	320	5	15	5	5	2	4	Fair	Fair	Suppressed tree appearing of low vigour. Hardstanding to west RPA.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.
T066 (TPO)	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	M	620	3	17	7	7	7	6	Good	Good	Good mature example with dominant canopy. Hardstanding over north and west RPA		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.4m. Area: 172 sq m.
T067 (TPO)	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	M	440	3	17	3	5	5	5	Good	Good	Hardstanding across north and south RPA		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.
T068 (TPO)	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	M	510	3	17	6	6	5	6	Good	Good	Minor root damage Nw side of stem. Hardstanding across RPA		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 6.1m. Area: 117 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
G069	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	S/M	350#	3	13	5#	5	5	5#	Good	Good	Group of oak in garden. Overhang site up to 5m.		B1	40+ Years	Radius: 4.2m 55 sq m. D66:S73D60:S 73P32G69:S73

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