



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

***440 Hollinwood Avenue,
Moston,
Manchester,
M40 0AE***

This document describes how the trees will be protected and managed during the development of this site. It explains how and when the protection measures must be installed and maintained throughout the development.

A copy of this document report must be permanently available on site for the duration of all development activity and should be referenced for practical guidance on how to protect the retained trees at this site.

Prepared for:
FDA Landscape Ltd

Date: *February 2025*

Reference: AWA6229

*TMP006 – D
Template Revision 01
Auth By: APW
Date: 09/09/2024*

 Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by FDA Landscape Ltd to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development.

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 This method statement has been prepared in order to demonstrate that the development operations at this site can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the trees to be retained.
- 1.2.2 This method statement conforms to BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*. It is based on the arboricultural data, collected at a site visit during February 2025, detailed within Appendix 4 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to demolish the existing site buildings and build a new grocery store with associated access, parking, landscaping and facilities. The proposed development layout has been provided by my client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5.

1.4 Details of Consent

- 1.4.1 Planning consent is subject to this method statement being agreed upon in advance by the Local Planning Authority. The contents of this report must be adhered to, before, during, and after the construction phase.
- 1.4.2 As such, no equipment, machinery or materials shall be brought onto the site in connection with the development until this arboricultural method statement detailing tree management and tree protection measures has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

1.5 Legal

- 1.5.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them.
- 1.5.2 Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 1.5.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 1.5.4 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).
- 1.5.5 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.
- 1.5.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 1.5.7 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 1.5.8 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

2. Method Statement Timeline

2.1 Overview of Sequence of Operations

2.1.1 In overview, it is necessary to undertake the following sequence of operations in relation to arboricultural input for development operations.

- 1 Method statement approved by the LPA
- 2 Undertake tree works
- 3 Install tree protection measures
- 4 Pre commencement meeting/ confirm fencing is as specified
- 5 Carry out demolition works and construct new development
- 6 Remove tree protection fencing and undertake paving/soft landscaping within RPAs.

2.2 Specific Sequence of Operations

2.2.1 The following timeline table informs the key principles for development operations proceeding in relation to arboricultural requirements conditioned as part of this method statement.

2.2.2 The actions and timescales within this table must be adhered to in order to discharge the arboricultural method statement planning condition for this site.

2.2.3 The precise timing and order of some of the development operations may need to be changed due to site specific operational requirements, yet any operations that may affect the trees on the site must be done so under arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified person appointed by the contractor.

Sequence of Operations		
Stages	Action	Arboricultural Input
1 Approval	This AMS is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.	If necessary, liaise with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed.
2 Tree Works	Tree removals and pruning works shall be carried out as the first operation on site, in accordance with Appendix 4 and as detailed in section 3.1.	Review the tree work requirements with the tree contractor. If necessary, liaise with the contractor on site during tree works.
3 Tree Protection	Installation of the tree protection measures will take place as shown at Appendix 5, prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the tree protection measures until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
4 Site Meeting	Following installation of tree protection measures, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing and discuss any other site operations that have implications for trees.	Meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, contractor can confirm the protection measures, and tree works are as specified by taking photographs.
5 Construction	Undertake the construction of the new development.	If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
6 Site Finishing	Removal of tree protection fencing must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site. Undertake associated landscaping within RPAs.	If acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can take photographs of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of the tree protection fencing.

