Atlas Business Park – BS 5837: 2012 Arboricultural Report, Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Lucion Group

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Prepared by: Cura Terrae Land and Nature

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Originated By: [redacted]
Nick Arnold
Head of Arboriculture Date: September 2026

Reviewed By: [redacted]
Liam Evans
Consultant Arborist Date: September 2026

Approved By: [redacted]
Liam Evans
Consultant Arborist Date: September 2026

Prepared by:
Cura Terrae Land and Nature, MIOC, Styal Road, Manchester, M22 5WB. 01613 020 280

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Executive Summary

On behalf of Lucion Group (the Client), Cura Terrae Land and Nature Limited (Cura Terrae) has carried out a tree survey to BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction* – Recommendations in August 2026 at Atlas Business Park, Wythenshawe, Manchester. This survey has formed the basis for an assessment of the impacts that development proposals may have upon existing tree cover and recommends methodologies that will need to be adopted to protect retained trees during development.

The survey recorded significant trees within the subject site and those that may be affected by any development proposal within or adjacent to the site's boundary, recording several parameters, including species, crown spread, retention status and Root Protection Area (RPA).

The RPA of any given tree is calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and is generally a circular plot centred on its stem. This area around each tree must not be disturbed by excavation, compaction, contamination, or other related demolition and construction activities. Minor encroachment into the RPA may be possible if specific methodologies are implemented that reduce the likelihood of the tree being negatively impacted.

The survey recorded a total of one hundred and ninety-four (194) tree entities, including one hundred and sixty-six (166) individual trees, twenty-two (22) tree groups, four (4) hedges and two (2) areas of trees/vegetation. Individual trees were predominantly located towards the site's boundaries (and external roadside verge areas). Large, and at the time of survey, unused, portions of the site were becoming colonised by self-set pioneer species.

Of the one hundred and ninety-four (194) tree entities surveyed (total), seventy-four (74) - numbers T121 to T194, were located outside of the site's boundaries, to both the north and west, and comprised of established and newly planted LGA/highways tree assets. This sub-set of trees is to be excluded from the proposed development area with the exception of T154 (nominated for removal) and T155/T156 (to be retained with specific controls – refer to AMS), located immediately adjacent to the northern access point onto Simonsway.

No trees within the site boundary are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), and the site is not located within a conservation area.

An online search using the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website for statutory conservation sites was undertaken (where appropriate) to determine the presence of Ancient Woodland within 15.0 metres of the site boundary.

The Client proposes the demolition of existing structures and the construction of new warehouse units with associated vehicular accessways and loading areas. This will require the removal of sixty-two (62) tree entities (including groups), with the partial removal of a further seven (7) tree entities. The proposal may also have an impact on the roots, stems, and canopies of retained trees unless suitable protection measures are put in place.

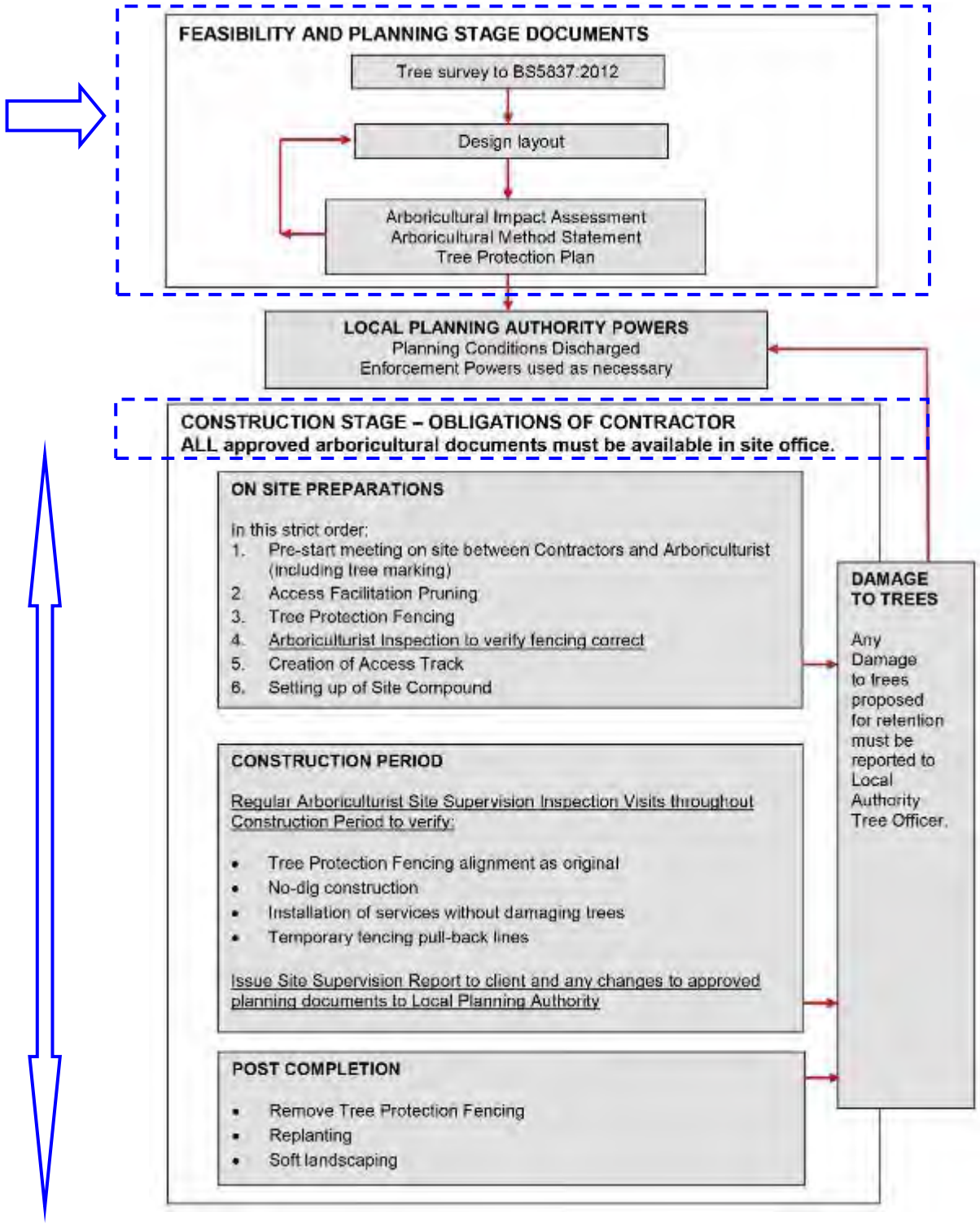
This report details the potential arboricultural impacts of development at the site and offers a range of protection measures and construction methodologies that must be adopted. These measures aim to prevent accidental damage and other adverse effects on the health of retained trees.

