

Ecological Construction Management Plan

Five Lanes, Charlton Park, Wiltshire

28 January 2026

Ecology
Arboriculture
Land Management





Site Details

Site Name and Location	Five Lanes, Charlton Park, Wiltshire
Central OS Grid Reference	ST 99924 91501
Client	Five Lanes Solar Ltd.

Report Details

Report Title	Ecological Construction Management Plan
Report Reference	1098B-EcCMP

Quality Assurance & Revision Record

Revision	Date	Author	Checked By	Approver	Summary of Changes
DRAFT	28 January 2026	Harry Dyer BSc	Luke Owen BSc	Richard Pash BSc MCIEEM	

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1 Introduction

This report has been produced by GE Consulting on behalf of Five Lanes Solar Ltd. for a development at Five Lanes, Charlton Park, Wiltshire.

The area within the application boundary is hereafter referred to as the 'Site'. The Site is comprised of the solar PV farm, substation, adjoining cable route and associated access.

1.1 Background

The Site was granted planning permission in August 2023 (planning ref: 20/08618/FUL) for the installation of a solar farm comprising ground mounted solar PV panels with a generating capacity of up to 49.9MW, including mounting system, battery storage units, inverters, underground cabling, stock proof fence, CCTV, internal tracks and associated infrastructure, landscaping and environmental enhancements for a temporary period of 40 years and a permanent grid connection hub.

The application was accompanied by an ES Chapter (GE Consulting 2021) which detailed various surveys undertaken in 2020.

1.2 Aims

This report was commissioned in order to discharge Condition 9 of the planning consent. Condition 9 states:

“Prior to the commencement of works, including ground works/excavation, site clearance, vegetation clearance and boundary treatment works, an Ecological Construction Management Plan (EcCMP) shall be submitted to the local planning authority for approval in writing. The EcCMP shall include a marked up plan showing details of biodiversity protection zones for the main site and the sub-station/DNO site and shall provide details of the avoidance, mitigation and protective measures to be implemented before and during the construction phase, including but not necessarily limited to, the following:

- a) Identification of ecological protection areas/buffer zones and tree root protection areas and details of physical means of protection, e.g. exclusion fencing.*
- b) Working method statements for protected/priority species, such as nesting birds and reptiles.*
- c) Mitigation strategies already agreed with the local planning authority prior to determination, such as for great crested newts, dormice or bats; this should comprise the preconstruction/construction related elements of strategies only.*
- d) Work schedules for activities with specific timing requirements in order to avoid/reduce potential harm to ecological receptors; including details of when a licensed ecologist and/or ecological clerk of works (ECoW) shall be present on site.*
- e) Key personnel, responsibilities and contact details (including Site Manager and ecologist/ECoW).*
- f) Timeframe for provision of compliance report to the local planning authority; to be completed by the ecologist/ECoW and to include photographic evidence.*

Development shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved EcCMP.”

This document sets out ecological protection measures and has been prepared to provide sufficient information to satisfy Condition 9 of the above consent.



The contractor will keep a copy of this document on Site at all times and ensure that the workforce is aware of its contents.

2 Roles & Responsibilities

2.1 Contact Details

Ecological queries should be made to GE Consulting, as detailed below.

Role	Organisation	Address	Phone/ email
Client	Lighthouse Development Consulting	The Gallery, Kings Wharf, The Quay, EX2 4AN	+44 7494 033 447
Ecological Clerk of Works (EcoW)	GE Consulting	Unit 11 Gidleys Meadow Business Park, Christow, Devon, EX6 7QB	info@ge-consulting.co.uk 01647 253652

2.2 Ecological Clerk of Works

An ecological clerk of works (ECoW) will be present during certain tasks.

The roles and responsibilities of the ECoW are:

- Understanding of ecological features and constraints, including sensitive timings;
- Knowledge of construction risks and proposed Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs);
- Understanding of ecological mitigation, compensation and enhancements proposed and knowledge of methods to achieve them;
- On-Site practical undertaking of clerk of works to avoid/ reduce ecological impacts and provision of ecological advice;
- Regular reporting to client, Site manager and principal contractor;
- Monitoring and reporting on unplanned incidents and compliance with legal, planning and contract requirements, including a compliance report (to include photographic evidence) submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval within 3 months of the date of substantial completion of the development or at the end of the next available planting season, whichever is the sooner.

2.3 Incident Recording

Appendix 1 provides record sheets which the Principal Contractor will use to document actions taken to protect biodiversity and monitor their effectiveness during the construction process.

2.4 Procedure to Follow if Protected Species are Discovered

In the event that any protected species (including bats, dormice, reptiles and nesting birds) are found during construction works, all works will stop immediately, and advice sought from an ECoW immediately on how to proceed.

