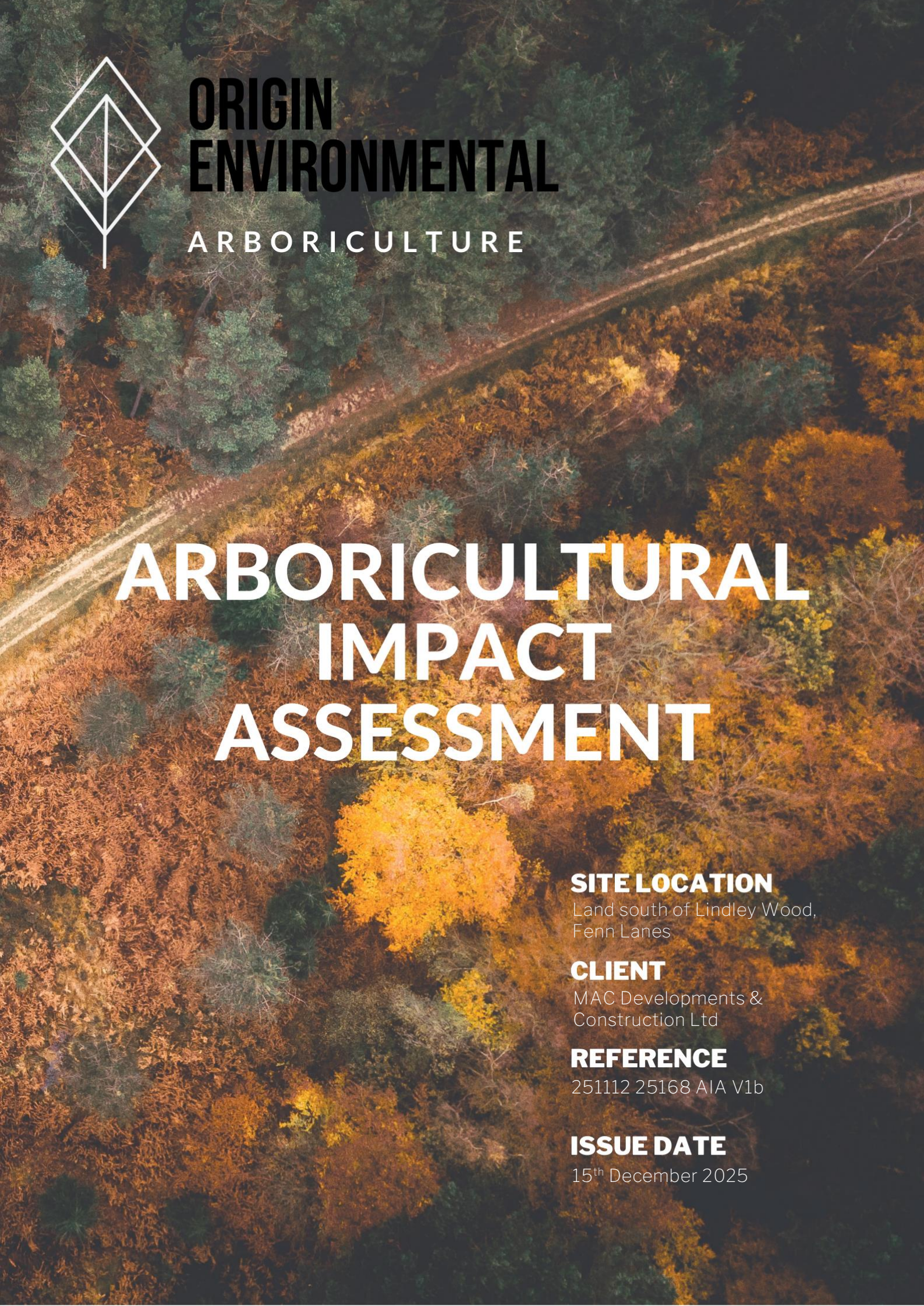

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL

ARBORICULTURE

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SITE LOCATION
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn Lanes

CLIENT
MAC Developments & Construction Ltd

REFERENCE
251112 25168 AIA V1b

ISSUE DATE
15th December 2025

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL

Document Quality Assurance

Revision	Date	Author	Signature	Reviewed
V1	11th December 2025	Arno van Heygen *L6 Arb Cert, MArborA, MSc Environmental Forestry*		JB
V1a	12th December 2025	Arno van Heygen *L6 Arb Cert, MArborA, MSc Environmental Forestry*		JB
V1b	15th December 2025	Arno van Heygen *L6 Arb Cert, MArborA, MSc Environmental Forestry*		JB

Report Limitations & Validity

This report provides a snapshot of conditions at the time of writing. Origin Environmental Arboriculture Ltd. is not liable for its use beyond its intended purpose. Due to the dynamic nature of trees, this report is valid for 12 months from the date of issue. Any changes to the site or development proposals could invalidate this report and its recommendations. Please note that this report relies on information and plans provided by the client, and its accuracy is dependent on the accuracy of such supplied data. We do not undertake soil analysis or assessment of underground services unless specifically commissioned.

This is a preliminary visual assessment from ground level for planning and development purposes only, undertaken with due consideration for the principles of BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. It is not a tree risk assessment and should not be used as such. While every effort is made to accurately assess tree condition, it may not be possible or appropriate to view all parts of every tree to meet the comprehensive assessment criteria of a full tree risk assessment. This assessment also does not include invasive techniques such as climbing inspections, internal decay detection (e.g., resistograph, sonic tomography), or root collar excavation, unless specifically instructed and agreed upon. Trees

are dynamic organisms, and their long-term health and stability cannot be guaranteed; no responsibility can be taken for damage or injury arising from tree failure after the date of this report.

