YEW TREE AND GARDENS

Client:
Luther King Theological College,
Luther King House
Manchester,
M14 5JP

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT FOR PROPOSED ALTERATIONS / EXTENSION

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1. SITE

A. SITE DESCRIPTION

1. The proposed development site is comprised of land located at Luther King House, Manchester.

2. The development area is as indicated in Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan and tree stock is as detailed within Appendix 1: Tree Schedule and Appendix 2: Tree Constraints Plan.

3. The survey area consists of the maintained and semi maintained grounds which form the surroundings of Luther King House.

4. Tree stock within and around the site is distributed within a number of areas of the site. Within the central courtyard and entrance, trees are predominantly ornamental / non-native; larger mature trees are located along the highway and western boundaries.

B. SURVEY DETAILS

1. The site was surveyed on 08/04/2026, tree heights were estimated via use of clinometer (Suunto PM-5), measurements of DBH taken at 1.5m height and crown spread was taken by ground measurements. The position of tree references within the survey area are taken from the site topographic survey plan supplied to us with tree locations annotated during the site survey. All images were taken at the date with Samsung A32. Sun positions were estimated on site via Sun Surveyor software. Weather conditions were clear with light winds.

2. All surveying of tree stock on the site was carried out visually from the ground only. Where ivy cover was encountered on trees then only limited visual checking of structure and potential defects was possible.

3. At the time of surveying all trees were recorded on standard tree record sheets, see Appendix 1: Tree Schedule. Trees were surveyed throughout the entire site, detailed individual details were recorded for all significant trees within the existing site. Where larger numbers of smaller trees were encountered in the survey area these are included as a Group record which includes the approximate height range and maximum Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of trees within the group, these groups are referred to by group i.e. Group 2 (G2).

4. The surveyed trees are categorized by the standard retention categories as defined in BS5837:2012. Such retention categories seek to inform the design process of trees which may be worthy of consideration for inclusion within the proposed development. All work recommendations relate to trees within the context of the current site layout and usage.

5. **Note**: the report and schedule recommendations form components of a development survey and are not intended to be used as a specific tree hazard assessment

6. Trees requiring removal to facilitate the proposed development, or which are unsuitable for retention are annotated in red on the Tree Protection Plan and may be further identified in the work recommendation section of the Tree Schedule.

2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

A. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

1. The proposed development layout is for the construction of a new accessible entrance with additional remedial drainage works as illustrated in Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan.

3. TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

A. SITE DESCRIPTION

1. The site is not located within a Conservation Area.
2. The site is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) which covers a number of mature trees within the site boundaries.
3. The status of trees should be verified prior to undertaking any works / removals.
4. It should be noted that trees located outside of maintained residential grounds and not covered by an active TPO or conservation area are subject to the standard Felling License constraints imposed by the Forestry Commission. These regulations restrict the volume of timber which may be removed in a calendar quarter without a felling licence to 5 cubic metres. The site consists of non-residential grounds and as such Felling Licence regulations would apply.
5. Hedgerow regulations cover the protection of certain established field boundary hedges. There are no such hedges within the survey site with no defined hard boundaries.

4. IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON TREE STOCK

A. CURRENT TREE STOCK

1. The current tree stock within the survey boundaries as defined by those trees within the area of the proposed development is detailed in Appendix 1 and outlined as follows.

2. T1 to T5 and group G1 are Ornamental Cherries and a shrub group located in the central courtyard.

3. Tree references T6 and T7 are a mature Weeping Willow and Goat Willow located to the east of the existing building entrance. The former has undergone historic unsympathetic pruning with large stub cuts; an area of bark loss / dysfunction is present on the main stem. G2 is a small border of Ornamental Shrubs and a single young Pine.

4. T8 and T11 to T14 are mixed smaller ornamental trees located along the entrance drive.

5. T9 and T10 are a pair of mature Norway Maples located to the east of the driveway and parking area.

6. T15 is a mature Horse Chestnut located on the highway boundary. Group G3 is a mixture of lapsed Privet hedge and colonisation by young trees that form a strip of vegetation along the highway boundary. T16 is a mature Pine at the mid-point of the highway boundary, this tree overhangs the roof of the main building. T17 is a Holly which is slightly larger than the vegetation in G2.

7. T18 and T19 are a Sycamore and Beech in the southwest corner of the site, T20 is a Sycamore adjacent to the western boundary. Further vegetation along the western edge of the site is comprised of a pair of early mature age trees G4 and semi mature Wych Elm T21 with a large, mature Sycamore T22 overhanging the northwest corner of the main building.

8. There is an absence of any significant tree stock in the north of the site with a single Rowan T23 in poor condition and a lapsed hedge group G5.

9. No other trees or hedges are located within the sphere of the proposed development area.

4. IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON TREE STOCK (CONT.)

B. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

1. Trees which are within the zone of potential impacts from the proposed development are illustrated in Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan and are detailed as follows.

2. The proposed development is for the construction of a new entrance in order to provide space for the installation of a lift within the main building to address the current lack of accessibility.

3. We have assessed the proposed entrance extension in relation to tree impacts / constraints during the design process. The location of T6, its crown form and existing restricted root zone means that any extension to the entrance frontage would make a significant incursion towards T6. This incursion could not be address via specific construction methods due to the requirement for level access and any development would also be in conflict with the crown of T6.

4. T6 is subject to the TPO but we noted that it has undergone historic unsympathetic pruning which appears to predate the TPO. This has resulted in large stubs within the crown / scaffold limbs. An area of bark loss / dysfunction is also present on the main stem. It appears that T6 has a history of conflict with the existing building and car parking areas due to crown encroachment and low branches. In light of these features and the fact that Weeping Willow generally have lifespans of <50 years we have placed this tree in retention category C.

5. The proposed development would require the removal of T6 and the small shrub group G2. We note that a second Willow T7 which is larger and more visible outside the site than T6 is located to the east of T6; this tree does not appear on the plan or schedule of the TPO even though it provides wider public amenity that T6. This tree would be retained in the development and would provide a continuation of established tree cover in this section of the site.

6. No other trees are impacted upon by the proposed extension.

7. The proposed ‘phase 3’ access does not pass over RPA (Root Protection Areas). Protection for all trees in the southeastern section of the site can be provided via standard fencing. The proposed construction compound has been located on existing areas of hard standing. In the northwest corner of the site.

8. A requirement to address damaged drains to the west and south of the building has been identified via as specialist survey. This has identified areas where root ingress has blocked the existing drains.