3. Tree Management

3.1 Tree Works

- 3.1.1 The trees that require removal to facilitate the development are T1, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, G16, T17, T20, T21, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T33, T34, T35, T36, T37, T39, T40, T41, T47, T49.
- 3.1.2 T64 Ash, T65, T67 Cherry Laurel, T66 Lawson Cypress: Pruning work is required to reduce the crowns and raise the canopy heights to the south to clear the existing structure prior to demolition. The smaller third order branches that hang down from any main limbs will require pruning back to suitable points to achieve the required clearance, of around 2m. Do not prune beyond the boundary line.
- 3.1.3 T68 Sycamore: This will require minor crown pruning to the east to avoid damage during construction and future nuisance issues. Reduce east crown by up to 3m and crown lift 1 to 2m, pruning back to suitable growth points. Do not prune beyond the boundary line.
- 3.1.4 Some trees were found to have defects and require felling regardless of any new development at the site, this includes T2, T19 and T38 (as detailed in Appendix 4).
- 3.1.5 All tree work must be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations. When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

4. Tree Protection

4.1 Tree Protection Fencing

- 4.1.1 The tree protection fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5 (as illustrated with a thick purple line).
- 4.1.2 The tree protection fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. In this instance, due to the ground conditions an adequate level of protection for the trees could be

provided by secured 'Heras' type fencing, of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet (see Figures at Appendix 1 for examples).

- 4.1.3 The precise fencing location may need to be slightly adjusted on site due to local site conditions but is not expected to differ from that shown on the Tree Protection Plan. The final fencing position must be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works.
- 4.1.4 The tree protection fencing details should be incorporated into relevant subsequent plans, method statements used for design purposes and construction drawings issued for use on site, to ensure that all interested parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place.
- 4.1.5 The fencing should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence (see Appendix 1 for an example). The fencing panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins or mounted on a block tray (see Appendix 1 for an example).
- 4.1.6 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed within the CEZ unless specified in this method statement. The site manager must ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area.
- 4.1.7 Once the fencing is erected, waterproof warning signs labelled 'Tree Protection Area' should be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area (see at Appendix 1 for example signs).
- 4.1.8 The tree protection fencing should be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. Any faults or defects should be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. The Tree Protection Fencing shall not be removed, breached or altered without prior written authorisation from the local planning authority and under arboricultural supervision by a suitable named responsible individual appointed by the site manager.

5. Works Close To Retained Trees

5.1 Demolition

- 5.1.1 The demolition of the existing buildings at the site will take place close to and within the RPAs of retained trees T64, T65, T66, T67 and T68.
- 5.1.2 The demolition works should not adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees provided the demolition is undertaken from the east and south, inwards from within the footprint of the existing buildings (often referred to as “top down, pull back”), with care taken not to damage the overhanging or nearby crowns.
- 5.1.3 All plant and vehicles engaged in the demolition works should operate outside of the RPAs of retained trees.
- 5.1.4 Where an existing hard surface is scheduled for removal, care should be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath it. Hand-held tools should be used to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area. If a new hard surface is to be laid, it might be preferable to leave any existing sub-base in situ, augmenting it where required.
- 5.1.5 The advice of the project arboriculturist should be sought where underground structures present within the RPA are, or will become, redundant. In general, it is preferable to leave such structures in situ, as their removal could damage adjacent tree roots.

5.2 New Hard Surfaces

- 5.2.1 New hard surfaces in the form of parking spaces are proposed within the RPA of the retained tree T18.
- 5.2.2 The works within the RPA should not adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees provided a ‘no-dig’ method of construction is utilised.
- 5.2.3 The design and construction of the hard surfaces needs to be sensitive to the requirements of tree roots, substantial enough to withstand the expected levels of traffic and practicable in terms of ease of fabrication.

- 5.2.4 The finished surface must be porous in order to allow air and water to reach the tree roots, whilst at the same time being able to withstand the load applied. Toxic substances which could leach into the ground must be avoided. Severance of roots and soil compaction should be avoided. Any minor excavations in these areas to remove the existing surface vegetation/turf layer must be done so using hand tools only and under arboricultural supervision.
- 5.2.5 We are not qualified to recommend any particular construction method in terms of durability or structural integrity and any proposed construction method should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation. Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement system, such as those provided by Geosynthetics Limited (<http://www.geosyn.co.uk>).
- 5.2.6 The construction of the new 'no dig' hard surfaces, within the RPA of the retained tree must be done under arboricultural supervision and a written record kept at Appendix 3.
- 5.2.7 The proposed new hard surfaces also have encroachment into the RPAs of T51, T52, T54, and T59. This encroachment is very minor and a 'no dig' method of construction will not be required for these trees.