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Principal Author

1.1.1 The report's Principal Author is Arno van Heygen, who holds a Level 6 Certificate in Arboriculture and MSc Environmental Forestry. Arno is a Senior Arboricultural Consultant and has over three years of professional experience in arboricultural consultancy. Arno has worked on projects ranging from Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) to commercial and residential sites throughout the UK. Arno is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

1.1.2 The report has been reviewed by Jack Barnard *BSc (Hons), MArborA, MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist),* Director at Origin. Jack has over ten years of professional experience in arboricultural consultancy and has worked on projects ranging from large master planning proposals to commercial and residential sites throughout the UK. Jack is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within their codes of conduct. Jack is also LANTRA certified to undertake Professional Tree Inspections.

1.1.3 The information stated within this report is a true and accurate reflection of both the Site conditions at the time of the survey, as well as the professional opinion of the Principal Author.

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been commissioned by MAC Developments & Construction Ltd ('the Client'). This AIA is prepared in relation to the Proposed Development to Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn Lanes, Fenny Drayton, Nuneaton, CV13 6BJ ('the Site') (see the site location plan and red line boundary at Appendix 1).

1.2.2 Origin is instructed to fulfil the initial requirements of BS5837:2012 and Local Planning Authority – Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council ('the Council'). The Council requires an AIA to make an informed decision on the Client's full planning application.

1.3 Origin's Instruction

1.3.1 The extent of instruction for this project is threefold:

i. A BS5837:2012 tree survey - this is an assessment of all trees on or within influencing distance of the Site, capturing data relating to each tree's size and condition, as well as quantifying each tree or group's amenity value and life expectancy.

ii. A Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Schedule - delineating the findings of the BS5837:2012 tree survey. Trees are superimposed onto a topographical survey or OS Map to show their reference number (e.g. T1), canopy spread, retention categorisation and Root Protection Area (RPA).

iii. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) – this is a report that assesses the trees and the potential impacts associated with the Proposed Development and its construction requirements.

1.4 Site Description

1.4.1 The Site is located to the south of Lindley Wood, Fenn Lanes, Fenny Drayton, Nuneaton, CV13 6BJ and is approximately centred at grid reference: SP 36399 96863. There is an existing access track located off Fenn Lanes, which travels south and enters the Site at the northwestern corner. The track continues down the full western side of the Site. The access track is in regular use and comprises existing hardstanding, which has been topped with hardcore for maintenance purposes.

1.4.2 The Site comprises a consolidated surface of granular hardcore and is bounded on all sides by security fencing, with a section travelling in a roughly east-west direction through the centre of the Site. There are some gaps within the boundary fencing and additional gated access points. At the centre of the Sites eastern aspect is an existing outbuilding used as a cattle shed, which sits outside of the redline boundary.

1.4.3 Beyond the northern, southern and northwestern boundaries are areas composed of woodland. From the central eastern aspect of the Site, travelling south along the boundary fencing are trees and groups of trees. The majority of these features are located within the existing boundary fencing, however all the surrounding trees, groups of trees and woodlands sit outside of the redline boundary. To the east and southwest of the Site are agricultural fields used for cattle grazing.

2. Proposed Development

2.1 Description

2.1.1 The Proposed Development is for the change of use from residential (Class C3) to sui generis, including siting 240 self-storage containers and an area of caravan self-storage; associated access improvements (to include removal of existing entrance gates) and landscaping.

2.2 Reference Documents

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

Table 1 Documents and Plans Provided

Document Description	Reference No.	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Surveys	AU25-4978-1 and 19276-19-01	Hayward Architects Ltd	September 2025
Proposed Site Layout	25 64 03F	Hayward Architects Ltd	December 2025

3. Statutory and Non-statutory Legislation

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2025)

Tree Policies

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

- Paragraph 136

  "Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users."

- Paragraph 193 (A, C & D)

  "When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

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

  c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

  d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate."

3.1.2 The NPPF also provides the following definitions:

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

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

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

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

3.2 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

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

3.2.2 It has been confirmed using the Council's online interactive map on the 14th of November 2025 that the trees surveyed do contain trees and groups of trees under the protection of a TPO. However, features under the provision of TPO, and all other trees, groups of trees and hedges are outside of the redline boundary which sits at the edge of the existing hardstanding. The features identified under the provision of a TPO are identified on the Tree Constraints Plan (OE-001 at Appendix 3) by dashed cyan lines. Using the Conservation Area Database provided on Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council's website, it has also been established that the Site does not sit within a Conservation Area.

3.3 Felling Licence

3.3.1 Tree felling is generally restricted under the Forestry Act 1967, which requires a felling licence for most non-exempt operations. The Act grants a key exemption for *"Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)."* This exemption only applies when full planning permission has been granted, and the removal of the specific trees (such as those identified in this Arboricultural Impact Assessment) is necessary to implement the authorised development.

Crucially, the granting of outline planning permission does not provide this exemption and therefore does not override the requirement for a separate felling licence under the Forestry Act 1967.

4. Tree Survey

4.1 Site Visit

4.1.1 The tree survey was undertaken by Origin Senior Arboricultural Consultant, Arno van Heygen, on the 12th of November 2025. All tree inspections were undertaken from ground level, and no climbing or further assessments were undertaken. Weather conditions during the survey were clear and bright and did not form a constraint to the assessment.

4.2 Method of Data Collection

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Summary of Data

4.3.1 A total of 29no. individual trees, 7no. groups of trees, and no.5 hedgerows have been surveyed. These include 2no. category A, 16no. category B, 21no. category C and 2no. category U.

4.3.2 Tree cover is located on all of the Site boundaries, except for the northeastern and southwestern boundaries. All trees at the Site and within influencing distance have been surveyed.

4.3.3 Of the 41no. trees, groups and hedgerows surveyed, 1no. is over-mature, 17no. are mature, 8no are early-mature, 2no. features are semi-mature and 13no. are young.