The report also makes recommendations for any measures to mitigate or compensate for the loss of trees within the site and the likely impact on the site and the wider local landscape.

1. Introduction

1.1 Context of this Report in the Planning System

Figure 1: The Design and Construction Process and Tree Care



1.2 Location

1.2.1 Cura Terrae Land and Nature Limited has been commissioned by the Client to undertake a tree survey of the site at Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 5JT, Ordnance Survey UK Grid Reference SJ837860, and prepare the findings in a report. The site's location is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Location Map



© OpenStreetMap contributors

1.3 Tree Designations

1.3.1 The permission of the local planning authority must be sought before any works are carried out on protected trees. Potentially unlimited fines can be imposed for illegally carrying out any works on protected trees.

1.3.2 A review of *Manchester City Council's open source mapping* (Tree Preservation Orders) returned no results pertaining to Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) within the survey area.

1.3.3 A review of *Historic England's open source mapping* (Conservation Areas – open data) returned no results pertaining to conservation area overlays as relate to the survey area.

1.3.4 Reference to the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website indicates that no areas of *Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland* are present within a 15.0 metre buffer of the site boundary. Mapped areas of *Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland* are present externally to the west of the site, adjacent to Threapwood Road.

1.4 Protected Species

1.4.1 **Bats:** Mature trees can often contain cavities or hollows, which provide potential roosting locations for bats. Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e., roosts) are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations 2017). They also receive legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981. Consequently, causing damage to a bat roost constitutes an offence.

1.4.2 Generally, should the presence of a bat roost be suspected whilst completing works on any trees on site, then an appropriately licensed bat worker must be consulted for advice.

1.4.3 **Birds:** Trees and hedgerows can provide habitat for nesting birds, which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981. Some species are further protected by special penalties. This legislation makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy an active bird nest or part thereof.

1.4.4 As the trees at the site provide potential habitat for nesting birds, all tree work must ideally be completed outside the peak nesting bird season (Generally March to August inclusive).

1.4.5 If this is not possible, then the vegetation is subject to a nesting bird inspection by a suitably experienced ecologist before commencement of works. If active nests are identified, then the vegetation and a defined buffer zone will need to remain in place until the young have fully fledged.

1.4.6 **BNG:** Certain types of developments in England will be subject to a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment, and any removal or degradation of trees or associated habitats would need to be replaced in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Defra, 2025).

2. Tree Survey Methodology

2.1 Site survey

2.1.1 Cura Terrae's Land and Nature division has undertaken the tree survey in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed and independent arboricultural advice in the context of potential development. The survey was a ground-based visual inspection carried out by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. No trees were tagged as part of the survey.

2.1.2 The survey and this accompanying report serve as a review of tree retention/removal status and management in the context of supplied plans only and are not to be considered a risk or maintenance assessment unless otherwise specified as such.

2.1.3 The tree inspection was carried out in August 2026 by Nick Arnold – Head of Arboriculture, when healthy deciduous trees are typically in full leaf.

2.1.4 The weather on the days of the tree survey was overcast with some showers, which did not significantly inhibit the inspection.

2.1.5 The survey recorded trees with a stem diameter of 75 millimetres or more at a height of 1.5 metres above ground level within the site boundary. Any significant trees outside the boundary that could be significantly affected by the future development of the site were also recorded.