5.3 Excavations with RPAs

- 5.3.1 The new development requires excavations within the RPA of retained trees T51, T52, T54, T59 and T68.
- 5.3.2 Any exposed roots greater than 25mm diameter should be retained and worked around. Where possible clumps of smaller roots should also be retained. If unavoidable, roots with a diameter less than 25mm can be severed, cutting back using an appropriate sharp tool (secateurs or handsaw).
- 5.3.3 Severance of roots with a diameter of greater than 50mm must be avoided. If roots of over 50mm diameter are encountered when excavations are being carried out, on-site adjustments should be made to avoid the larger diameter roots.
- 5.3.4 Any exposed roots should be wrapped with hessian sacking and kept damp to avoid drying out during the works until the excavation is back-

filled. It is advised to include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with topsoil or sharp sand (not builders' sand) around the retained root prior to back-filling for the final level.

5.4 Drainage and Utilities

- 5.4.1 New drainage and underground utilities are to be positioned outside of the RPAs of retained trees, and above ground utilities will be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the retained trees' crowns.
- 5.4.2 NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be considered when installing services.

5.5 Additional Precautions

- 5.5.1 Allowance should be made for operations outside of the CEZ that could indirectly impact on trees. Including space for site huts, temporary toilet facilities (including their drainage) and other temporary structures; and space for storing (whether temporary or long-term) materials.
- 5.5.2 Care must be taken to prevent contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils. Cement mixers and any other toxic materials should not be permitted within the RPA of the trees. Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA.
- 5.5.3 Fires on the site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, and approved by the Local environmental health authority, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and the wind direction should be considered when determining its location, and it should be attended always until safe enough to leave.

5.6 Post Construction Landscaping

- 5.6.1 Many of the trees on site may be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies after the development phase. At this stage the protective fencing will have been removed and the grocery store may be in use.
- 5.6.2 Landscaping works should be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used.
- 5.6.3 No heavy machinery should be brought into the vicinity of retained trees.
- 5.6.4 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



Adam Winson

Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM

10th February 2025

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Appendix 1: Images and Figures