3 Ecological Features and Protection Zones

All Site personnel should be aware of the key ecological features:

- 🦉 Bristol Avon River LWS;
- 🦉 Maskelyn's Copse;
- 🦉 Amphibians (including great crested newts);
- 🦉 Badgers;
- 🦉 Bats;
- 🦉 Breeding birds (including ground-nesting);
- 🦉 Brown Hare;
- 🦉 Dormice;
- 🦉 Hedgehogs;
- 🦉 Invertebrates (including brown hairstreak and marsh fritillary); and
- 🦉 Reptiles;

A risk assessment of damaging activities has been undertaken, and the following ecological features will be safeguarded as part of the Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs) illustrated in **Figure 1**:

- 🦉 Hedgerows, scrub and other vegetation outside of the areas to be cleared, except those requiring removal for access, should be protected with Heras fencing or similar;
- 🦉 Individual tree root protection and woodland block root protection should be protected with Heras fencing or similar following BS 5837:2012;
- 🦉 Watercourse buffering (10m);
- 🦉 Plantation woodland (offsite) (5m);
- 🦉 Retained grassland and field margins; and
- 🦉 Ancient woodland buffer (15m).

No clearance, storage or construction activities will take place within these zones unless agreed by an ecologist.

4 Timetable for Ecological Mitigation

4.1 Programme for Ecological Work

Certain activities are seasonally constrained due to ecological, legal or licensing periods.

The below timetable shows when specific measures need to be undertaken to avoid or reduce impacts.

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hedgerow removal (nesting birds, dormice, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates and other species).	Pre-works check by ECoW required.											
Update badger survey no more c. 6 weeks prior to construction.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grassland Sward height initial cut to 100mm (ground-nesting birds and reptiles)	Pre-works check by ECoW required.								✓	✓	ECoW.	
Maintenance of Sward height at 100mm (once initial cut complete)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

5 Method Statements

5.1 Pre-construction Phase

The below section defines the practical avoidance measures to be undertaken prior to construction to protect ecological features, minimise adverse impacts and prevent any breaches of legislation; also illustrated in **Figure 1**, which shows **Biodiversity Protection Zones**.

5.1.1 Habitat Removal

The design layout has been planned to minimise direct impacts on existing hedgerows. Any minor removal needed to accommodate access will be confined to small, discreet areas and will not cause notable habitat loss or reduce connectivity.

All boundary hedgerows/treelines that are not subject to removal during the works will be protected during construction. Root protection areas (RPAs) will be installed around the hedgerows/treeline in line with BS 5837:2012 and clearly marked out with Heras fencing (or similar) under the guidance of a suitably qualified arborist. The exclusion fencing will be maintained throughout the construction phase and will be subject to regular checks to ensure it is still intact, see Arboricultural Technical Note (Aspect Arboriculture, 2023), Tree Constraints Plan (Aspect Arboriculture, 2020) and Combined AIA and Methods Statement (Tree Check, 2025 (**Appendix 2**)) for details.

The protection of hedgerows will also serve to protect the breeding birds, commuting/foraging bats, reptiles, hedgehog, brown hare, invertebrates and great crested newt that the habitat may provide suitability for, as outlined in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statement (GE Consulting, 2025).

5.1.2 Badger Survey

A pre-commencement badger survey will be undertaken to ensure the species have not colonised in the intervening period. This will take place no more than 6 weeks prior to commencement to account for the dynamic nature of sett excavation and the general mobility of the species. If active badger setts are discovered that would be potentially impacted by the works, then a Natural England mitigation licence would be sought and appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures secured under the terms of the licence.

5.2 Construction Phase

The below section defines the practical avoidance measures to be undertaken during construction to protect ecological features, minimise adverse impacts and prevent any breaches of legislation.

5.2.1 General Environmental Measures

Trenches or large excavations will be covered overnight to prevent wildlife falling in and failing to escape, or a wide, rough sawn plank or earth ramp will be placed/created at a 45° angle to enable any animals to escape. Any large bore pipes, any open pipework larger than 150mm will be capped at the end of each working day to prevent badgers from occupying it and reduce the potential for wildlife to enter and become trapped.

Pollution prevention measures to be employed as per the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidance Notes, including PPG1 (General Guide to the Prevention of Water Pollution) and PPG5 (Works, In, Near or Liable to Affect Watercourses).

There is a risk that construction activities may inadvertently lead to dust, pollution events, and/ or sediment run-off resulting in damage to watercourses that are within relatively close proximity and/or are hydrologically connected to the construction footprint. Refer to the Construction Management Plan (Rappor, 2026) for dust suppression, drainage, noise, cleaning practices and run-off control measures.

The retained semi-improved grassland and poor semi-improved grassland will be protected during construction. An access track will be constructed adjacent the southern edge of this retained habitat. Details of the prevention of damage to these habitats through rutting and compaction in wet weather from Site vehicles and dust deposition during dry conditions are outlined within the Construction Management Plan (Rappor, 2026).