9. In order to undertake works to replace the drains an area of temporary ground protection and specific working methods will be required. These are detailed below.

10. No other trees are directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

5. METHOD STATEMENT AND PROTECTION MEASURES

A. TIMETABLE

Prior to commencement of construction phase the following actions should take place to ensure protection of trees on site.

1. No requirement for specific arboricultural site meeting
2. Tree works / removal a required in relation to development.
3. Erection of protective fencing at locations indicated in Appendix 4.
4. Construction Phase, specific works in relation to drainage remediation.
5. Soft landscaping including formation of any planting areas.
6. Project completion and removal of tree protection.

B. GUIDELINES

1. Guidance for the protection and retention of trees within the site.
2. Erection of protective barrier as indicated in Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan.
3. No material storage should take place in these areas.
4. No mixing of cement-based or other building materials should take place within the root protection area, no storage of fuels should take place within this area.
5. The tree protection must remain in place until work is completed and there is no risk to the RPAs
6. Once construction has been completed and the landscaping phase is complete the protective fencing may be removed.

C. PROTECTIVE FENCING

1. Once erected all protective fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct and will remain in place until the completion of the construction phase. It shall not be removed, relocated or breached at any time without consultation with the project arboriculturist.

2. Protective fencing will be constructed of barriers fit for the purpose of excluding construction traffic from root protection areas. Details of appropriate fencing types are included in Appendix 5.

3. Signs will be affixed to every third panel stating, 'Tree Protection Area Keep Out'. See Appendix 5 for example of signage.

4. All fencing will be securely affixed to avoid movement of fencing during the construction phase.

5. Positions for protective barriers are shown in orange on Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan. A specification for protective fencing is shown in Appendix 5. Rigid fencing is specified in relation to the main construction area and site compound. Due to the nature of the works and site constraints, flexible barriers are recommended for the drainage remediation works

D. GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO AVOID DAMAGE TO TREES.

1. Protective fencing installed to prevent mechanical damage to trees adjacent to the development.

2. A list of recommended practices during construction phase is listed below:

3. Once installed tree protection must remain in place and be observed at all times.

4. No fires within 10m of the crown of any retained trees.

5. Soil levels in rooting areas to be retained with minimal level changes, no greater increases than 300mm from existing levels.

6. No cement mixing/washout to take place within 15m of any retained trees.

7. No chemicals, bitumen etc. to be stored within 10m of any retained trees.

8. Any spillage of fuel, chemicals or contaminated water occurring within 2m of the root protection areas to be reported to project supervisor.

9. No additional underground services have been indicated to us at this time but they may be safely routed to avoid rooting zones, if additional services require routing through the root zones of trees for retention then appropriate sub surface or hand trenching methods should be used and guidance sought prior to any works being undertaken. See BS3857:2012.

GROUND PROTECTION (YELLOW SHADING): ON APPENDIX 4.

1. Before the drainage replacement / remediation process starts, all areas of the RPA that may be affected by access will be covered with temporary ground protection as set out in BS. 5837:2012, we recommend a geotextile membrane overlaid by a minimum 100 mm depth of compressible material (woodchip or similar) topped with timber boards. An alternative method such as temporary plastic track mats may also be used.
2. The ground protection must remain in place until the construction is completed.
3. No cement mixing or wash out should take place within this area of the site.
4. The ground protection must remain in place until work is complete and there is no risk to the RPA.

INITIAL HAND DIGGING (YELLOW SHADE): ON APPENDIX 4

1. The use of hand digging methods may be required at locations within the edge of the RPA of trees in order to replace the existing damaged drains.
2. Initial excavation within the RPA identified in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 shall at all times be by hand methods with no use of heavy plant and machinery.
3. The location of any hand digging within the RPA should be clearly marked out on site to avoid unnecessary digging within the RPA.
4. All locations should be carefully hand dug to an initial depth of 500 mm to establish the presence of any significant root structures.
5. Where roots over 50mm in diameter are encountered the default position should be retention and relocation where possible. If possible, any roots over 25mm shall be carefully hand excavated, moisture retained by wrapping in damp hessian, roots then to be repositioned to outside edge of excavated area and covered with clean topsoil, if necessary the excavated edge shall be carefully enlarged to allow the repositioning and relocation of roots. If repositioning is not possible then pruning to a suitable lateral root should be undertaken, this procedure should be used for areas where roots have entered the drainage run. All pruning equipment (secateurs, loppers, pull saws) should be disinfected prior to use.
6. Any roots below 25mm in diameter may be either relocated to the outside edge of the excavation or if this is not possible then pruned back with disinfected secateurs.
7. If a more extensive excavation of the drainage route is required then a specialist contractor should be engaged to undertake air spade excavation.
8. In order to prevent further impacts from future root growth we recommend that the outer edge of the drainage route is lined with a proprietary root barrier membrane.

6. TREE WORKS

A. TREE REMOVALS

Tree removals are as detailed below and as indicated in **red** on Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan.
Removals for development
T6, G2
Removals in existing site
None

B. PROPOSED TREE WORK

Nil

7. CONCLUSION

1. The survey site contains established trees around its boundaries and within the central section of the site.

2. The proposed development will require the removal of a single tree T6 and a shrub group G2.

3. All other trees, groups and hedges within and adjacent to the site can be retained within the proposed development.

4. There would be no significant conflict between retained trees and the proposed development. All retained trees have existing relationships with areas of frequent usage / access.

5. The remediation / replacement of the existing damaged drainage route will require temporary ground protection and specific working methods. If these are followed then no impacts would be placed on the established tree stock.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that

The management of the development reflects the guidance contained within this report both for the management of trees for retention and the protection of same during the proposed development phase and that due consideration is given to the position of any development in relation to retained trees and the removal of trees which are unsuitable for long term retention from the site prior to any development.