4.3.4 The two category U trees (T20 and T21) are both mature specimens, which are both of no arboricultural merit due to the conditions identified during the survey. T20 is a dead goat willow, and T21 is a crack willow which has sustained a stem failure at 1m. Further details of their conditions are provided in the Tree Schedule at Appendix 3.

Figure 1 – view from within the Site looking north with G1 (background).

Figure 2 – view from the western aspect of the Site looking north with T20 and G4 (left).

Figure 3 – view of T21 (centre) and G1 (background).

5. Impact Assessment

5.1 Relationship between Site Layout and Trees

5.1.1 To implement the Proposed Development there will not be a requirement to remove any trees, groups of trees or hedgerows identified during the survey.

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

5.1.1 As no trees, groups of trees or hedgerows are proposed for removal within the report, the principles for refusal within the NPPF would not be considered applicable.

5.1.2 The Proposed Development is in line with the Local Plan as it retains trees identified as important within the Site.

5.2 Tree Planting

5.2.1 As the Proposed Development does not require tree removals, new tree planting is not required to be incorporated into the Site. Should the Client choose to implement tree planting, they should incorporate a diverse mix of native and non-native species. This variety will help mitigate the risks posed by pests, diseases, and climate change, ensuring the Site's adaptability to future conditions. Tree species should be carefully considered to ensure that they are a suitable fit for the available space within the Site, promoting the long-term health and resilience of the trees.

6. Above Ground Constraints

6.1 Tree Canopies

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

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

6.1.3 Factors such as the mature height, size, form, shading and species-specific nuisances must be considered. The proximity of retained trees to structures must also take into consideration amenity factors. This AIA has considered the area surrounding each tree to enable a satisfactory relationship between the Proposed Development and the tree.

6.1.4 To ensure the successful retention of trees, a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) must be established. The CEZ must take into consideration the factors outlined above and ensure that retained trees are not harmed during the construction process.

6.1.5 It is critical that all protective fencing is installed and erected, and the CEZ enforced prior to the commencement of any works on-site. Following the installation of tree protection, a site meeting must be undertaken with the Tree Officer to ensure the satisfaction of all parties prior to any on-site works commencing.

6.1.6 Where existing boundary security fencing is situated between the Proposed Development and retained trees, groups of trees or hedgerows, this can act as Tree Protection Fencing.

6.2 Installation of Tree Protection Fencing

6.2.1 It is critical that all protective fencing be installed and erected and the CEZ enforced prior to the commencement of any works on-site. The CEZ will be sacrosanct throughout the development, no access will be allowed into the area other than those agreed with the Council at a later date.

6.2.2 A detailed A1 laminated Tree Protection Plan (OE-003) will be provided within the site office throughout the development process. This will include the fencing specification and the location details for Tree Protection Fencing. The positioning of the CEZ is in line with the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4.

6.2.3 Following the installation of tree protection, prior to any on-site development works, a "pre-commencement site meeting" will be undertaken with the ACoW, and where feasible the Tree Officer, to ensure the satisfaction of all parties. The ACoW will then produce a short file note outlining the conclusion of the meeting and detail any follow-up action that may be required. The file note will also provide clear instructions to the Client on what actions are required next from an arboricultural perspective.

6.2.4 Once the CEZ is approved by the ACoW, the tree protection fencing will not be moved or relocated without written approval from the Council.

6.2.5 No work is permitted within the CEZ. There will be no groundwork without prior written approval from the Council. No access will be allowed to this area, including for the storage or movement of materials or machinery.

6.2.6 At the end of the development works, the fencing must not be removed until the ACoW and the Council confirm that this is appropriate.

Ensuring the Integrity of the Construction Exclusion Zone

6.2.7 To guarantee the protection that the CEZ provides to retained trees and soils, the following instructions must be carefully adhered to when planning site operations:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development.
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals, or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ.
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the Council.

- Care should be exercised if plant or machinery are required onsite. Wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights must not come into contact with the tree protection fencing or retained trees. Any traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the close observation of a banks-person. This will help to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.
- Material which would contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree protection fencing. In the event of an accident or spillage, the ACoW must be notified immediately.
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames, smoke or heat can extend to within 10m of foliage, branches, or the trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

Fencing Specification

6.2.8 The barriers will be constructed using a scaffold in a vertical and horizontal framework, as shown in Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 at Appendix 5. This is the default specification, as this is most appropriate in this instance. The panels are to be 2m tall, welded mesh on rubber or concrete feet. Panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from within the fence. The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1m and this distance should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inside by stabilizer struts, attached to a base plate secured with ground pins.

6.2.9 There must be clear and visible signs attached to the protective fencing, displaying the notice "Construction Exclusion Zone - No Access" and the area will be regarded as sacrosanct by all. This will be checked prior to the commencement of work by the ACoW and Tree Officer, and by the ACoW throughout the development.

6.3 Shading

6.3.1 The impact of shade on the Proposed Development is not considered to be significant or negative. Tree cover to the north and northeast will cause very limited tree shading due to their position in relation to the Site. The trees to the southwest are likely to cause partial shade to the southern aspect of the Site, however, this is not considered a constraint due to the offset provided and the nature of the Proposed Development.

6.3.2 Where shading is unavoidable, the potential adverse impacts should be balanced with the positive aspects of retaining a degree of canopy shade. BS5837:2012 (para. 5.3.4, a) NOTE 1) states that *"shading can be desirable to reduce glare or excessive solar heating, or to provide comfort during hot weather. The combination of shading, wind speed/turbulence reduction and evapotranspiration effects of trees can be utilised in conjunction with the design of buildings and spaces to provide local microclimatic benefits".*

6.4 Future Growth

6.4.1 The future growth of trees at the Site is not considered to be a significant constraint to the Proposed Development.

6.5 Leaves, Fruit, and Honeydew

6.5.1 Leaves and fruit do not pose a significant constraint to the Proposed Development, as an

adequate offset has been provided between retained trees and the proposed built structures.