5.2.2 *Designated Sites - Maskelyne's Copse CWS/ASNW*

Maskelyne's Copse CWS/ANSW is located immediately to the west of the proposed sub-station area. The construction of the sub-station and access track will avoid impacting upon RPAs associated with the adjacent woodland by including 15m buffer and the installation of Heras fencing (or similar) (see **Figure 1**). However, there is potential for adverse effects to arise during construction of the sub-station and access track through construction stage disturbance (e.g. lighting and noise) and pollution effects (e.g. spillages and dust), as such lighting will be restricted as outlined in Section 5.2.8. Further construction stage disturbance and pollution effects will be mitigated through pollution control and prevention measures outlined within the Construction Management Statement produced to discharge Condition 12. It is anticipated that by following these pollution control measures, impacts on Maskelyne's Copse will be avoided.

5.2.3 *Designated Sites - Bristol Avon River LWS*

The Avon River is approximately 920m west of solar Site at its nearest point, the minor watercourse which traverses the Site drains into the LWS. It is considered that construction risks could include run-off of land-based sediments, pollution incidents (e.g. chemical or fuel spills), increased water run-off rates and contaminated water run-off. Mitigation is outlined in the Construction Management Statement produced to discharge Condition 12, and Drainage Strategy produced to discharge Condition 5.

5.2.4 *Habitat Removal – Nesting Birds*

The development will result in the loss of small, discreet sections of hedgerows which may result in the loss of nesting sites therefore there is the possibility of birds to be killed or injured. This would be an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Given the protection afforded to all breeding birds, their nests, eggs and young, any removal of suitable vegetation on Site (i.e. the hedgerows) must be preceded by a pre-works check by an ecologist. If nesting birds are found to be present then a minimum buffer of 5m (or distance to be determined by ECoW on Site) will be implemented around the nest, in which no works can take place until all birds have fledged.

Grey partridge (Red-listed BoCC, SPI) were recorded at the edge of a cereal crop in the south-western extent of the Site and skylark (Red-listed BoCC, SPI) were recorded displaying over bean crops off-Site to the north within the wider survey area, and occasionally over cereal crops on-Site. Both species are assumed to be breeding on Site.

Due to the presence of historic breeding ground-nesting birds within the southwestern and northeastern (See **Figure 1b**) most extents of PV solar farm this habitat should be cut over winter and kept short during the nesting season (March – August) to prevent these species from establishing breeding territories and nests. If this cannot be undertaken, a pre-works check by an ecologist will be required prior to the

construction of access tracks and subsequent PV panels and associated structures. If ground-nesting birds are found to be present, then a suitable exclusion buffer zone (to be decided by the on-Site ECoW) will be implemented.

5.2.5 *Habitat Removal – Dormouse*

During construction there is the possibility of dormice to be killed or injured which would be an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Whilst no dormice were recorded on Site, their presence cannot be ruled out. Therefore, clearance of suitable dormouse habitat (hedgerow) must be supervised by a dormouse licensed ecologist. A fingertip search will be undertaken prior to the clearance of any scrub on Site to search for dormouse nests or any dormice present, as a precaution.

In the unlikely event that a dormouse or dormouse nest is found, works would stop immediately, and a European Protected Species Licence applied for, which would ensure the delivery of sufficient mitigation, compensation, and enhancement measures.

5.2.6 *Habitat Removal – Reptiles, Amphibians, Hedgehog*

During construction there is the possibility of reptiles to be killed or injured which would be an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The removal of grassland in the western extents of the Site and, small sections of hedgerow to accommodate access has the potential to kill/injure a low number of individuals. Where the construction works require the removal of hedgerows, any removals shall be preceded by a check of the bases for reptiles by an ECoW and the following Method Statement should be used.

- 👉 To avoid the risk of killing/ injury of reptiles, a precautionary method of working (PMW) will be implemented where suitable habitat is present. This will include sensitive timings and habitat clearance under the supervision of an ECoW.
- 👉 A toolbox talk will be given to all personnel on Site by the ECoW prior to any works commencing.
- 👉 This PMW will also ensure no hedgehogs, amphibians or other animals are harmed should they be present during vegetation clearance.
- 👉 Works will be undertaken during the reptile active season and amphibian terrestrial season which runs from March – September although consideration will be given to unseasonably warm/cold weather at the start and end of the active season.
- 👉 Works will be undertaken under the supervision of an ECoW, taking the requirements for nesting birds into consideration.
- 👉 Habitat will be cleared using a two-stage cutting process. The first cut will take the vegetation down to no lower than 150mm. This will reduce the suitability of the habitat whilst being high enough to reduce the risk of injury to any individual animals that may be present.
- 👉 The area will then be checked by the ECoW for the presence for individual common reptiles, amphibians or hedgehogs. Any animals found will be moved to safety in surrounding suitable habitats. If nesting birds are found, the area should be left as described above in **Section 5.2.4**.
- 👉 The ECoW will undertake hand searches of any features (rubble/ log piles etc.) determined to be suitable for reptiles.
- 👉 The second cut will take the vegetation to 50mm - bare ground, working towards retained vegetation (see **Figure 1** for directional information).
- 👉 The arisings will be removed from Site so as not to create suitable habitat piles.
- 👉 These areas will be maintained as bare ground until ground works commence. Should it be left to regenerate, the PMW will apply again.
- 👉 Where hedgerows and scrub are to be removed, the roots of the scrub/hedgerows should be pulled slowly from the ground and overseen by a suitably qualified ecologist, to ensure reptiles resting within the hedgerows are not impacted. This measure will also be of benefit to any common amphibians present.