Type	Name	Age	DBH	Height	1stB	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations / development	RPR m	RPA m^2	Category
T1	Prunus (Ornamental Flowering Cherry)	M	505	12	2	6.5	3	3	6.5	Good	20+	Typical form with multiple stems from 1.5m	Outside development area	6.06	115.39	B2
T2	Prunus (Ornamental Flowering Cherry)	M	440at1m	6	1.2	5	5	5	5	Good	20+	Squat form with multiple stems from 1.2m	Outside development area	5.28	87.59	B2
T3	Prunus (Ornamental Flowering Cherry)	M	195	4.5	2	4	4	4	4	Fair	10+	Squat form	Outside development area	2.34	17.2	C2
T4	Prunus (Ornamental Flowering Cherry)	M	530	11	2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Fair	10+	Similar to T1, exposed and girdling roots	Outside development area	6.36	127.09	C2
T5	Prunus (Ornamental Flowering Cherry)	M	240	13	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Fair	10+	Drawn up form due to T5, stem bifurcates at 1.5m with included bark union	Outside development area	2.88	26.06	C2
G1	Mixed shrub group	M	130	7	0	3	3	3	3	Fair	10+	Dense ornamental shrub group	Outside development area	1.56	7.65	C3
T6	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	M	720	14	4.5	7	4	4	6	Fair	10+	Restricted root zone 2m to N of tree (tarmac car park). Multiple historic large stub cuts with associated decay. Bark loss / dysfunction on main stem at 2.5m	Would require removal in development	8.64	234.55	C1
T7	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1000at600mm	16	3.5	8	8	3	8	Fair	10+	Large bole with multiple stems at 1.5m, minor and medium diameters of deadwood	Retain and protect in development	12	452.45	B2
G2	Pinus pinea (Stone Pine),Mixed shrub group	SM	100	3	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Good	10+	Shrub border with young Pine	Would require removal in development	1.2	4.52	C3
T8	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	305	9	4	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	Drawn up form due to T6/7	Retain and protect in development	3.66	42.09	C1
T9	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	M	790	18	6	4	6.5	6.5	6.5	Fair	20+	Slightly sparse crown with minor deadwood, patches of exudate on lower stem possibly bacterial	Retain and protect in development	9.48	282.37	B2
T10	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	M	580	18	7.5	6	6	3	6	Good	20+	Interdependent with T9 with slightly better vigour	Retain and protect in development	6.96	152.2	B2
T11	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	300	8	2	4	4	4	4	Fair	10+	Slightly suppressed	Outside development area, protect during phase two access	3.6	40.72	C2
T12	Prunus (Ornamental Flowering Cherry)	M	465	7	2	5	5	5	5	Good	20+	Squat form with multiple stems from 1.6m	Outside development area, protect during phase two access	5.58	97.83	B2
T13	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	235	5	2	5	2	2	2	Fair	10+	Suppressed and leaning to N	Outside development area, protect during phase two access	2.82	24.99	C2
T14	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	190	6	3	1	3	1	3	Fair	10+	Significant volume of deadwood and supressed crown	Outside development area, protect during phase two access	2.28	16.33	C2
T15	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	1080	20	5	8	8	8	8	Fair	20+	Highway to S (restricted root zone), medium decay cavity and associated historic tear wound at 4m. Multiple cankers throughout crown, tips at 3.5m above site	Outside development area, protect during phase two access	13	527.74	B1
G3	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Ligustrum vulgarae (Privet),Rhododenron	EM	100	5	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Mix	10+	Dense shrub group along highway boundary	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	1.2	4.52	C2
T16	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	M	705	20	10	6	6	6	6	Good	20+	High level crown with multiple abrupt angle changes in upper crown / limbs. Crown overhangs existing building	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	8.46	224.88	B1
T17	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	330	8	3.5	4	4	4	4	Fair	10+	Squat form, tips at 1.5m from S elevation of building	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	3.96	49.27	C1

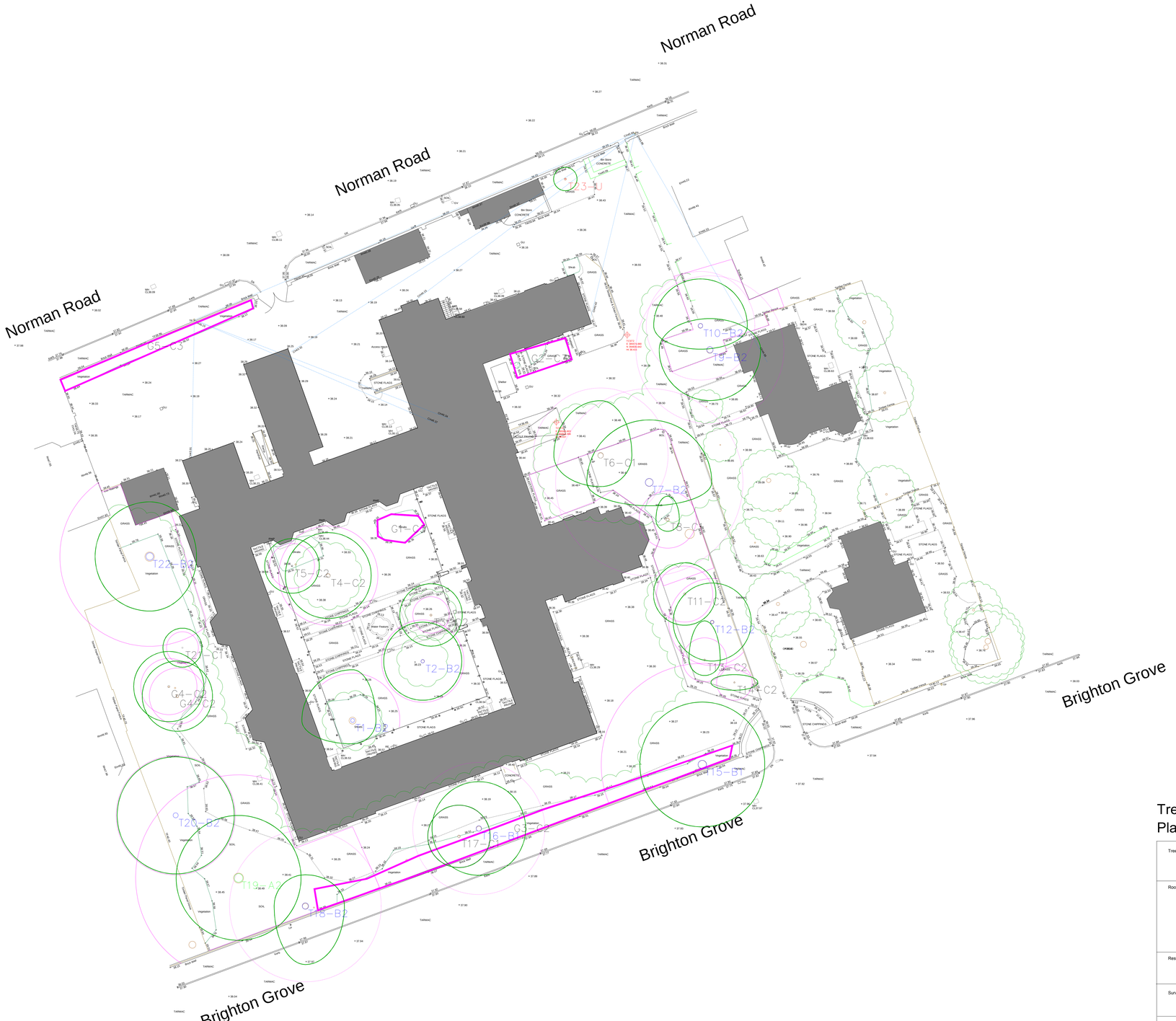
Type	Name	Age	DBH	Height	1stB	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations / development	RPR m	RPA m^2	Category
T18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	810	20	7	4	5	7.5	4	Good	20+	Crown form biased to S over the highway. Dense ivy (DBH estimated)	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	9.72	296.85	B2
T19	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	1100	23	8	8	8	8	8	Good	40+	Multiple historic crown lifting events, ivy previously severed	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	13.2	547.46	A2
T20	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	635	16	3.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Good	20+	Stem bifurcates at 3.5m, young ivy growth on stem. Location estimated (not on topo)	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	7.62	182.44	B2
G4	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	EM	300	12	2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Mix	10+	Pair of trees in dense scrub (DBH estimated), signs of tip dieback in Ash indicates early stage Ash Dieback	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	3.6	40.72	C2
T21	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	SM	170	8	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	10+	Young tree at edge of scrub cover	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	2.04	13.08	C1
T22	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	960	22	7	7	6	7	7	Fair	20+	Historic crown lifting in relation to building with upper crown overhanging roofline. Unoccluded wound at 7m on S side of stem	Outside main development area, protect during drainage repair works - see notes	11.5	416.98	B2
T23	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	M	150	5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Poor	<10	Poor condition with limited remaining crown	Outside development area - no protection required	2.54	20.27	U
G5	Syringa vulgaris (Lilac),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	SM	120	8	0	1	1	1	1	Mix	10+	Mixture of unmanaged shrubs and colonisation by young Sycamores	Outside development area - no protection required	1.44	6.52	C3