7. Below Ground Constraints

7.1 Root Protection Area (RPA)

7.1.1 The RPA of trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and these are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 4. In addition to this, each tree's numerical RPA value is provided within the Tree Schedule at Appendix 3. The Tree Schedule provides both the RPA radius in metres from the centre of the stem and the total area for the RPA in square metres.

7.1.2 In general, the RPA is a circular area with a radius 12 times the diameter of a tree measured at 1.5 metres for single-stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided by Annex D of BS5837:2012.

7.1.3 The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and ground conditions. The RPA may be altered and/or offset from a centred circle if there are existing RPA incursions. The total area of the RPA will not be altered from that prescribed by BS5837:2012.

7.1.4 The RPA is an area in which no groundwork should be undertaken without due care taken in relation to the retained tree(s). This is to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination, which could alter the tree's condition and/or stability.

7.2 RPA Incursions

7.2.1 To implement the Proposed Development, there will be no new incursions into the RPAs of retained trees, groups of trees or hedgerows identified during the survey.

7.3 Infrastructure

7.3.1 No information relating to infrastructure has been provided as part of this assessment. Should any infrastructure require installation, there is no requirement for excavation within the RPAs of retained trees as there is sufficient space outside of the RPAs for infrastructure to be located. All services and infrastructure, should they be required, MUST NOT enter the CEZ.

8. Recommendations & Conclusions

8.1.1 A total of 29no. individual trees, 7no. groups of trees, and no.5 hedgerows have been surveyed. Tree cover is located on all of the Site boundaries, except for the northeastern and southwestern boundaries. All trees at the Site and within influencing distance have been surveyed.

8.1.2 To implement the Proposed Development there is a no requirement to remove any trees, groups of tree or hedgerows identified during the survey.

8.1.3 The successful retention of those trees that will remain on the Site will be dependent upon the quality and maintenance of any protection system that is put in place. A Tree Protection Plan (OE-003) has been provided at Appendix 4.

8.1.4 It is critical that all protective fencing is installed and erected, and that the Construction Exclusion Zone (see Section 6 of this report for further information) is enforced prior to the commencement of any work on-site. Following the installation of tree protection, a" pre-commencement site meeting" will be undertaken with a suitably competent arboricultural consultant to ensure the satisfaction of all parties prior to any on-site work commencing. A file note will be produced outlining the outcome of the meeting, and a copy provided to the Tree Officer. For tree and root protection measures to work effectively, all personnel associated with the construction process must be familiar with the Tree Protection Plan.

8.1.5 Where existing boundary security fencing is situated between the Proposed Development and any trees, groups of trees or hedgerows, this can act as Tree Protection Fencing.

8.1.6 No information relating to infrastructure has been provided as part of this assessment. There is no requirement for excavation within the RPA of retained trees, as there is sufficient space outside of the RPA for infrastructure to be located. All services and infrastructure MUST NOT enter the CEZ.

9. References

British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'

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

British Standard 8545:2014 'Trees: from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations'

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2025

The Forestry Act 1967

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

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990

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Appendix 1: Aerial Photographs

Google Earth Pro Aerial Image (11.12.2025)

Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn Lanes, Fenny Drayton, Nuneaton, CV13 6BJ

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Appendix 2:
Survey Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age Category	Description
Young	Trees aged less than one-third of life expectancy.
Semi-mature	Established specimen approaching one-third of life expectancy.
Early-mature	Trees have reached one-third to two-thirds of life expectancy.
Mature	Trees have reached over two-thirds of life expectancy.
Over-mature	Trees that are declining or moribund trees of low vigour.
Veteran	Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural, or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

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

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

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

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

The estimated remaining contribution has been categorised as:

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

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

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Appendix 3:
Schedules

BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart

Complete Tree Schedule

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BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and Definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			ID Colour on Plan
Trees to be considered for retention (see note)				
	1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 - Mainly landscape qualities	3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	Light Green (000-255-000)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	Mid Blue (000-000-255)
Category C Trees of low quality currently in adequate condition with at least 10 years life expectancy, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/ transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey (091-091-091)
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning); • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline; and/or • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. *NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.*			Dark Red (127-000-000)

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL
ARBORICULTURE

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE	CLIENT	DATE	REFERENCE
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn	Marrons	12th November 2025	251112 25168 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T1	White poplar	*Populus alba*	24	791	7	8	7	10	10	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Multi stemmed from base. Crown forms at 10m. Small diameter deadwood present. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	290	9.60
T2	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	199	5	3	4	3	1.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Young specimen. Multi stemmed from base. Growing against agricultural building. Crown forms at 1.5m. Measurements estimated due to dense brambles. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Short (10 to 20 years)	18	2.40
T3	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	7	100	4	3	2	2	1.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Young specimen. Multi stemmed from base. Crown forms at 1.5m. Growing against agricultural building. Measurements estimated due to dense brambles. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
T4	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	9	440	6	6	6	5	1	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 1m. Small diameter deadwood present. Good radial canopy. Future potential. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	92	5.40
T5	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	9	440	7	6	6	7	0.25	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 1.5m. Small diameter deadwood present. Good radial canopy. Future potential. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	92	5.40
T6	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	9	400	3	6	6	5	0.25	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 1.5m. Dead and broken branches present. Canopy slightly suppressed on western aspect. Future potential. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	72	4.80