- Any reptiles found shall be moved to retained sections of the hedgerow, at a suitable distance from the construction footprint.
- In the unlikely event that any GCN should be found during hedgerow removal, all works will stop until a mitigation licence is obtained from Natural England. Any other amphibians found during works should be carefully moved to a suitable receptor site specified by an ecologist.

The inherent scheme design includes suitable buffers around the features of greatest value to reptiles, amphibians and hedgehogs, namely the hedgerows, watercourses, adjacent woodland copses and field margins (See **Figure 1**, which shows **Biodiversity Protection Zones**).

5.2.7 Tree Protection Measures

In accordance with Condition 9a; ecological protection areas, their suitable buffer zones and tree root protection areas have been identified prior to construction works. As shown on the approved Site Block Plan and Figures 1a-c, the layout of the development has been designed to avoid retained trees. Any works within RPAs must be carried out in accordance with the Areas of Caution working measures within the Combined AIA and Methods Statement (Tree Check, 2025).

All retained trees will be protected throughout the construction phase, and tree root protection areas were clearly fenced off using appropriate temporary exclusion fencing. The fencing will remain in place for the duration of relevant construction activities to prevent damage to retained trees and their root systems.

5.2.8 Lighting

It is unlikely that temporary lighting would be required. However, if artificial lighting is required, no construction lighting is permitted to spill onto retained hedgerows and trees or woodland habitats to avoid disturbance to nocturnal animals such as bats.

Any proposed artificial lighting should adhere to the following principles in line with the BCT and ILP guidance (2023):

- During operation, no lighting is to be directed at hedgerows or woodland habitats, allowing continuous corridors for bats to be maintained;
- Luminaires minimised across the Site;
- Warm coloured bulbs that do not emit light from the UV end of the spectrum (less than 2700 kelvin);
- Bulbs to be covered from above and positioned downwards to minimise light pollution.
- Best practice technology should be employed to reduce light-spill, for example LED lighting, luminaries with peak wavelengths higher than 550nm, no upward light-spill and PIR motion sensors and/or a part-night lighting regime.

5.2.9 Compliance Reporting

Compliance reporting with the above ecological measures will be the responsibility of the ECoW whilst they are present on Site, and the Site Manager (who will be a competent person) when the ECoW is not present.

In reference to Condition 21 of the planning consent:

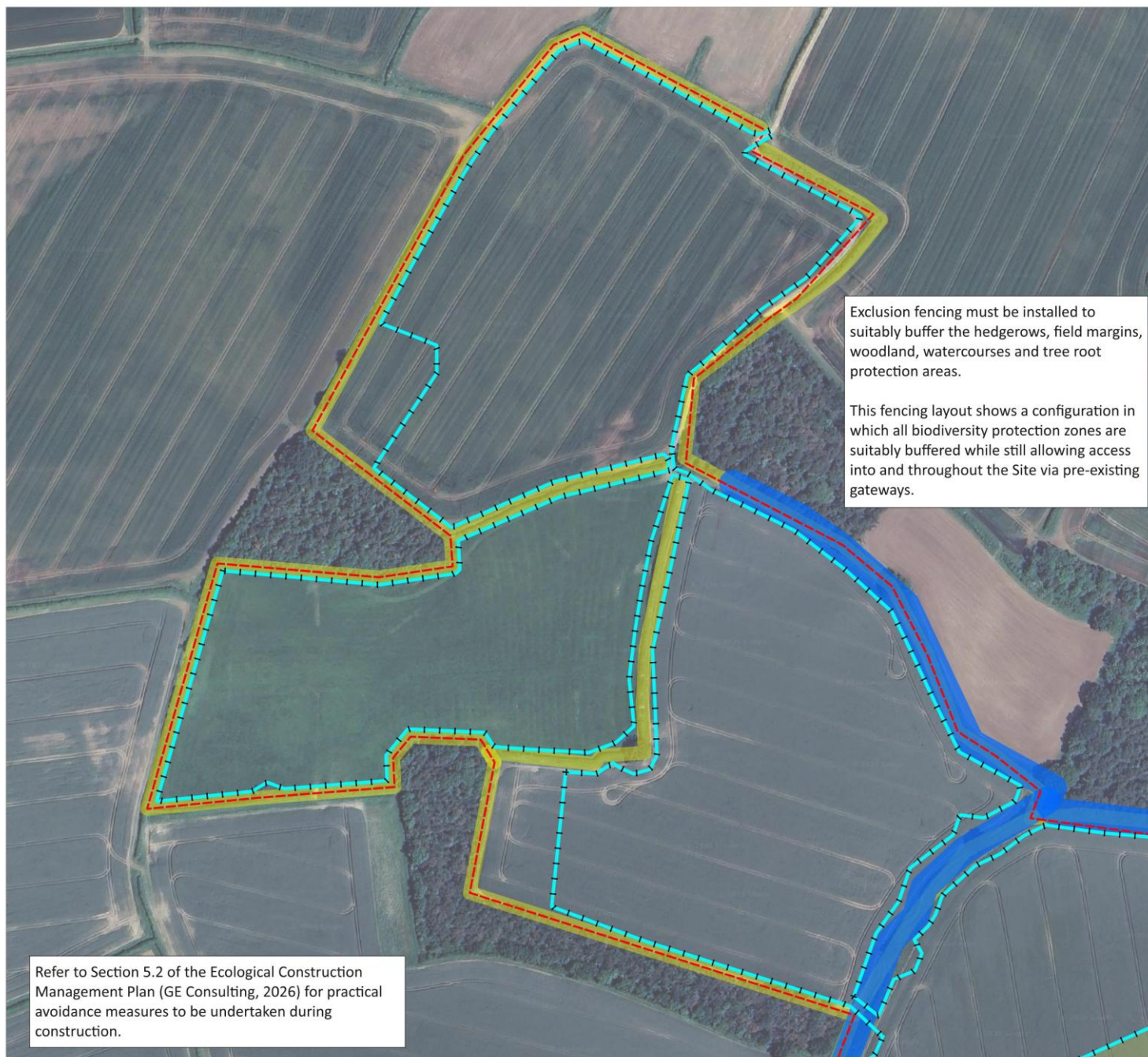
Within three months of the completion of the construction phase, a compliance report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority. The report shall detail all works overseen by the ECoW and all compliance checks undertaken by the competent person, as set out within the Ecological Construction Management Plan, prior to, during and following completion of the construction works.