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
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 • 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**.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
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)	See Table 2
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	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	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	See Table 2

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Yew Tree



Tree Constraints Plan

Yew Tree

Tree Locations by retention category
- U >40
- A 20 - 40
- B 10 - 20
- C <10
- U <10

Root Protection Area (radius)
- RPA Category A
- RPA Category B
- RPA Category C
- Category U tree unsuitable for retention

Restricted Root Protection Area (polygon)

Surveyed Canopy Extents

Project Title:
Luther King House
Date of Survey:
08/04/2026
Surveyor:
A. Wood
Date File Created:
15/04/2026
1:200 @ A0

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Note:
RPA only indicated for significant trees. Small garden trees and juvenile specimens may not be indicated
Retention Categories:
As defined in BS5837: 2012
RPA:
Plotted from individual RPA sheets.
Where restricted rooting conditions are present RPA is also plotted as an area polygon

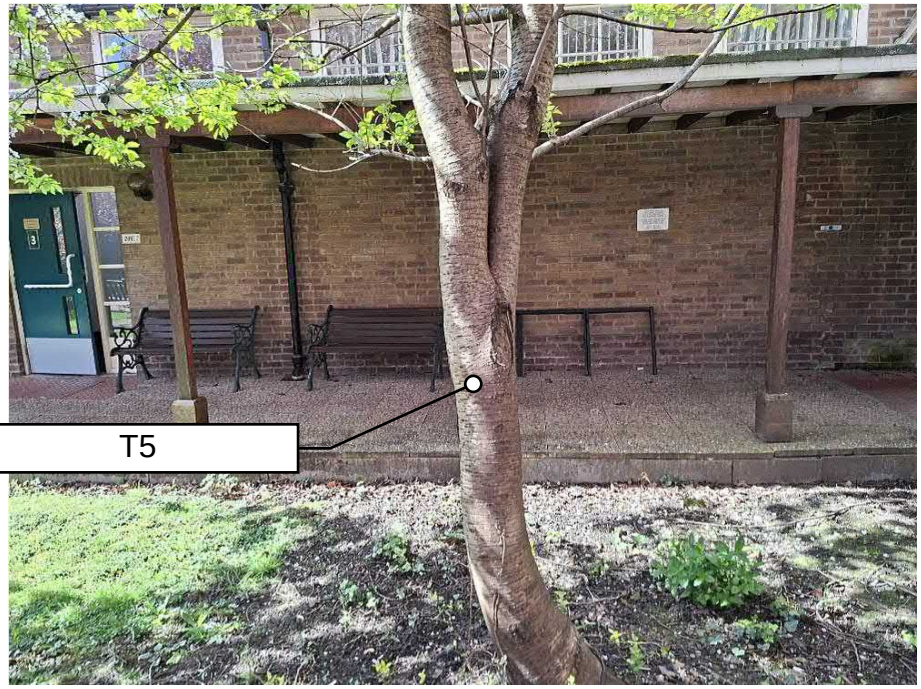








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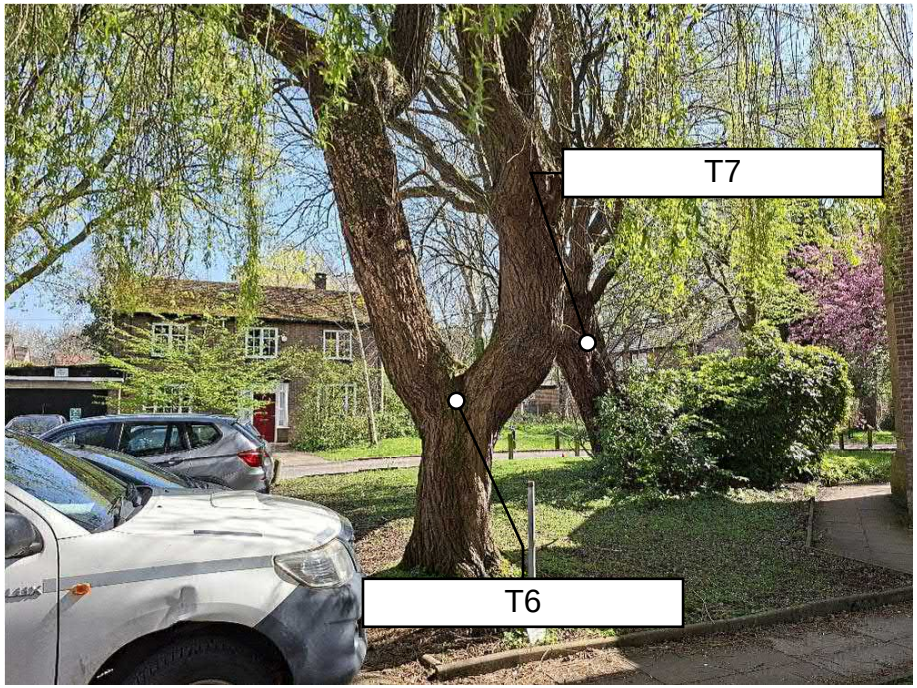