The following characteristics were recorded:

- Species
- Stem diameter at 1.5 m above ground level (mm)
- Estimated height (m)
- Approximate crown spread (m) in North, East, South, and West directions
- Estimate of the number of years that the tree is likely to remain suitable for retention
- Age class
- Condition category in accordance with BS 5837:2012. The categories are defined as:
    - **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

- **Category A** = Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
- **Category B** = Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
- **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

- Value subcategories where appropriate in accordance with BS 5837:2012. These are defined as:
  - 1 = Mainly arboricultural qualities
  - 2 = Mainly landscape qualities
  - 3 = Mainly cultural values, including conservation
- General notes about physiological and structural condition and any management recommendations

2.1.6 All survey data has been based on a topographical survey (TOPO) where possible, supplied by the Client. Where topographical information has not identified tree positions or Ordnance Survey mapping has been utilised, trees and hedgerows have been positioned using GPS and aerial photography to provide approximate locations in relation to existing surrounding features.

2.1.7 Some measurements for trees with limited accessibility may have been estimated. This is highlighted with a hash (#) symbol in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 1.

2.1.8 Where trees formed a contiguous canopy, they may have been grouped, in line with the guidance of BS 5837:2012. If densely wooded areas are not expected to be directly affected by development proposals, only the significant trees at the woodland perimeter will have been surveyed.

2.1.9 Trees are living organisms that change over time. A re-survey of all trees should be carried out if there have been any significant storm events or more than 12 months have passed since the survey was carried out.

2.2 Calculation of Root Protection Area (RPA)

2.2.1 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is calculated according to the formulae set out in BS 5837:2012. This is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure must be treated as a priority.

2.2.2 Due to the specific topography of the site and the presence of surrounding structures, the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the actual morphology and disposition of tree roots. Any deviation in the shape of the RPA from the calculated circular shape will largely be based on conjecture and so should generally be avoided. However, where significant site features are present that could clearly influence the disposition of tree root growth (e.g., watercourses, building foundations, and retaining walls), the RPA may be amended to take these features into account.

3. Tree Survey Results

3.1 General Site Description

3.1.1 The site consisted of an active and former commercial business park. Underdeveloped areas of the site (including the entire eastern aspect/former Ringway Trading Estate area) were widely colonised by early growth willow, birch and alder specimens.

3.1.2 Given the extents of this early colonising tree growth, it is recommended that this survey and report is considered in conjunction with the site's ecological appraisal. It was not considered practicable to capture data on individual trees/saplings within these areas; consequently, their value is best considered collectively (and by square meterage) in an ecological/habitat context.

3.1.3 Trees outside of the site boundary, along both Shadow Moss Road and Simonsway, where considered LGA/roading street tree assets and were mapped and surveyed to provide context to site screening values and inform the design of site access/egress points.

3.2 Results of Tree Survey

3.2.1 The Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 1 details the results of the tree survey and includes any management recommendations. The schedule should be read in conjunction with the tree plans in Appendix 3, which show the location of each tree and group surveyed and the extent of their canopies and RPA.

3.2.2 One hundred and sixty-six (166) individual trees, twenty-two (22) tree groups, four (4) hedges and two (2) areas of trees/vegetation have been recorded during the survey. A summary of the tree survey's findings is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Tree Survey Findings

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Trees: 42	Trees: 37	Trees: 82	Trees: 5
Groups: 2	Groups: 9	Groups: 10	Groups: 1
Areas: 1	Areas: 1	Areas: 0	Areas: 0
Hedgerows: 0	Hedgerows: 0	Hedgerows: 4	Hedgerows: 0
Total: 45	**Total: 47**	**Total: 96**	**Total: 6**

3.2.3 Tree entities H001 – G120 were predominantly located within the site's boundary and were composed predominantly of self-set trees and trees growing with boundary buffer areas. T034 & T035 were of particular note as two adjacent and established oak specimens adjacent to (T034)

and immediately outside (T035) of the site's existing boundary fence. T047-T076 were an established and visually prominent row of poplar trees of both individual and collective merit.

3.2.4 Tree entities T121-T194 were located outside of the site's boundaries, to both the north and west, and were composed of established and newly planted LGA/highways tree assets. This subset consisted predominantly of established street tree/roading assets which were deciduous in habit.

3.2.5 Several trees have been assigned Retention Category U status as they cannot realistically be retained in the current site context for more than 10 years largely due to each respective tree's location which was in direct conflict with existing boundary/security fencing. In some circumstances, category U trees can be retained for the short-term amenity and ecosystem service benefits that they provide or may be managed by bay of periodic coppicing.

3.3 Ash Die Back (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*)

3.3.1 Ash Die Back (ADB), also known as Chalara or Chalara Dieback of Ash, is a disease of ash trees caused by a fungus called *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. ADB causes leaf loss, crown dieback, and bark lesions in affected trees. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly, by weakening the tree to the point where it succumbs more readily to attacks by other pests or pathogens.

3.3.2 It is difficult to assign ash trees a retention category using the BS5837:2012 standards because of ADB. The general advice from public bodies is to retain ash trees and see how the disease develops within the local population. However, if clear signs of ADB are found on sites, it is highly likely that all the ash trees on that site will succumb in time. It could, therefore, be unreasonable to consider an ash tree a significant constraint to development.