The compliance report shall include the dates of all site visits and be supported by appropriate photographic evidence.

6 Construction Monitoring

Appendix 1 provides record sheets which the Principal Contractor will use to document actions taken to protect biodiversity and monitor their effectiveness during the construction process, with key elements checked by an ecologist/ arboriculturist as appropriate.



Key:

Site Boundary

Watercourse Buffer (10m)

Hedgerow, Field Margin and
Woodland Buffer (5m)

Exclusion Fencing

Refer to Tree Constraints Plan - Five Lanes
Solar (Aspect Arboriculture, 2020) for Root
Protection Areas.

Exclusion fencing must be installed to
suitably buffer the hedgerows, field margins,
woodland, watercourses and tree root
protection areas.

This fencing layout shows a configuration in
which all biodiversity protection zones are
suitably buffered while still allowing access
into and throughout the Site via pre-existing
gateways.



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Figure 1a:

Biodiversity Protection Zones and Exclusion Fencing Plan

Project:

Five Lanes, Charlton Road

Client:

Lighthouse Development Consulting

Date:

27/1/2026

Drawn:

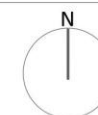
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Ref:

10988-EcCMP-F1a

Revision:

3



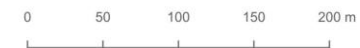
Refer to Section 5.2 of the Ecological Construction
Management Plan (GE Consulting, 2026) for practical
avoidance measures to be undertaken during
construction.



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Historic Ground-Nesting Bird Habitat
- Watercourse Buffer (10m)
- Hedgerow, Field Margin and Woodland Buffer (5m)
- Exclusion Fencing
- S Skylark
- P Grey Partridge

Refer to Tree Constraints Plan - Five Lanes Solar (Aspect Arboriculture, 2020) for Root Protection Areas.



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Figure 1b:
Biodiversity Protection Zones and Exclusion Fencing Plan