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL
ARBORICULTURE

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE	CLIENT	DATE	REFERENCE
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn	Marrons	12th November 2025	251112 25168 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T7	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	12	410	7	4	6	7	2	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 3m. Small diameter dead and broken branches present. Crown slightly suppressed on eastern aspect. Future potential. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	72	4.80
T8	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	10	300	6	7	6	4	2	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature specimen. Single stem. Large stem wound on western aspect at 1.5m. Small diameter deadwood present. Slight suppression by neighbouring trees. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	41	3.60
T9	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	11	308	5	3	2	3	4.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 4m. Small diameter deadwood and broken branches present. Compact upper crown due to neighbouring suppression. Future potential. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	41	3.60
T10	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	15	800	5	6	7	9	6	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 6m. Small and medium diameter deadwood present. Tree part of wider woodland. Restricted access therefore measurements estimated. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Long (>40 years)	290	9.60
T11	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	15	750	3	4	6	6	7	Mature	Fair	Poor	Mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 7m. Large diameter deadwood present resulting in uneven crown. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	254	9.00

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL
ARBORICULTURE

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE	CLIENT	DATE	REFERENCE
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn	Marrons	12th November 2025	251112 25168 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
T12	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	15	730	6	4	2	4	7	Mature	Fair	Poor	Mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 7m. Large diameter dead and broken branches present. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	238	8.70
T13	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	17	780	5	5	10	9	4.5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 4.5m. Large diameter dead and broken branches present. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	272	9.30
T14	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	16	750	5	2	5	7	6	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Single stem leaning westwards. Crown forms at 6m. Minor foliage present at 2m from epicormic growth. Medium diameter deadwood present. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	254	9.00
T15	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	16	690	7	5	4	5	6	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 6m. Small diameter deadwood present. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	222	8.40
T16	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	18	730	5	4	8	8	7	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Single stem. Crown forms at 7m. Small and medium diameter deadwood present. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	238	8.70

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL
ARBORICULTURE

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE	CLIENT	DATE	REFERENCE
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn	Marrons	12th November 2025	251112 25168 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T17	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	19	620	7	8	8	10	10	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Single stem. Ivy clad. Crown forms at 10m. Small diameter deadwood present. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	177	7.50
T18	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	18	720	8	6	9	9	5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Single stem. Ivy clad. Crown forms at 5m. Small and medium diameter deadwood present. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	238	8.70
T19	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	17	900	11	7	9	11	4	Mature	Good	Good	Mature specimen. Single stem. Minor ivy cladding. Crown forms at 4m. Small and medium diameter deadwood present. Good radial canopy. Tree forms part of wider woodland. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of good arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	A1	Long (>40 years)	366	10.80
T20	Goat willow	*Salix caprea*	12	650	6	4	5	7	3.5	Mature	Dead	Poor	Dead specimen. Single stem with multiple co-dominant stems from 1.5m. Fungi present consistent in appearance with Phellinus igniarius.	Fell the tree.	U	Very Short (<10 years)	191	7.80
T21	Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*	18	460	5	5	5	5	6	Mature	Poor	Poor	Mature specimen. Stem has failed at 1m and tree has fallen east. It is hanging within crown of neighbouring tree. Of no arboricultural merit.	Fell the tree.	U	Very Short (<10 years)	92	5.40

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL
ARBORICULTURE

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE	CLIENT	DATE	REFERENCE
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn	Marrons	12th November 2025	251112 25168 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T22	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	12	780	8	4	6	7	4	Over-mature	Fair	Poor	Mature specimen. Single stem. Large open cavity on southern aspect of stem from 0 to 5m. Historic pruning works undertaken. Small and medium diameter deadwood present. Fungi present consistent in appearance with King Alfred's Cake (Daldinia concentrica). Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Short (10 to 20 years)	272	9.30
T23	Common hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	4	134	2	2	2	2	0.25	Young	Fair	Fair	Young specimen. Multi stemmed from base. Crown forms at 0.25m. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
T24	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	5	108	1	1	2	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Young specimen. Multi stemmed from base. Crown forms at 1m. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
T25	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	11	721	8	9	7	5	1	Mature	Fair	Poor	Mature specimen. Multi stemmed from base. Crown forms at 2m. Large historic stem failure at 5m. Restricted access therefore measurements estimated. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	238	8.70
T26	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	5	78	1	1	2	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Young specimen. Multi stemmed from base. Crown forms at 1m. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
T27	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	12	600	6	7	7	7	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen. Single stem. Ivy clad. Crown forms at 3m. Small and medium diameter deadwood present. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment	C1	Medium (20 to 40 years)	163	7.20
T28	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	14	1240	9	9	10	9	0.25	Mature	Good	Good	Mature specimen. Single stem. Minor ivy cladding. Large historic storm damage wounds and subsequent pruning works. Small and medium diameter deadwood present. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	A2,3	Long (>40 years)	707	15.00

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL
ARBORICULTURE

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE	CLIENT	DATE	REFERENCE
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn	Marrons	12th November 2025	251112 25168 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T29	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	12	780	5	5	5	4	2.5	Mature	Poor	Poor	Mature specimen. Single stem. Historic stem failures resulting in open cavity. Small diameter deadwood present. Restricted access therefore measurements estimated.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C1	Short (10 to 20 years)	272	9.30
G1	Silver birch, Common hazel, Common hawthorn, Common ash, White poplar, Blackthorn, Pedunculate oak, Goat willow	*Betula pendula, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Populus alba, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur, Salix caprea*	8-24	75-640	6	6	6	6	0	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature mixed species group. Crowns form cohesive canopy and adds to boundary screening. Some tree removals have been undertaken within 10m open ground from groups eastern edge to boundary fence. Some dead trees and deadwood within canopies present. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B2	Medium (20 to 40 years)	191	7.80
G2	Common hawthorn, Common ash	*Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior*	8.5-9.5	75-180	3	3	3	3	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Young group. Many managed as coppices. Crowns form cohesive canopy. Small diameter deadwood present. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C2	Short (10 to 20 years)	14	2.10
G3	Field maple, Common hawthorn, Common ash, Pedunculate oak	*Acer campestre, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur*	10-18	75-750	7	7	7	7	1	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature mixed species woodland. Some individuals are ivy clad and contain deadwood in their crowns. Adds to boundary screening. Access restricted therefore measurements estimated. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B2	Medium (20 to 40 years)	254	9.00