3.3.3 The Tree Council has produced a document giving guidance to tree owners and managers on how to deal with ADB. Ash dieback: an Action Plan Toolkit[1] (Summer 2019). This gives guidance on assessing the danger posed by trees infected with ADB. Cura Terrae has adopted the Suffolk County Council Ash Health Assessment System (Appendix 4). The system categorises ash trees with ADB symptoms into 4 classes:

- *Ash Health Class (AHC) 1 – 100% - 75% Live Canopy (Vitality Class 0)*
- *Ash Health Class (AHC) 2 – 75% - 50% Live Canopy (Vitality Class 1)*
- *Ash Health Class (AHC) 3 – 50% - 25% Live Canopy (Vitality Class 2)*
- *Ash Health Class (AHC) 4 – 25% - 0% Live Canopy (Vitality Class 3)*

3.3.4 Many local authorities have concluded that any trees which fall within AHC 3 and 4 require management, and it seems reasonable to follow a similar system. The priority of that management depends on the severity of the tree's condition, with trees declining from AHC 2 into

AHC 3 requiring work as part of a program of regular works. As the trees decline towards AHC 4, action becomes more urgent to abate any hazard, assuming the tree is in a high-risk area.

[1]https://treecouncil.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Tree-Council-Ash-Dieback-Toolkit-2.0.pdf

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been carried out for all trees included in the survey. The AIA methodology evaluates the potential direct and indirect impacts the proposed development could have on the trees at the site. Where necessary, mitigation measures are recommended.

4.1.2 BS 5837:2012 paragraph 5.4.2 states:

> *"The assessment should take account of the effects of any tree loss required to implement the design, and any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. Such activities might include the removal of existing structures and hard surfacing, the installation of new hard surfacing, the installation of services, and the location and dimensions of all proposed excavations or changes in ground level, including any that might arise from the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. In addition to the impact of the permanent works, account should be taken of the buildability of the scheme in terms of access, adequate working space, and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil."*

4.2 Development Proposals

4.2.1 The Client proposes the construction of several new industrial/warehouse units with associated vehicular and pedestrian accessways, landscaping, and facilities.

4.3 Supplied Plans and Documents

4.3.1 This report is based upon the following plans/layouts:

- Topographical Survey - ref: *SUMO-28484 & SUMO-29308 - 2D*
- Layout – ref: *20071-HAL-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-PL003-P07-Proposed Site Plan-A1*

4.4 Tree Retention and Removal

4.4.1 Where tree entities are nominated for removal, further ecological assessment may be required where said entities offer active or useful nesting/habitat potential.

4.4.2 Trees that need to be removed/retained are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule at Appendix 1 and located on the Tree Impacts Plan (TIP) at Appendix 3. A summary of the required tree removals and retentions, in the context of the proposed development, is shown in Table 2.

4.4.3 Tree entities requiring partial removal/pruning (only) can be found within the left side of Table 2 (*actions to facilitate development*). The residual sections of these entities are to be retained and protected unless otherwise specified.

Table 2: Summary of Required Tree Removals/Retentions

Trees to be Removed to Facilitate Development (*Includes Cat. U trees removed to facilitate development & tree entities recommended for partial removal*)								**Trees to be Retained/Other Management** (*Includes Cat. U tree recommendations/removals made irrespective of proposed development and pruned trees*)							
Category A		**Category B**		**Category C**		**Category U**		**Category A**		**Category B**		**Category C**		**Category U**	
Trees	1	Trees	4	Trees	40	Trees	2	Trees	41	Trees	33	Trees	42	Trees	3
Groups Partial	0 2	Groups Partial	6 2	Groups Partial	7 1	Groups Partial	0 0	Groups	0	Groups	1	Groups	2	Groups	1
Area Partial	0 1	Area Partial	0 1	Area Partial	0 0	Area Partial	0 0	Area	0	Area	0	Area	0	Area	0
Hedges Partial	0 0	Hedges Partial	0 0	Hedges Partial	2 0	Hedges Partial	0 0	Hedges	0	Hedges	0	Hedges	2	Hedges	0
Total	**4**	**Total**	**13**	**Total**	**50**	**Total**	**2**	**Total**	**41**	**Total**	**34**	**Total**	**46**	**Total**	**4**

4.4.4 Vacant areas within the subject site, including land covered by G024 to the site's west and A160 plus several sub groups to the site's east, were colonised predominantly by young/multi-stemmed willow, birch and alder specimens. Given the quantity of individual self-set trees in these areas proposals for removal/clearance are best considered in the context of ecological value/assessments and square meter offsets.

4.4.5 Category U retention value tree entities are those of limited useful life and may be considered for removal irrespective of the proposed development. Where such trees are self-set and conflict with existing boundary/security fencing, periodic coppicing may in some instances negate the need for full tree removal.

4.4.6 There is limited scope for replacement tree planting within the subject site. Offset mitigation planting is recommended in order to offset proposed tree removals.