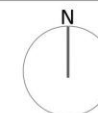
Project:
Five Lanes, Charlton Road

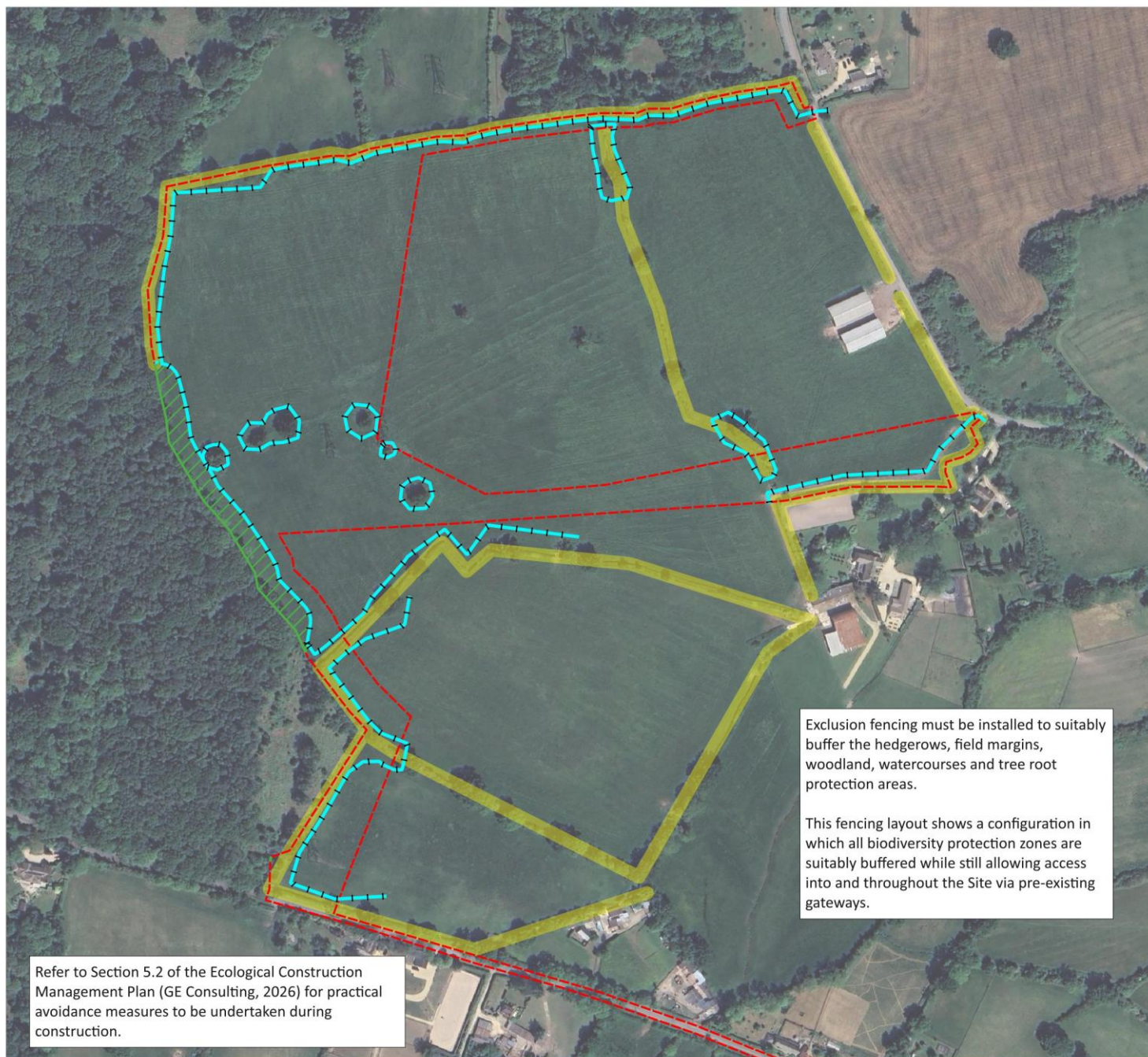
Client:
Lighthouse Development Consulting

Date:
27/1/2026

Ref:
10988-ECMP-F1b

Drawn:
HD
Revision:
3





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Ancient Woodland Buffer (15m)
- Hedgerow, Field Margin and Woodland Buffer (5m)
- Exclusion Fencing

Refer to Tree Protection Plan - Land at 5 Lanes (Tree Check Arboriculture, 2025) for Root Protection Areas; and
Refer to Combined AIA and Method Statement - Land at 5 Lanes (Tree Check Arboriculture, 2025) for Areas of Cautions and their working measures.



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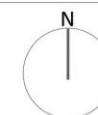
Figure 1c:
Biodiversity Protection Zones and Exclusion Fencing Plan

Project:
Five Lanes, Charlton Road

Client:
Lighthouse Development Consulting

Date:
15/1/2026
Ref:
10988-ECMP-F1c

Drawn:
HD
Revision:
1



Exclusion fencing must be installed to suitably buffer the hedgerows, field margins, woodland, watercourses and tree root protection areas.

This fencing layout shows a configuration in which all biodiversity protection zones are suitably buffered while still allowing access into and throughout the Site via pre-existing gateways.

Refer to Section 5.2 of the Ecological Construction Management Plan (GE Consulting, 2026) for practical avoidance measures to be undertaken during construction.

Appendix 1 – Construction Ecological Mitigation Records Sheets

The following form should be used to record actions taken to protect biodiversity and monitor their effectiveness during the construction process. Signatures should be provided where applicable.

DAILY RECORD OF ECOLOGY MATTERS

To be used as and when required by the Principal Contractor/ Site team to keep a record of ecology incidents and procedures undertaken to minimise adverse effects.

If any protected species is found, or in the event of any potentially damaging incidents, the appointed ecologist should be contacted for advice.