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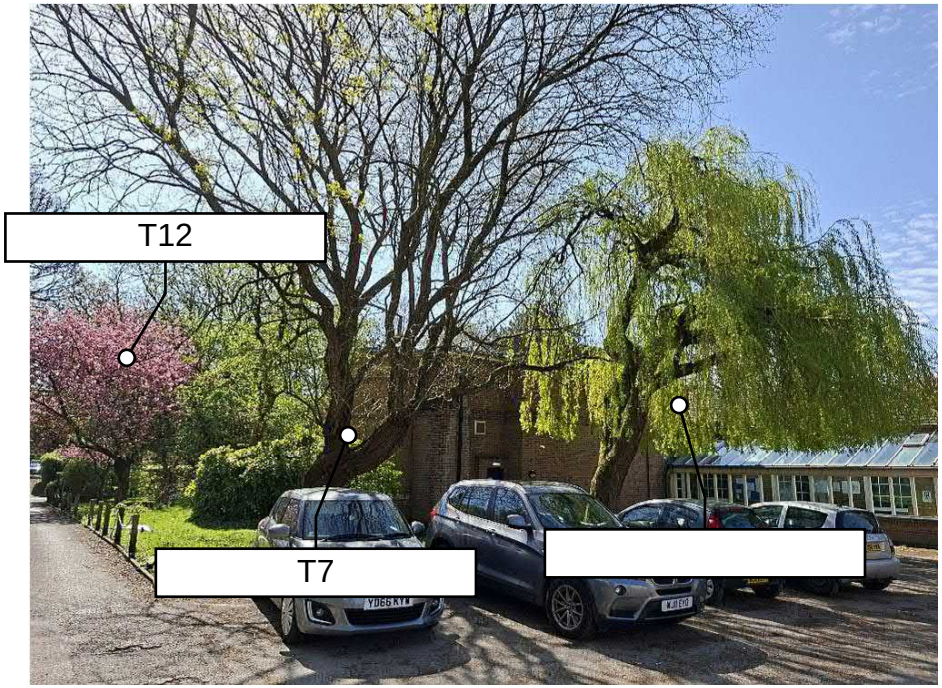




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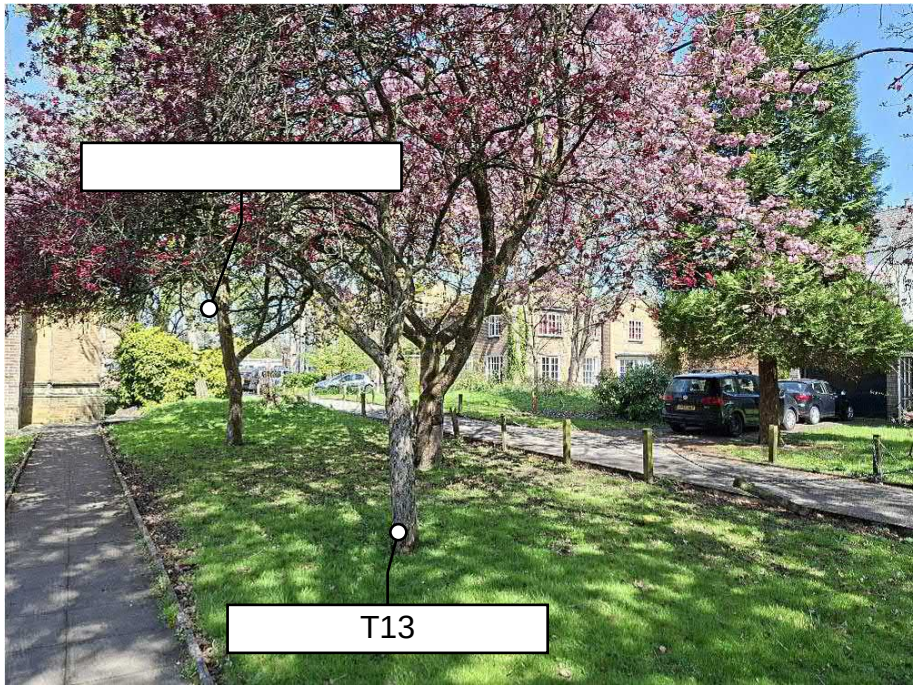
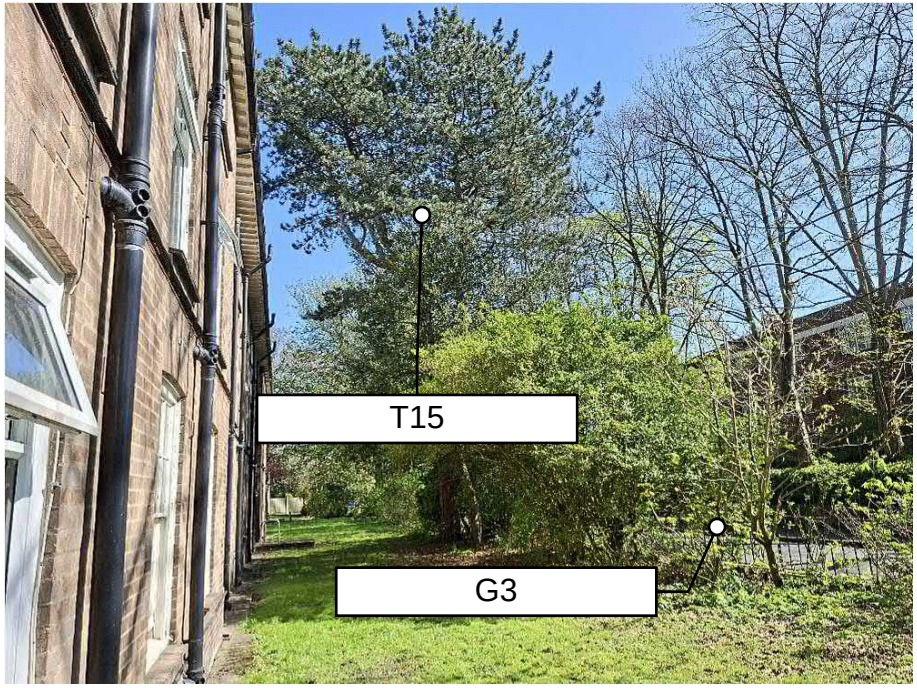