4.5 Tree Pruning

4.5.1 Any pruning works that are required to facilitate the development are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 1.

4.5.2 The pruning of trees must only be undertaken where essential, to prevent open wounds that can lead to bacterial or fungal infection. Pruning works should generally be undertaken during the winter months when the tree is dormant or during the summer months when the tree is fully active.

4.5.3 Where dead or diseased trees are pruned or removed, tools must subsequently be sterilised prior to the pruning of healthy trees (to be retained) to slow/eliminate the anthropogenic spread of pathogens.

4.5.4 Selected trees may require a small degree of crown lifting, selective limb removal and/or terminal limb reduction to accommodate boundary fence lines/surveillance equipment or to reduce the impacts of panel shading in the future. Such pruning (unless it forms part of an ongoing coppicing regime) must not equate to more than 10-15% of the live crown mass of any one tree or result in the removal of limbs greater than 10cm diameter (at the pruning collar) without the consent of the project arborist.

4.5.5 Tree pruning/removal must be carried out by a suitably qualified and insured arboricultural contractor and in accordance with the recommendations of BS 3998:2010 *Tree work – Recommendations*.

4.6 Impacts from Demolition/Construction Operations

4.6.1 Where proposed operations encroach beneath the canopy or into the RPA of retained trees, there is the potential for damage to occur.

4.6.2 Grade changes with the potential to impact trees along the northern and southern site boundaries (including trees within the range T006-T034, T035 & the poplar trees T047-T076, G092, G098, A159 & A160) have been actively managed by design following early arborist consultation (*Client and Cura Terrae – Sept 26*). Preference has been given to clean permeable fill (as opposed to cut) with the incorporation of permeable surfacing where practicable.

4.6.3 A proposed (external) footpath – adjacent to T155/T156 is to be re-aligned to minimise root disturbance following early arborist consultation.

4.6.4 Where fence post placement is proposed within the RPA of trees to be retained, such placement should be (re)configured outside of said RPA or adjusted at the time of installation to prevent the severance of roots greater than 25 millimetres in diameter (per root).

4.6.5 All works within the RPA or beneath the canopy of retained trees have been detailed as part of the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) at Appendix 3, to ensure that these works are carried out in a manner that eliminates the likelihood of any damage occurring.

4.7 Mitigation and Protection

4.7.1 Proposed development within or adjacent to sites containing established trees must follow an impact minimisation framework, for example:

- **Avoid** > *Keep proposed works a minimum of 15-20m away from all/any established trees on/adjacent to site.*

- **Mitigate** > *Look to mitigate proposed impacts via tree sensitive design and construction methodologies and/or consider enhancements to the tree's growing environment.*

- **Compensate** > *Where the loss of trees is unavoidable, make suitable provision for replacement and enhancement that considers both the extent of tree loss, and required periods/strategies for re-establishment.*

4.7.2 Trees proposed for retention will need to be protected from development operations to ensure that they are not negatively impacted. This has been detailed as part of the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) in Appendix 3.

4.7.3 In the first instance, new or additional hard surfaces must be eliminated from within the RPA of retained trees at the design phase. Where this is unavoidable, such surfaces should be installed using a no-dig methodology. Finished surfaces must be installed above the existing soil grade and, where practicable, retain post works' permeability to facilitate the movement of both air and water.

4.7.4 A 'No-dig' methodology may require the installation of a cellular confinement system (CCS) above the existing soil grade, such systems typically comprise of a geotextile membrane and permeable infill of angular stone. The installation of a CCS will result in an increase in finished ground levels within the Root Protection Area (RPA). Therefore, the proposed design must be configured to accommodate the raised construction profile, ensuring that any footpaths, roads, driveways, or other hard surfaces are designed accordingly. Block paving installed above grade with permeable joints may also be considered a root sensitive surface solution.

4.7.5 Suspended panel sections, posts and/or lintels may be used to minimise the need for contiguous trenching within RPAs.

4.7.6 Where existing hard surfaces are present within the RPA of retained trees, they must be kept in place where possible, even if they are not part of the design proposals. These hard surfaces will provide ground protection for any roots present beneath the hard surface during development works.

4.7.7 Ground levels within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of retained trees shall not be reduced unless undertaken under the supervision of the Project Arboriculturist. An on-site assessment will be carried out during the removal of the existing hardstanding and, where appropriate, roots may be selectively pruned in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Should structural or extensive roots be encountered that are unsuitable for pruning, the proposed design may require amendment in order to retain significant roots. Where this is not feasible, removal of the affected tree may be necessary with the approval of the Local Planning Authority.

4.7.8 Any works that are proposed beneath the canopy or within the RPA of retained trees must be carried out as specified in the AMS. These works will likely need to be supervised by the project arboriculturist so that any tree related issues that occur can be suitably dealt with.

4.7.9 To compensate for potential root damage and stress caused by construction activities, retained trees on-site may be mulched where practicable. The materials that may be used include wood chip, pulverised bark, or leaf mould. The mulched area should extend throughout the open ground within the RPA. The depth of an organic mulch should not be so much as to inhibit aeration of the root system or to cause overheating (Approximately 50 mm to 100 mm).