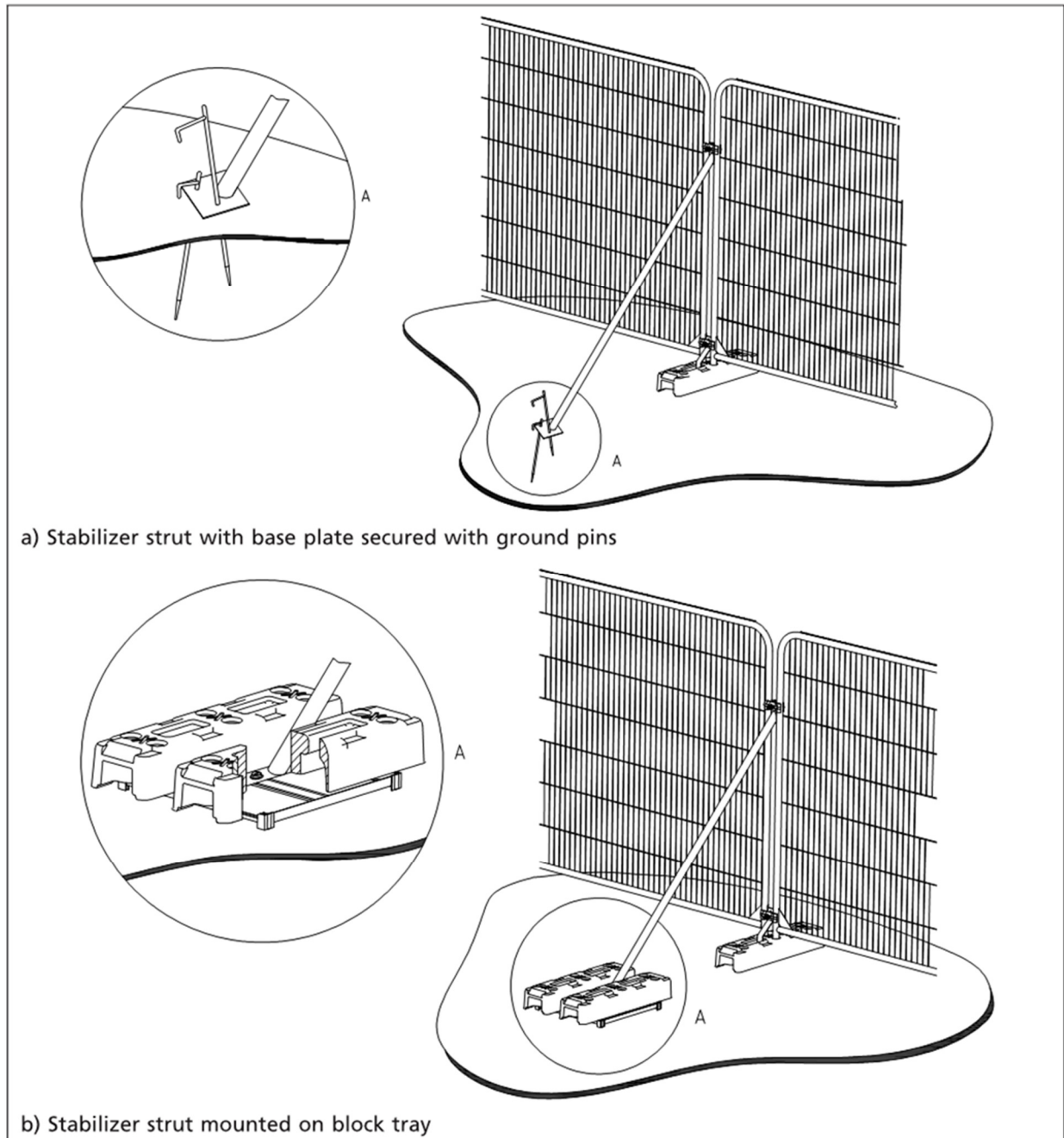


Figure 1: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and fixed central pins (©BSI)



Figure 2: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and anti-tamper couplers



Figure 3: Anti-tamper couplers to secure fencing and avoid unauthorised access



Figure 4: Warning sign for fencing



Figure 5: Example of A3 correx tree protection warning sign fixed to fencing panel

Appendix 2: Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/ Details	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
Jake Challinor-Smith	Rapleys	0370 777 6292	J.Challinorsmith@rapleys.com
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd	0114 272 1124	adam@awatrees.com
Planning Team	Manchester City Council	0161 234 4516	planning@manchester.gov.uk

Appendix 3: Record of Arboricultural Supervision

Required Site Visits	
Name of Site Inspector/ Arboricultural Consultant	
Supervision Stages	Comments/ Required Actions
Site visit 1: Inspect the tree protective fencing and ground protection boards prior to any development works. Confirm tree protection completed to the standard specified in this method statement.	Signed and Dated
Site visit 2: Supervision of contractors during construction hard-surfaces within RPA of retained trees.	Signed and Dated
Site visits - Monthly: Supervise any other sensitive operations, if required, as they arise in relation to trees.	Signed and Dated
Additional Comments/ Required Actions:	
Signed and Dated	