Image date: 08/04/2026







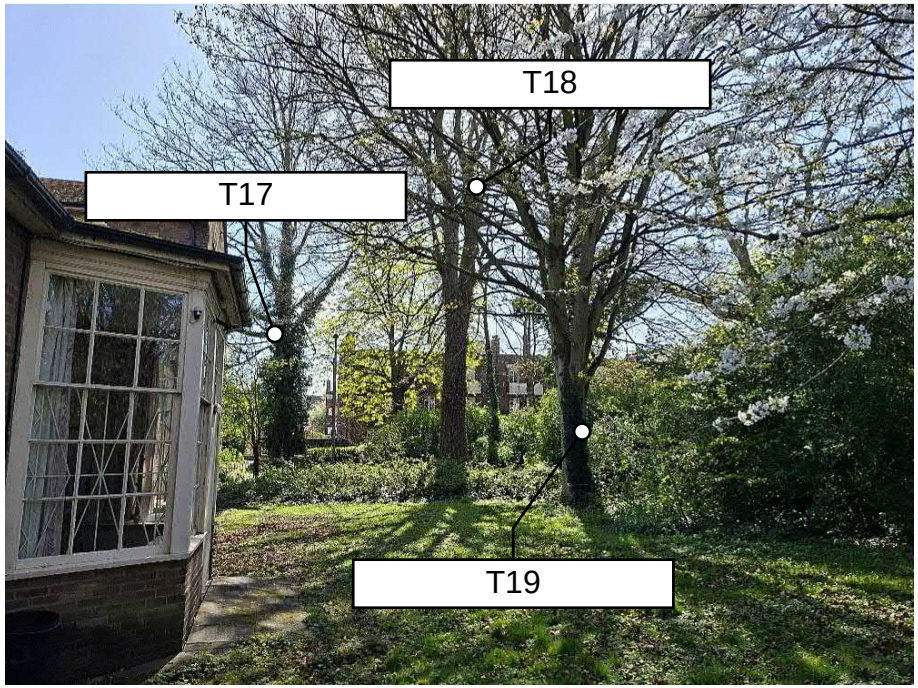


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NOTES

Key

- Herras fencing
- Contractor compound
- Temporary ground protection during phases as noted
- Proposed extension footprint
- Overhead cables

Rigid Tree Protection Barrieer

Space for 2no. 7x4m cabins stacked. Contractor to confirm.

G2 - removal

T6 - removal

Willow tree with TPO removed

Temporary ground protection to lawn required during phase 3 while library is used as main entrance to building and during phase 4 for contractor access.

Rigid Tree Protection Barrieer

Temporary ground protection to grass required during phase 1 and 2 while accesses are being used by contractor

Flexible Tree Protection Barrier

Specific Working methods / ground protection for drain-age repairs - see notes

Norman Road

Brighton Grove

Tree Protection Plan

Yew Tree

Tree Locations by retention category
- 1>40
- 1>B
- 1>C
- 1>U

Root Protection Area (radius)
- RPA Category A
- RPA Category B
- RPA Category C
- Category U tree unsuitable for retention

Restricted Root Protection Area (polygon)

Surveyed Canopy Extents

Tree Removal

Tree Protection

Specific Working Areas

Project Title:
Luther King House
Date of Survey:
08/04/2026
Surveyor:
A. Wood
Date File Created:
13/05/2026
1:200 @ A0

Yew Tree & Garden
Yew Tree House
Hale Milnthorpe
Cumbria LA7 7BJ
015395 63527 07813897631
info@yewtreegardens.co.uk
www.yewtreegardens.co.uk

Note:
RPA only indicated for significant trees. Small garden trees and juvenile specimens may not be indicated
Retention Categories:
As defined in BS5837: 2012
RPA
Plotted from individual RPA sheets.
Where restricted rooting conditions are present RPA is also plotted as an area polygon

REV	DATE	DRWN	CHKD	REVISION DETAILS
B	13/05/26	GSP	EB	Revised compound area.
A	06/05/26	GSP	EB	Initial issue.

PROJECT TITLE
Feasibility and Strategy for the Merger of the Luther King Colleges, Luther King Centre. Rusholme, Manchester, M14 5JP