4.7.10 Where the removal of trees is required to facilitate the development, the planting of suitable replacement trees will be required as part of a wider landscaping scheme. It is recommended that tree planting follows a 5 – 10 – 20 - 30 formula (i.e., No more than 5% of any one cultivar, no more than 10% of any one species, no more than 20% of any one genus, and no more than 30% of any one family.) The use of native and non-native species gives any new tree population maximum resilience against pests and diseases, and against increasing temperatures due to climate change

4.7.11 Tree planting and establishment must be carried out in accordance with BS 8545:2014 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations*.

4.7.12 Best practice planting and a robust maintenance regime, including watering, mulching, and monitoring during the establishment period of 3 to 5 years, are essential to ensure long-term viability. This approach will support the delivery of a resilient tree stock capable of adapting to future climatic conditions and continuing to provide amenity and environmental benefits.

4.8 Shading

4.8.1 The shade from trees can be considered both a constraint and an opportunity. Some shade from trees can be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees provide shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals must avoid excessive shading and give adequate provision for future tree growth. The development should be fully considered to ensure a harmonious and sustainable relationship can be achieved.

4.9 Site (Tree) Inspections

4.9.1 A summary of the site's tree protection measures and controls must be included within the general site induction and is to be undertaken by all relevant staff and contractors. In addition, periodic site inspections will need to be undertaken by the project arboriculturist/Arboricultural Clerk of Works – ACoW, with a minimum of 5 working days' notice given by the site supervisor to the project arboriculturist for scheduled visits. These inspections are to include:

- **Initial site inspection** – *An inspection of initial protection measures (e.g. RPA fencing) which are to be in place before physical site works commence.*

- **Periodic site inspections** – *Documented site inspections at a quarterly (minimum) frequency for the duration of works*.
- **Works within the RPA of retained trees –** *in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement*
- **Final sign-off** – *Post works inspection once all protection measures have been removed*.

4.9.2 Ad-hoc inspections may be undertaken remotely via visual media at the discretion of the project arboriculturist in order to provide additional support and guidance to the site/project supervisor.

4.9.3 Where a development site is subject to multiple arboricultural constraints, it is advisable to appoint an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) from the commencement of the project. The ACoW can provide specialist guidance and support throughout the construction phase. The ACoW will undertake site supervision at key stages, complete initial sign-off once protection measures have been installed, ensure compliance with the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and BS5837:2012, liaise with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if required and advise on any unforeseen issues that may arise, helping to minimise the risk of damage to retained trees.

5. References

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BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. ISBN 978 0 580 69917 7

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Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Table 3: Tree Survey Schedule

Key:	Symbols Used	Age Class	SLE	Comments	Management	Category
	< = less than ~ = approximately > = greater than # = estimated	Young, Semi mature, Early mature, Mature or Over mature	Estimate of Safe Life Expectancy (<10 Years, 10+ Years, 20+ Years or 40+ Years)	AGL - Above Ground Level MS - Multi-Stemmed TD - Trunk Division (height in m) DED - Dutch Elm Disease ADB - Ash Die Back AHC (1, 2, 3 or 4) - Ash Health Class	*Tree works that are recommended regardless of future development are in Italics* **Tree works that are required to facilitate the proposed development are in Bold**	**BS 5837:2012 Retention Categories:** U - Unsuitable for retention A - High B - Moderate C - Low **Sub-categories:** 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities 2 - Mainly landscape qualities 3 - mainly cultural value

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
H001	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	5#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Beech hedge/screen somewhat crudely maintained. Located to north of fence.	Retain with periodic pruning - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	–	481
T002	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	7	4	150, 80, 90, 70#	3#	1	2	4#	1.5	Semi Mature	<10 years	Fair	Previously lopped and conflicting with security fence/wall.	Consider proactive removal or retain with regular pruning/coppicing.	U	2.5	20
T003	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	7	5	80#, 80#, 110#, 100#, 100#	2#	1	2	4#	1.5	Semi Mature	<10 years	Fair	Previously lopped and conflicting with security fence/wall.	Consider proactive removal or retain with regular pruning/coppicing.	U	2.5	20

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T004	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	9	8	200, 170, 150, 150, 200, 110, 120, 140	3#	1	2	4#	0.5	Early Mature	<10 years	Fair	Previously lopped and conflicting with security fence/wall.	Consider proactive removal or retain with regular pruning/coppicing.	U	5.4	92
G005	Goat willow x7 *(100%)(Salix caprea)*	7#	7	N/A	See Plan				0.5#	Early Mature	<10 years	Fair	Several partially lopped/multi-stemmed specimens conflicting with security fence. Some screening value which may potentially be offset with a managed hedgerow inside/outside of fence line.	Consider proactive removal or retain with regular pruning/coppicing.	U	_	247
T006	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	12	2	200, 250	5	4	3	4	2	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Fair		Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	C2	3.8	45
G007	White poplar x3 *(100%)(Populus alba)*	10#	3	100#	See Plan				3	Young	20+ Years	Fair	Group of adjacent young trees.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	51