Date:		Reported By:	
Summary of Incident/ Activity:			
Ecologist Contacted:	Yes: ☐ No: ☐ N/A: ☐		
Action Taken:			
Outcome (if appropriate):			



Appendix 2 – Tree Protection Plan (Tree Check Arboriculture, 2025)

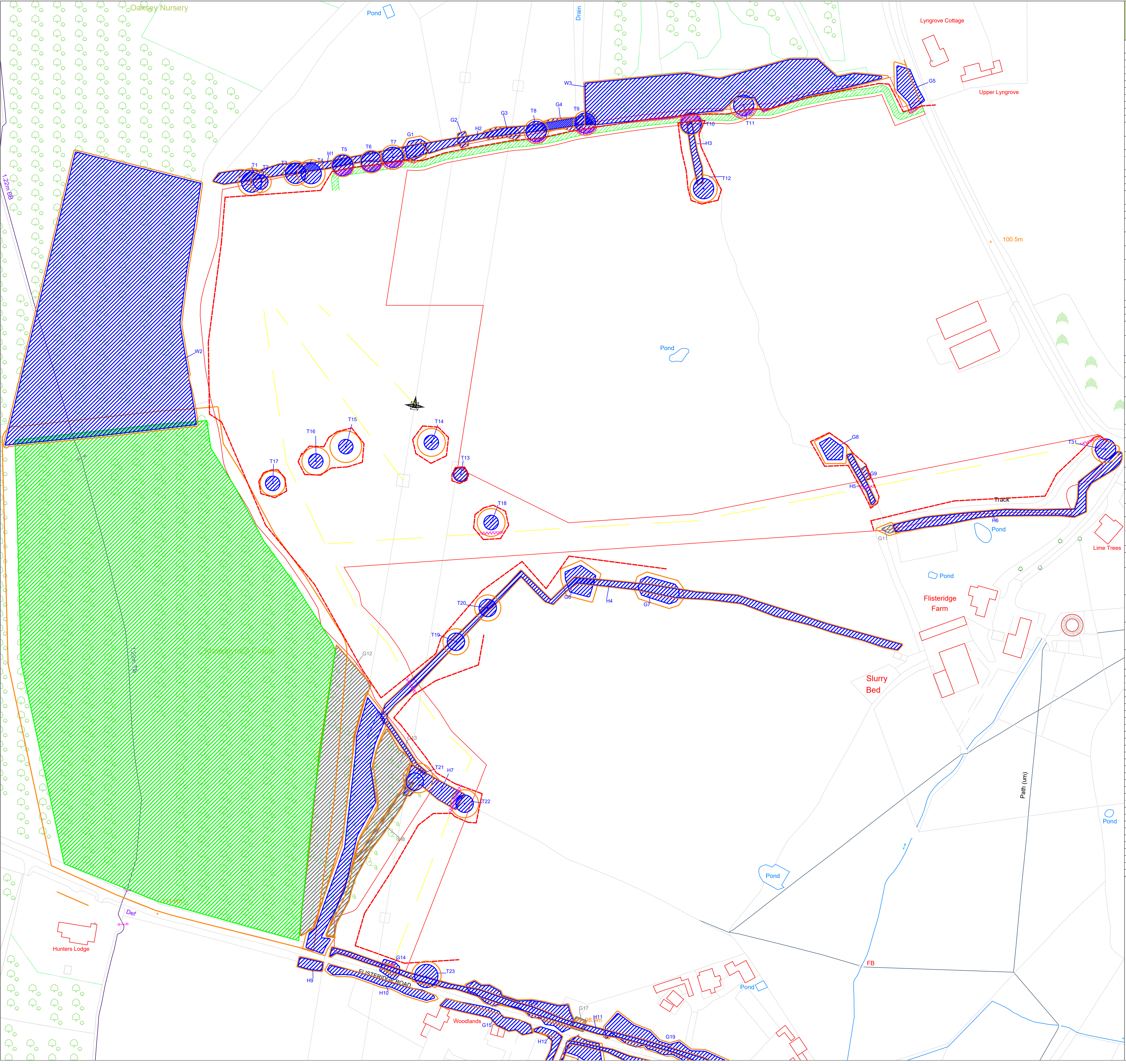
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Ref	Tag	Species	Height	Stem Diam (mm)	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Retention Category	RPA Area (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
G1	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	760	M	20-40	B2	261	9.1
G2	N/A	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	8	350	M	20-40	B2	55	4.2
G3	N/A	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	7	250	EH	20-40	B2	28	3
G4	N/A	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	7	250	EH	20-40	B2	28	3
G5	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	750	M	20-40	B2	254	9
G6	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	750	M	20-40	B2	254	9
G7	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	750	M	20-40	B2	254	9
G8	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	800	M	20-40	B2	290	9.6
G9	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	300	EH	20-40	B2	41	3.6
G10	N/A	Field elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>)	8	300	D	20-40	C2	4	1.6
G11	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	300	EH	20-40	C2	41	3.6
G12	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	3	100	Y	10-20	C2	4.5	1.2
G13	N/A	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	2	100	Y	10-20	C2	4.5	1.2
G14	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	400	M	20-40	B2	72	4.8
G15	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Field elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>)	15	450	M	20-40	B2	92	5.4
G16	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	650	M	20-40	B2	191	7.8
G17	N/A	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	7	350	EH	10-20	C2	55	4.2
G18	N/A	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>), Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	15	500	M	20-40	B2	113	6
G19	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	600	M	20-40	B2	163	7.2
G20	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	600	M	20-40	B2	163	7.2
G21	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	300	EH	20-40	B2	41	3.6
G22	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	550	M	20-40	B2	137	6.6
G23	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	500	M	20-40	B2	113	6
G24	N/A	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	13	500	M	20-40	B2	113	6
H1	N/A	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	2	80	M	20-40	B2	2.9	1
H2	N/A	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	5	120	M	20-40	B2	6.5	1.4
H3	N/A	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	2	80	M	20-40	B2	2.9	1
H4	N/A	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1.5	80	M	20-40	B2	2.9	1
H5	N/A	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	90	M	20-40	B2	3.7	1.1
H6	N/A	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>)	2	90	M	20-40	B2	3.7	1.1
H7	N/A	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	110	M	20-40	B2	5.5	1.3
H8	N/A	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	1.5	80	EH	10-20	C2	2.9	1
H9	N/A	Field elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	2.5	100	M	20-40	B2	4.5	1.2
H10	N/A	Field elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>), Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	200	M	20-40	B2	18	2.4
H11	N/A	Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	2	90	M	20-40	B2	3.7	1.1
H12	N/A	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	90	M	20-40	B2	3.7	1.1
H13	N/A	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	2	90	M	20-40	B2	3.7	1.1
H14	N/A	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Field elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>)	1.5	80	M	20-40	B2	2.9	1
H15	N/A	Field elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>), Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	120	M	20-40	B2	6.5	1.4
H16	N/A	Mixed species (Mixed species)	12	400	M	20-40	B1.2	72	4.8
H17	N/A	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1.5	90	M	20-40	B2	3.7	1.1
H18	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	11	300	M	20-40	B2	41	3.6