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL
ARBORICULTURE

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE	CLIENT	DATE	REFERENCE
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn	Marrons	12th November 2025	251112 25168 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
G4	Sycamore, Silver birch, Common hazel, Common hawthorn, Common ash, Goat willow, Elder	*Acer pseudoplatanus, Betula pendula, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Salix caprea, Sambucus nigra*	5-24	75-450	6	6	6	6	0	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature mixed species woodland. Ivy clad individuals. Some dead trees and deadwood present. Adds to boundary screening. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B2	Medium (20 to 40 years)	92	5.40
G5	Common hawthorn, Pedunculate oak	*Crataegus monogyna, Quercus robur*	5-7.5	75-150	4	4	4	4	0.25	Young	Fair	Fair	Young mixed species group. Crowns form cohesive canopy. Small diameter deadwood present. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C2	Short (10 to 20 years)	10	1.80
G6	Common hawthorn, Elder	*Crataegus monogyna, Sambucus nigra*	4.5-5	75-90	2	2	2	2	0.5	Young	Fair	Fair	Young mixed species group. Crowns form cohesive canopy. Small diameter deadwood present. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C2	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
G7	Common ash, Pedunculate oak	*Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur*	13-17	170-500	7	7	7	7	1.5	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature mixed species group. Crowns form cohesive canopy. Small and medium diameter deadwood present. Some individuals are ivy clad and have sustained damage resulting in open cavities. Large ash on groups southern boundary has sustained limb failures in the stem/ crown interface. Historic pruning works undertaken. Of moderate arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	B2	Medium (20 to 40 years)	113	6.00

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE	CLIENT	DATE	REFERENCE
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn	Marrons	12th November 2025	251112 25168 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	Life Expectancy	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
H1	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	0.5-0.75	75-80	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair	Fair	Maintained hedgerow adjacent to track. Primarily formed of brambles. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C2	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
H2	Common hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	0.75-1.75	75-90	2	2	2	2	0	Young	Fair	Fair	Maintained hedgerow adjacent to track. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C2	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
H3	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	0.5-0.75	75-80	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair	Fair	Maintained hedgerow adjacent to track. Primarily formed of brambles. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C2	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
H4	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	0.5-0.75	75-80	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair	Fair	Maintained hedgerow adjacent to track. Primarily formed of brambles. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C2	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50
H5	Common hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	0.75-2	75-120	2	2	2	2	0	Young	Fair	Fair	Maintained hedgerow adjacent to track. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of the assessment.	C2	Short (10 to 20 years)	7	1.50

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL

Appendix 4:
Plans

Tree Constraints Plan (OE-001)

Arboricultural Impact Plan (OE-002)

Tree Protection Plan (OE-003)

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PROJECT
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn Lanes

PLAN TITLE
Tree Constraints Plan

PLAN REFERENCE
251112 25168 TCP V1b

DATE
December 2025

PLAN SCALE
1:1250@A1

PLAN NUMBER
OE-001

Canopy Spread
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A - High Retention Value