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T008	White poplar *(Populus alba)*	10	1	140	3	3	3	3	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good		Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.7	9
T009	White poplar *(Populus alba)*	12	2	180, 340	4	3	4	5#	2	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Conflicting with security fence. Within 1m of wall. Maintain back from fence.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	4.6	66
T010	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	7	3	90, 70, 80	2	2	2	2	0.5	Young	<10 years	Fair	Conflicting with fence.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	U	1.7	9
T011	White poplar *(Populus alba)*	18#	4	460, 410, 380, 380	10#	10	10#	9	3	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Conflicting with security fence. Multi-stemmed. Reconfigure fence or remove suppressed southern stem to ground.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	B2	9.8	302
T012	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	14#	1	250#	2	2	2	2	1.5	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Suppressed tree south of fence.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	3	28

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T013	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	15#	1	400	6	3	8#	6	3	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Less dominant of two adjacent trees within neighbouring property. Assessed from within site only.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	4.8	72
T014	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	16#	1	560	8	8	9#	5	3	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Dominant of two adjacent trees within neighbouring property. Assessed from within site only.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.7	141
T015	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	8	8	150#, 140#, 130#, 100#, 80#, 80#, 80#, 70#	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Ongoing coppice management required to maintain infrastructure clearances.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	3.7	43
T016	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	8	1	190	3	5	4#	2	3	Early Mature	<10 years	Fair	Conflicting with fence.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	U	2.3	17

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
G017	Goat willow x2 *(100%)(Salix caprea)*	8#	2	N/A	See Plan				2	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Two adjacent multi-stemmed trees.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	44
T018	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	9	7	180#, 160#, 150#, 170#, 190#, 140#, 140#	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Immediately adjacent to utility pole. Ongoing coppice management required to maintain infrastructure clearances.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	5.2	85
T019	London plane *(Platanus x hispanica)*	15#	1	400#	6	5	6#	8	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Located within neighbouring property, assessed from within site only.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	4.8	72
T020	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	8	3	150, 150, 90	3	5	3	5	3	Young	10+ Years	Fair	Self-set/suppressed.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	2.8	25

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T021	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	8	6	190#, 120#, 120#, 100#, 130#, 80#	5	4	2	5	1	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair		Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3.8	45
T022	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	8	4	250#, 220#, 200#, 180#	4	4	5#	4	1	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured. Maintain security fence clearances.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	5.1	82
G023	Hazel *(40%)(Corylus avellana)* Common dogwood *(40%)(Cornus sanguinea)* Field maple *(20%)(Acer campestre)*	5#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Mixed screen. Maintain infrastructure clearances.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	192

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
G024	Grey willow *(90%)(Salix cinerea)* Silver birch *(10%)(Betula pendula)*	5#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Vacant area colonised predominantly by young/multi-stemmed willow specimens. Boundary areas/fence lines have recently been cleared. Picnic tables/benches to north east. Proposals for removal/clearance are best considered in the context of ecological value/assessments and square meter offsets.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	–	10802
T025	Oak *(Quercus sp.)*	5	1	100	2	2	2	2	1	Young	10+ Years	Fair	Landscape planting damaged by unadjusted ties.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C	1.2	5
T026	Oak *(Quercus sp.)*	5	1	120#	2	3	2	2	1.5	Young	10+ Years	Fair	Landscape planting damaged by unadjusted ties.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C	1.4	6
H027	Common beech *(90%)(Fagus sylvatica)*	2	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Good	Maintained (predominantly) beech hedge.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	239
T028	Oak *(Quercus sp.)*	5	1	100#	3	2	1	2	1	Young	10+ Years	Fair	Landscape planting. Possibly Q. rubra TBC.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.2	5
T029	Common whitebeam *(Sorbus aria)*	5	1	100#	2	2	2	2	1	Young	10+ Years	Good	Landscape planting.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.2	5
T030	Common whitebeam *(Sorbus aria)*	5	1	100#	2	2	2	2	1	Young	10+ Years	Good	Landscape planting.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.2	5

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T031	Common whitebeam *(Sorbus aria)*	5	1	100#	2	2	2	2	1	Young	10+ Years	Good	Landscape planting.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.2	5
G032	Goat willow *(10%)(Salix caprea)* Hazel *(40%)(Corylus avellana)* Field maple *(10%)(Acer campestre)* Silver birch *(20%)(Betula pendula)* Common alder *(20%)(Alnus glutinosa)*	10#	60	250#	See Plan				1#	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Approximately 50-60 specimens evenly spaced within 4-5m boundary buffer. Raised edging along lower hard stand area. Indicative species composition added. Collectively forms useful wildlife corridor and boundary screen.	Partially remove/prune - Residual sections to be retained and protected as per AMS.	B2	–	785
T033	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	9	1	280	3	3	3	3	4#	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Some needle dieback. Located upon embankment.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	3.4	36
T034	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	15#	1	860	8#	9#	9	6	2	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Inspection partially obscured by ivy across stem and lower unions. Established and significant tree.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	A1,2	10.3	333
T035	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	12#	1	700#	6#	10#	9#	7#	2	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Inspection partially obscured by ivy across stem and lower unions. Established and significant tree located outside of fence line. Observed from within site only.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A1,2	8.4	222
G036	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	7#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				1#	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Mixed species adjacent to oak trees and along fence line/embankment. Collectively scored. Fox observed.	Partially remove/prune - Residual sections to be retained and protected as per AMS.	B2	–	214
T037	Oak *(Quercus sp.)*	8	1	160	3	4	4	4	2	Young	20+ Years	Fair	Landscape planting. Possibly Q. rubra TBC.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.9	11
T038	Oak *(Quercus sp.)*	8	1	160	4	4	3	4	2	Young	20+ Years	Fair	Landscape planting. Possibly Q. rubra TBC.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.9	11
T039	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	8	4	100#, 100#, 100#, 80#	3	3	3	3	1#	Young	10+ Years	Good	Lapsed part of hedge.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	2.3	17