Tree Species				Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name		Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category
	T1	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	5.5	1	270	No		2.5	2	3	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Minor crown overhang over boundary to south	Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low
T2	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	7	2	220, 210	No	2.5	5	2	6	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Tight union. Decay	Unbalanced. Snapped /hanging branches	Decay to east at union below both stems. Limited prospects. One stem overhangs boundary to south. North stem has failed at 2.5m and is hung up in nearby Birch	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development
T3	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	12	1	340	No	3	2.5	4	6	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Co-dominant stems at 3m	Old pruning wounds. Slightly unbalanced	Crown overhangs boundary to south, approx 3m clearance. Growing right up against boundary fence with stem in direct contact.	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T4	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Semi-mature	12	1	450	No	0	2	1.5	2.5	4.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Co-dominant stems at 3m. Tight union	Slightly unbalanced	Crown in contact with neighboring Cypress	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T5	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Semi-mature	12	1	440	Yes	0	2	3.5	2.5	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Co-dominant stems at 3m. Tight union	Slightly unbalanced	Crown in contact with neighboring Cypress	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T6	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	12	1	400	No	3	5	3	6	5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Old pruning wounds. Slightly unbalanced	Crown overhangs boundary to south, approx. 3m clearance. Growing right up against boundary fence, bolt ends affixed to fence are in direct contact with stem to south	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T7	Laburnum	Laburnum anagyroides	Semi-mature	6.5	1	140	No	3.5	4	2	1	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T8	Cockspur Thorn	Crataegus persimilis	Semi-mature	4.5	1	160	No	2.5	4	2.5	2.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds	Suckering at base from root stock	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T9	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	8	1	380	No	3	3	6	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds	Unbalanced. Minor deadwood	Lower stem grows horizontal along ground to east for approx 2m then corrects to upright growth with slight lean to east. Phototropic habit. Underside of lower stem is not visible and tree could not be inspected in detail	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T10	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	8.5	1	150	No	3	1	1	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean	Unbalanced. Old pruning wounds	Phototropic upper crown with slight lean to south.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T11	Cypress	Cupressus sp	Semi-mature	8	1	180	No	1	3	2	3	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T12	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	9	1	220	No	4	4	4	4	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Small / sparse	Slightly sparse crown. Approx. Ash dieback stage 2	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T13	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	7	1	130	Yes	3	4	3	2	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Growing in dense shrub group. Limited access	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T14	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	Semi-mature	8	1	170	No	3.5	2	4	4	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to south	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T15	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	8	1	240	No	2.5	4	4	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to west	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No work required

Tree Species				Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G16	Cypress	Cupressus sp	Semi-mature	4	7	80	Yes	0	See Plan				Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Cypress group. Limited visibility of stems due to dense vegetation	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T17	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	12	1	390	No	3.5	3	5	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Co-dominant stems at 2m	Minor deadwood	Historic crown lift works to west	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T18	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	13	1	600	Yes	5	8	7	8	7	Limited access around base. Ground level changes	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree. Limited visibility and not inspected in detail. Soil levels appear increased at base to north and east. Historic crown lift works to west	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No work required
T19	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	11	6	290 avg	Yes	3	3	7.5	7.5	7.8	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Significant lean. Tight union. Minor cavity. Decay. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Unbalanced. Minor deadwood	Minor cavities and signs of decay at base of stems. Likely limited prospects and structural weakness. X4 additional stems have died back and have decay presence. Asymmetric crown. Historic pruning works to south. Decayed fungal fruit bodies present in grass within rooting zone to south west. Unable to confirm species identification	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development