Category B - Moderate Retention Value

Category C - Low Retention Value

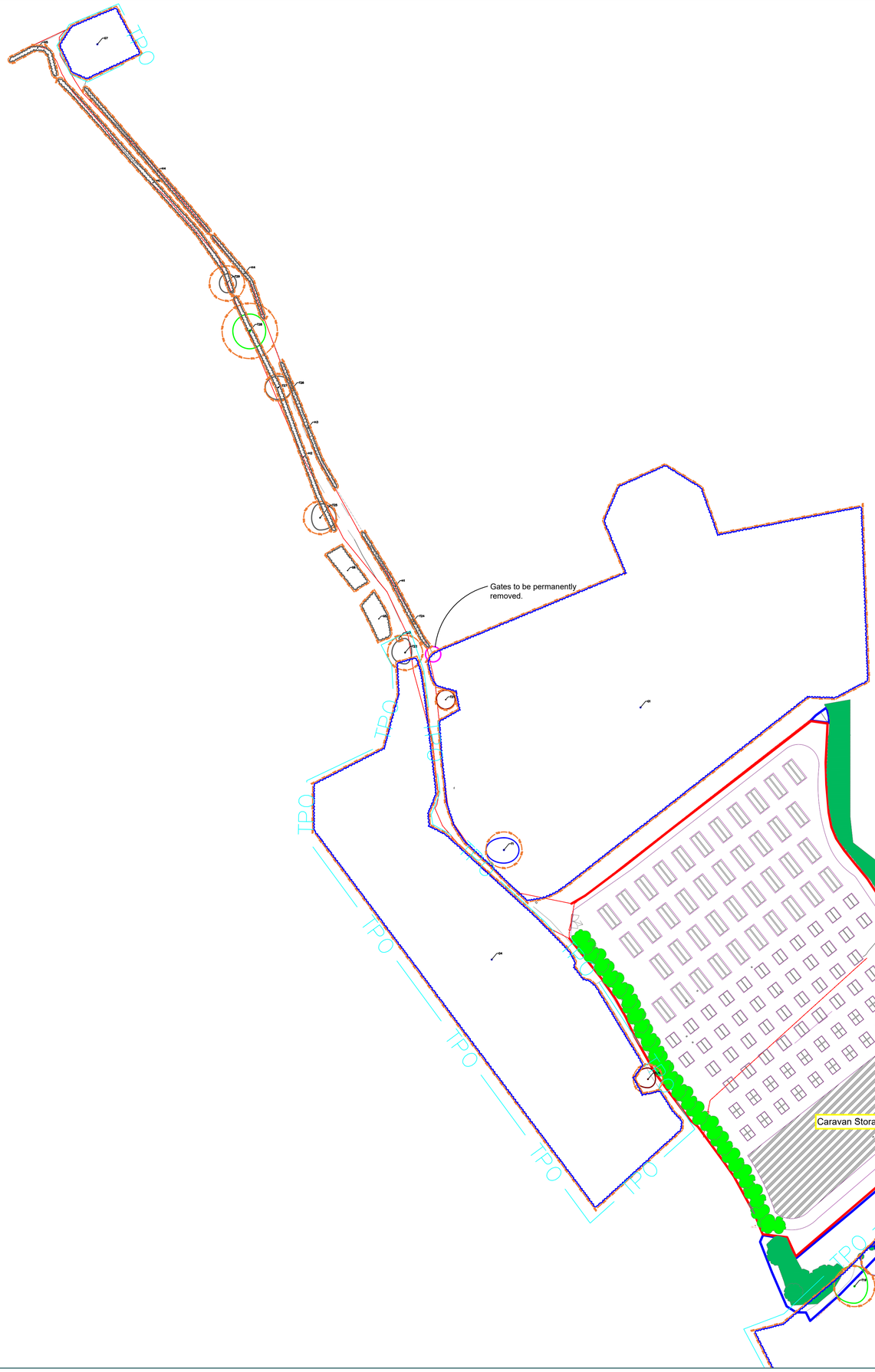
Category U - No Retention Value

Tree Preservation Order Associated

North

This TCP is created as a design tool and does not make an assessment of the impacts or subsequent effects of the Proposed Development to trees. Therefore, the TCP must not be submitted solely to inform the planning application. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment or similar report will be required to inform the planning application which this TCP may form part of.

Origin Environmental cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the drawing in which this plan is based. Additionally, this drawing was produced in colour and therefore a monochrome copy must not be relied upon.



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PROJECT
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn Lanes

PLAN TITLE
Arboricultural Impact Plan

PLAN REFERENCE
251112 25168 AIP V1b

DATE
December 2025

PLAN SCALE
1:1250@A1

PLAN NUMBER
OE-002

RPA
Canopy Spread
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A - High Retention Value

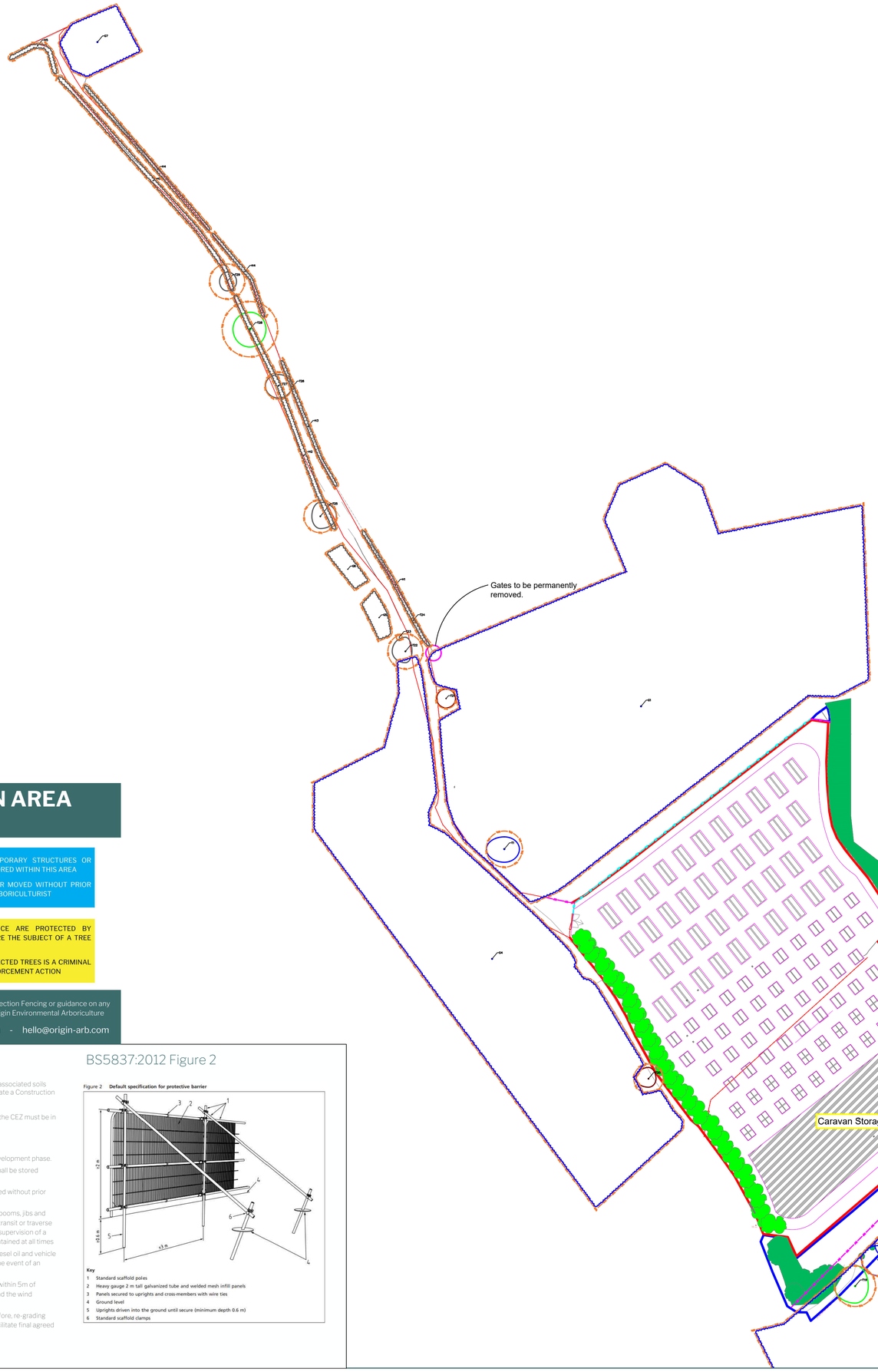
Category B - Moderate Retention Value

Category C - Low Retention Value

Category U - No Retention Value

TPO
Tree Preservation Order Associated

North



TREE PROTECTION AREA
NO ACCESS

- NO MATERIALS, MACHINERY, TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OR CHEMICALS SHALL ENTER OR BE STORED WITHIN THIS AREA
- FENCING WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR MOVED WITHOUT PRIOR AGREEMENT FROM THE PROJECT ARBORICULTURIST

- TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
- UNAUTHORISED DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND COULD LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL
Arboriculture

For any issues relating to this Tree Protection Fencing or guidance on any arboricultural matter, please contact Origin Environmental Arboriculture

www.origin-environmental.com - hello@origin-arb.com

Tree Protection Fencing

The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the erection of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. TPF Specification is shown in Figure 3 (BS5837:2012) - pictured here.

The following points are critical to the function of the CEZ:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase.
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ.
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA.
- Care should be taken to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banks person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage the LPA must be notified.
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

BS5837:2012 Figure 2

Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**

Key
1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

ORIGIN ENVIRONMENTAL

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PROJECT
Land south of Lindley Wood, Fenn Lanes

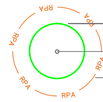
PLAN TITLE
Tree Protection Plan

PLAN REFERENCE
251112 25168 TPP V1b

DATE
December 2025

PLAN SCALE
1:1250@A1

PLAN NUMBER
OE-003



Canopy Spread
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A - High Retention Value

Category B - Moderate Retention Value

Category C - Low Retention Value

Category U - No Retention Value

TREE PROTECTION

Tree Protection Fencing

Existing fencing to act as Tree Protection Fencing (indicitive position)

North

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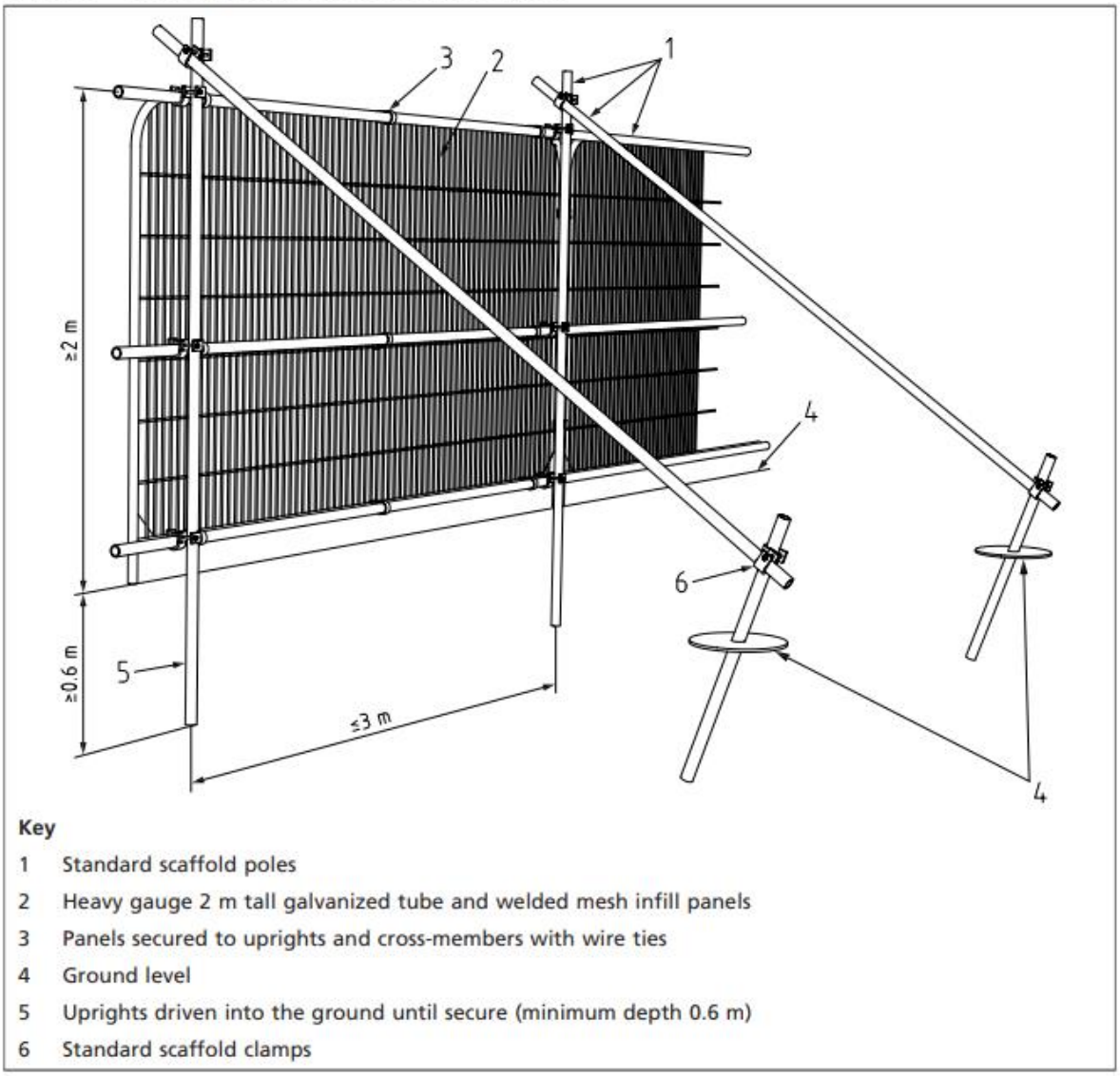
Appendix 5:
Tree Protection

Fencing Specification

Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

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GET IN TOUCH TO DISCUSS YOUR PROJECT

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