CLIENT
Luther King Centre

DRAWING TITLE
Site Plan with Contractor Compound

© Harrison & Pitt Architects Ltd

DRAWING STATUS SKETCH
DRAWING No. 2535-SK24
REVISION B
SCALE : 1:200 @ A1
DATE : May 2026
DRAWN : GSP
CHECKED : EB

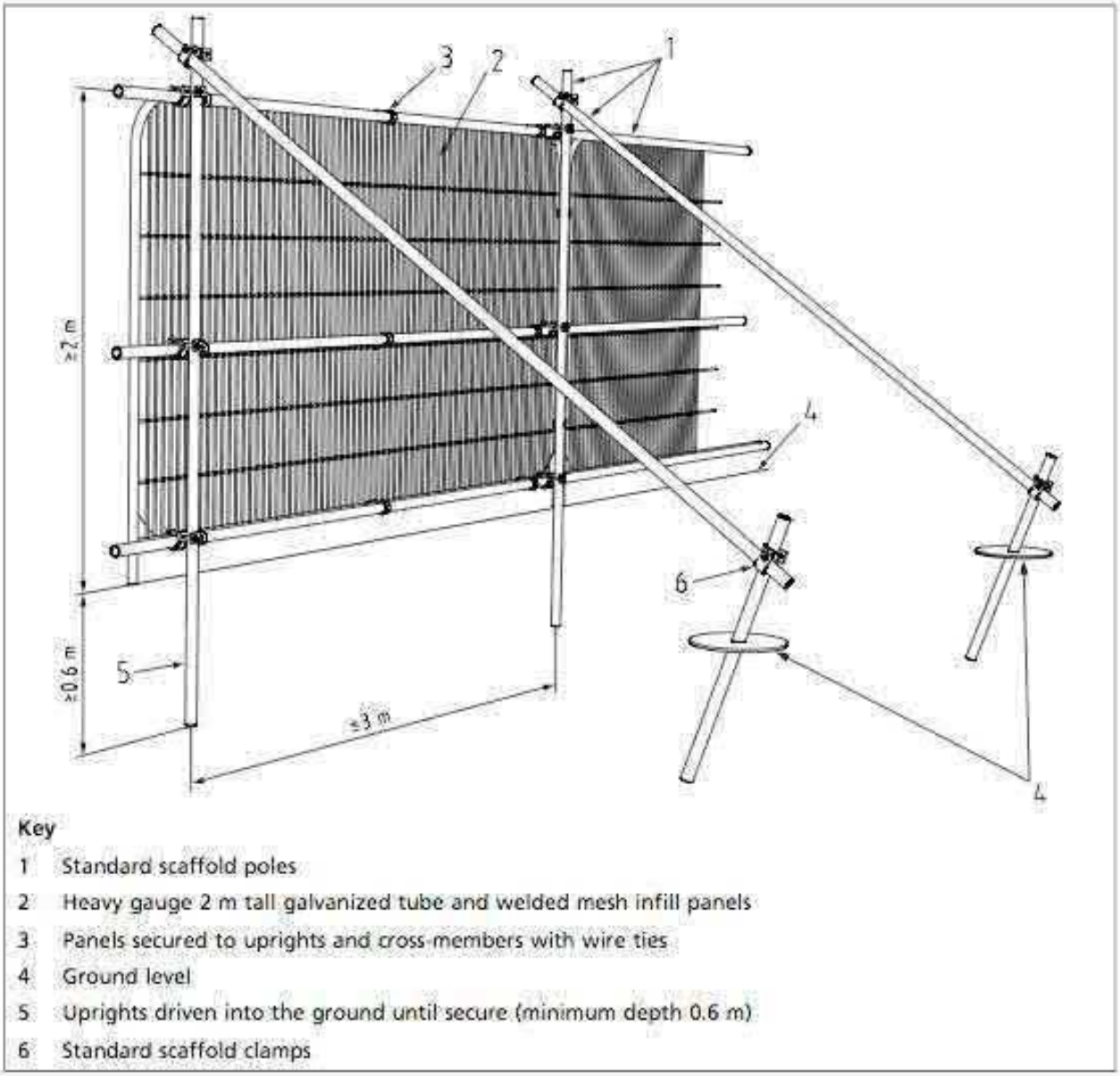
0 5 10 15m

HPA CHARTERED ARCHITECTS
29 CASTLE HILL, LANCASTER LA1 1YN
01524 32479
hpa@hpa.ltd
www.hpa.ltd

DO NOT SCALE SITE DIMENSIONS FROM THIS DRAWING

Tree protective fencing

Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**

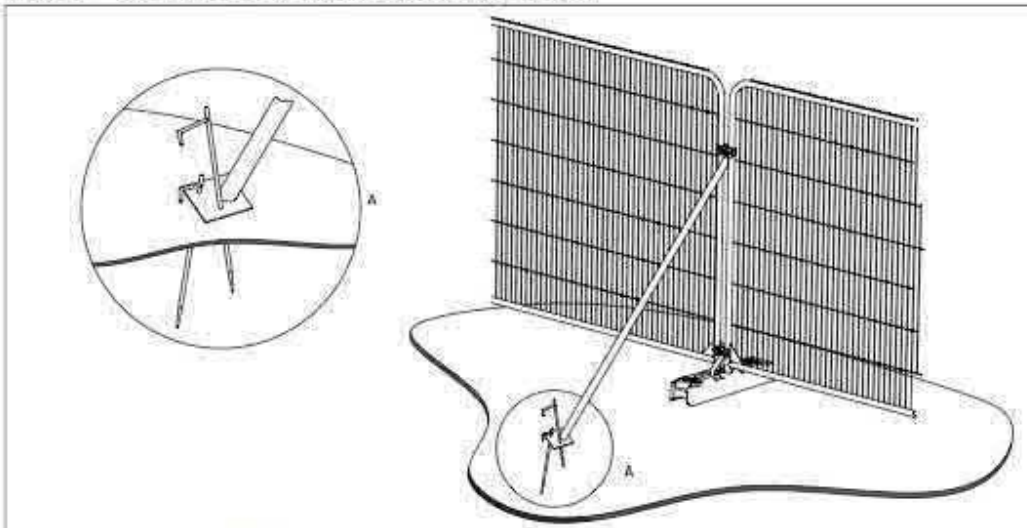


Key

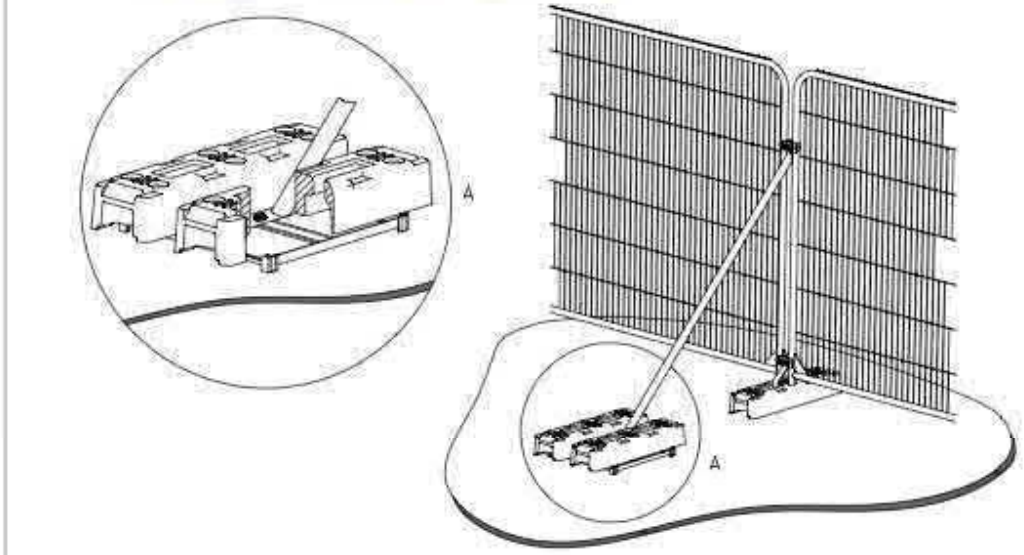
1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Tree protective fencing