Tree Species				Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management			
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works	
	T20	Snowy Mespilus	Amelanchier lamarckii	Semi-mature	4.5	6	100 avg	No	2	2	4	2	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Some stems are partially fused	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
	T21	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	5	2	70, 130	No	2	3	3	2	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Unbalanced	Small diameter deadwood in crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
	T22	Spruce	Picea abies	Semi-mature	13	1	280	No	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered	Normal		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
	T23	Spruce	Picea abies	Semi-mature	13	1	270	No	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Slight lean	Normal	Slight lean to east	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
	T24	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	330	No	5	2	3	4	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T25	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	210	No	6	2	1	2	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T26	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	7.5	1	80	No	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Small / sparse	Suppressed. Slightly sparse crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T27	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	2	240, 230	No	6	3	3	2	5	No visual defects	Old pruning wounds. Twin stemmed at 0.5m	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T28	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	310	No	6	2	5	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to east	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T29	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	230	No	6	2	1	2	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T30	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	7	2	80, 70	No	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m	Small / sparse	Suppressed	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T31	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	8	2	80, 90	No	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m	Small / sparse	Suppressed	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T32	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	150	No	8	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north. Slender upright habit.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T33	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	340	No	6	4	5	2	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to east	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T34	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	2	110, 180	No	6	2	1	2	3	No visual defects	Old pruning wounds. Twin stemmed at 0.5m	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T35	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	240	No	6	4	1	1	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to northwest	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T36	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	240	No	6	2	2	1	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T37	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	240	No	7	2	4	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to west	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T38	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	4	1	90	No	1.5	0.5	2	2	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Snapped stem	Stem has failed at 2m.	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development
T39	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	8	1	80	No	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Suppressed	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T40	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	15	1	190	No	6	3	1	1	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T41	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	11	1	140	No	5	3	1	1	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	Slight lean to north	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T42	Cherry Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus	Semi-mature	7	1	150	Yes	4	2	3	3	2	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 3m	Normal	Adjacent tree, not inspected in detail.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T43	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	9	1	90	No	5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Small / sparse	Suppressed. Slender upright habit	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T44	Apple	Malus sp	Semi-mature	4	3	80, 70, 60	No	1	2	0.5	2	0.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m	Old pruning wounds		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T45	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	11	1	120	No	5	1	1	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Small / sparse. Old pruning wounds	Suppressed. Slender upright habit	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T46	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	10	1	120	No	5	2	1	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Small / sparse. Old pruning wounds	Suppressed. Slender upright habit.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T47	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Semi-mature	17	1	430	No	5	6	3	4	6.5	Exposed roots. Root damage /loss	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Ivy covered	Slightly unbalanced	Impact wounds to exposed roots to southwest. Slight lean to west. Crown overhangs building and is in direct contact. Dense Ivy prevents detailed inspection	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T48	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	11	1	250	Yes	4	3	4	4	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed	Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree, not inspected in detail. Pruned to west. No crown overhang.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T49	Cypress	Cupressus sp	Semi-mature	4	1	140	No	0	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Vertical. Single stemmed	Normal		Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T50	Cherry Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus	Semi-mature	7	1	100	Yes	3.5	4	4	3	4	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 3m	Normal	Adjacent tree, not inspected in detail. Slight crown overhang into site	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T51	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	11	2	350, 380	No	2.5	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Tight union. Old pruning wounds	Normal	Old pruning wounds close to base	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T52	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	10	1	330	Yes	4	4	3	6	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed	Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree, not inspected in detail. Pruned to west. No crown overhang.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T53	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Semi-mature	7.5	1	210	No	2	3	2.5	3	2	No visual defects. Root damage /loss	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Ivy covered	Normal	Dense vegetation prevents detailed inspection. Slight phototropic habit and lean to south	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T54	Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	Semi-mature	6	10+	75 avg	Yes	0.5	4	2	3	2.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base Ivy covered. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds	Mature Privet in mixed shrub group.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T55	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	6	1	100	No	2	1.5	2	1.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds	Crown lift wounds to west from 1.5m height on stem	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T56	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	6	1	120	No	2	1	3	1	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds	Slight lean to southeast	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T57	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	6	1	120	No	2	1	3	1	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds	Slight lean to southeast	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T58	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	9	1	220	No	3	1	4	4	3	Increase in soil level	Single stemmed. Significant lean	Minor deadwood	Soil build up around stem at base. Stem grows horizontal to west for 2m before growing upwards and leaning to south with phototropic habit	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T59	Cherry	Prunus sp	Semi-mature	11	2	270, 290	No	2	4	4	6	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Crown works to west	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T60	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	11	3	280, 250, 170	Yes	3	5	5	5	4	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree. Not inspected in detail. Slight crown overhang into site	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T61	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	8.5	7	150 avg	Yes	1	1	1	1	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Ivy covered. Tight union	Unbalanced		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T62	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	9	2	180, 130	Yes	5	3	2	3	4	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Not inspected in detail	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T63	Myrobalan Plum	Prunus cerasifera	Semi-mature	6	3	150, 150, 100	Yes	4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed	Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree. not inspected in detail	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T64	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Early-mature	14	2	500, 200	Yes	7	7	6	7	6	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood.Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree. No visibility on stem and not inspected in detail. Crown overhanging and contacting site building	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Reduce crown and raise canopy to south to provide clearance of around 2m from the existing site building, pruning back to suitable growth points. Do not prune beyond the boundary Line