H19	N/A	Field elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	6	100	EH	20-40	B2	4.5	1.2
H20	N/A	Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1.5	90	M	20-40	B2	3.7	1.1
H21	N/A	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2.5	120	M	20-40	B2	6.5	1.4
H22	N/A	English elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	100	M	20-40	B2	4.5	1.2
W1	N/A	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	600	M	20-40	A2	163	15
W2	N/A	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	600	M	20-40	B2	163	7.2
W3	N/A	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	400	EH	20-40	B2	72	4.8
W4	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	12	500	M	20-40	B2	113	6
T1	143	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	790	M	20-40	B2	282	9.5
T2	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	600	M	20-40	B2	163	7.2
T3	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	700	M	20-40	B2	232	8.4
T4	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	800	M	20-40	B2	290	9.6
T5	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	650	M	20-40	B2	191	7.8
T6	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	650	M	20-40	B2	191	7.8
T7	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	700	M	20-40	B2	222	8.4
T8	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	13	700	M	20-40	B2	222	8.4
T9	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	700	M	20-40	B2	222	8.4
T10	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	650	M	20-40	B2	191	7.8
T11	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	780	M	20-40	B2	275	9.4
T12	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	780	M	20-40	B2	275	9.4
T13	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	340	M	20-40	B2	59	4.3
T14	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	800	M	20-40	B2	290	9.6
T15	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	910	M	20-40	B2	375	11
T16	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	800	M	20-40	B2	290	9.6
T17	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	720	M	20-40	B2	235	8.6
T18	144	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	800	M	20-40	B2	290	9.6
T19	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	750	M	20-40	B2	254	9
T20	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	750	M	20-40	B2	254	9
T21	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	850	M	20-40	B2	327	10
T22	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	800	M	20-40	B2	290	9.6
T23	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	850	M	20-40	B2	327	10
T24	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	400	M	20-40	B2	72	4.8
T25	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	750	M	20-40	B2	254	9
T26	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	750	M	20-40	B2	254	9
T27	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	13	750	M	20-40	B2	254	9
T28	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	550	M	20-40	B2	137	6.6
T29	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	550	M	20-40	B2	137	6.6
T30	N/A	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	550	M	20-40	B2	137	6.6

Key

- Category A. Trees with high retention value.
- Category B. Trees with moderate retention value.
- Category C. Trees with low retention value.
- Category U. Trees unsuitable for retention due to condition
- Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree Key

- Canopy extents, hatched area represents area within the canopy.
- Location of tree base, taken from position on TOPO or GPS.
- Reference number (T for trees, G for groups, W for woodlands, H for hedges).

RPA- an indication of the estimated minimum rooting area required by the tree. Calculated in accordance with BS5837.

- Tree Protective Fence
- Areas of Caution where measures outlined in the Land at 5 Lanes Combined AIA and Method Statement must be observed.

Tree Protection Plan

Land at 5 Lanes

1:1300 at A1

Client	Five Lanes Solar
Survey Code	25175
Drawn by	JC
Surveyed by	JC
Date	26/11/2025

Tree Check

Arboriculture Ltd.

Ben Clark
TechArborA, Dip Arb L4 (ABC)

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Drawing designed to be viewed in colour.
Indicative only, check all RPA's on site in accordance with table.