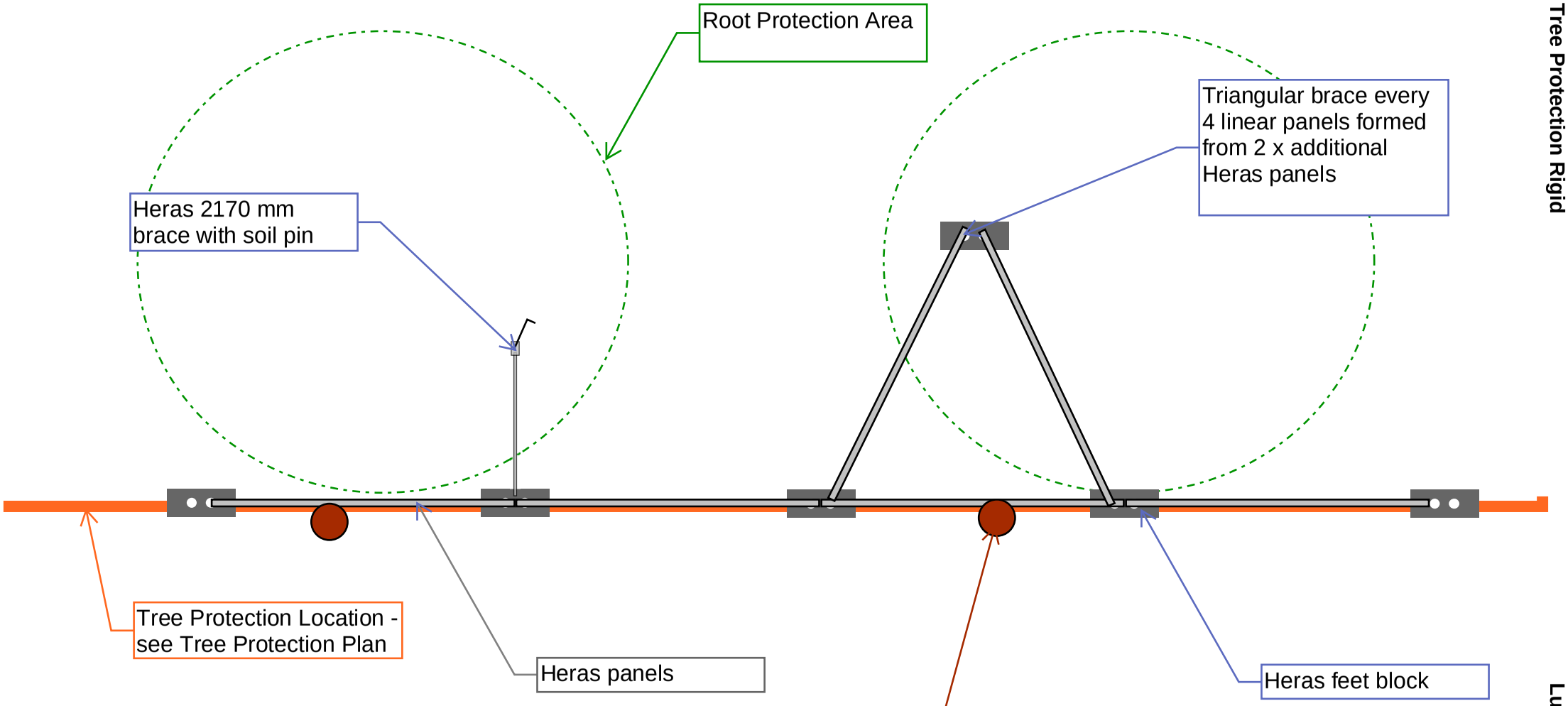
Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray



Tree Protection Fence
Alternative Bracing Detail

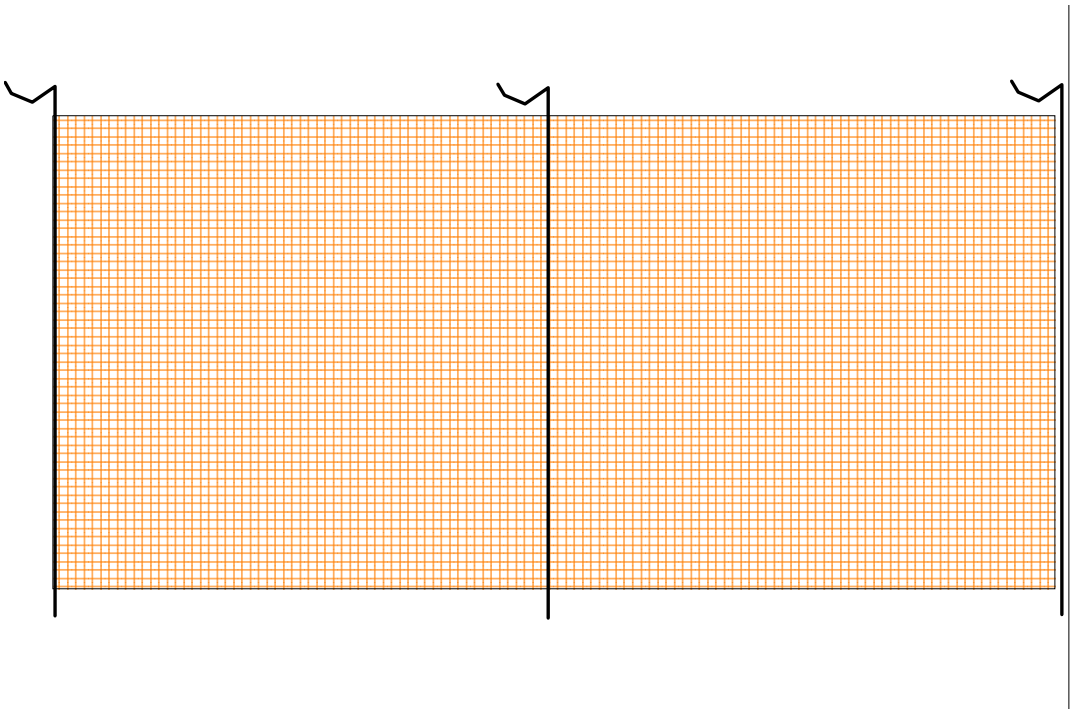
Scale: Not to scale illustrative arrangement only Date: 26/07/2023
Author: AW Yew Tree NW Ltd
Version: 1



TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!

No equipment, machinery or materials shall be used, stored or burnt within any protected area. Ground levels within these areas shall not be altered, nor shall any excavations be undertaken, including for the provision of underground services, without the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority

Flexible tree protection barrier.



Signage