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T65	Cherry Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus	Semi-mature	7	1	100	Yes	4.5	1	3	4	2	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 2m	Normal	Adjacent tree, not inspected in detail. Slight crown overhang into site and directly in contact with site building	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Reduce crown and raise canopy to south to provide clearance of around 2m from the existing site building, pruning back to suitable growth points. Do not prune beyond the boundary Line
T66	Lawson Cypress		Semi-mature	12	1	300	Yes	5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Adjacent tree, not inspected in detail. Slight crown overhang into site and directly in contact with site building	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Reduce crown and raise canopy to south to provide clearance of around 2m from the existing site building, pruning back to suitable growth points. Do not prune beyond the boundary Line
T67	Cherry Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus	Semi-mature	7	1	200	Yes	2.5	3	3	3.5	3	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 2m	Normal	Adjacent tree, not inspected in detail. Slight crown overhang into site and directly in contact with site building	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Reduce crown and raise canopy to south to provide clearance of around 2m from the existing site building, pruning back to suitable growth points. Do not prune beyond the boundary Line

	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T68	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	11	4	350, 350, 380, 160	Yes	4.5	6	6	6	6	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. Bark damage. Decay. Old pruning wounds	Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree, no visibility on stem and not inspected in detail. Tree appears to be in decline. Bark delamination and dieback visible in some stems. Small diameter deadwood in crown	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	Reduce crown by up to 3m to east and crown lift by 1 to 2m, pruning back to suitable growth points. Do not prune beyond the boundary line
T69	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	7	2	100, 80	Yes	4	2	3	4	3	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed	Slightly unbalanced	Adjacent tree, not inspected in detail. Slight crown encroachment into site	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required
T70	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	12	1	160	Yes	5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree. Not inspected in detail	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No work required

Warning sign for fencing



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY



AWA
TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 5: Tree Protection Plan

440 Hollinwood Avenue, Moston, Manchester, M40 0AE
Ref: AWA6229AMS

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:500

PAPER: A3

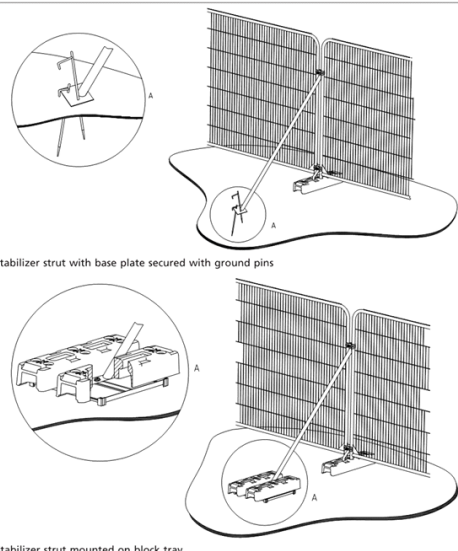
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM
	TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Existing hard standing in place protects RPAs

Light pruning works required to prune away from demolition works and proposed building as detailed in section 3.1

Existing hard standing in place protects RPA

Heras tree protection fencing



Heras tree protection fencing



HOLLINWOOD