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
H040	Common beech *(100%)(Fagus sylvatica)*	2#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Good	Maintained hedge.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	285
H041	Common beech *(100%)(Fagus sylvatica)*	7	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Young	10+ Years	Good	Planted hedgerow lapsed/unmanaged. Prune and maintain as low hedge.	Retain with periodic pruning - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	–	218
T042	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	7	1	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	Young	<10 years	Good	Self-set within 0.25 of kerb edge.	Retain with periodic pruning - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.2	5
G043	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	5#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Young	<10 years	Fair	Mixed self-set trees to east of fence line. Some screening value. Predominantly willow and beech.	Retain with periodic pruning - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	–	139
T044	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	11	2	350, 290	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	O/S substation.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	B2	5.5	95
T045	Weeping willow *(Salix babylonica)*	11	1	450	2	7	8	4#	0.5	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured. Significant previous stem removal over substation resulting in asymmetric crown.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	5.4	92
T046	Elm *(Ulmus sp.)*	10#	1	300#	4#	2	6	4	3#	Early Mature	<10 years	Poor	Inspection partially obscured/restricted by surrounding vegetation. Crown dieback evident.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3.6	41
T047	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	900#	4#	2#	3#	4#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Fencing approximately 8m to south and 6m to north forms useful protection area.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	10.8	366
T048	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	900#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Fencing approximately 8m to south and 6m to north forms useful protection area.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	10.8	366

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T049	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Fencing approximately 8m to south and 6m to north forms useful protection area.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T050	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Fencing approximately 8m to south and 6m to north forms useful protection area.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T051	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Fencing approximately 8m to south and 6m to north forms useful protection area.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T052	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	400	2	2	2	2	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Fencing approximately 8m to south and 6m to north forms useful protection area.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	4.8	72
T053	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T054	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	650	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.8	191
T055	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T056	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T057	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T058	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T059	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T060	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T061	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T062	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T063	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T064	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	500	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	6	113
T065	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T066	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	700#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	8.4	222
T067	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T068	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T069	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T070	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T071	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T072	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	500	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	6	113
T073	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T074	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T075	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	600#	3#	2#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	7.2	163
T076	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	27#	1	800	3#	3#	3#	2#	1	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Forms part of established row, inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Observed from external footpath.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A1,2	9.6	290
G077	Pedunculate oak *(90%)(Quercus robur)*	1	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Young	40+ Years	Good	Area to east of raised kerb edge predominantly composed of seedling oak trees. Area to be assessed for ecological merit prior to any proposed removal.	Partially remove/prune - Residual sections to be retained and protected as per AMS.	C2	–	1560
G078	Silver birch *(5%)(Betula pendula)* Hazel *(5%)(Corylus avellana)* Goat willow *(90%)(Salix caprea)*	7#	60	200#	See Plan				0.5#	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Approximately 60 self set/evenly spaced trees growing along raised embankment. Predominantly Salix sp. Collectively scored.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	–	718

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
G079	Goat willow x7 *(Salix caprea)* Common whitebeam *(Sorbus aria)*	7#	8	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Cluster of multi-stemmed willow plus sorbus.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	131
G080	Goat willow x10 *(100%)(Salix caprea)*	7#	10	N/A	See Plan				0.5#	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Cluster of approximately 10 multi-stemmed willow.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	113
T081	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	6#	1	400#	5	5	5	5	0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Multi-stemmed.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	4.8	72
G082	Goat willow x13 *(100%)(Salix caprea)*	7#	13	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Cluster of willow, collectively scored.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	–	248
G083	Goat willow x6 *(100%)(Salix caprea)*	7#	6	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Cluster of self set multi-stemmed willow.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	195
G084	Goat willow x2 *(100%)(Salix caprea)*	5#	2	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Multi-stemmed.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	–	58
G085	Silver birch *(50%)(Betula pendula)* Goat willow *(50%)(Salix caprea)*	8#	20	N/A	See Plan				0.5#	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Area of approximately 20 self-set birch and willow. Collectively scored.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	–	348
T086	Black poplar *(Populus nigra)*	10	1	300	5	5	5	2	2	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3.6	41
T087	Black poplar *(Populus nigra)*	10	1	200	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	5	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	2.4	18

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T088	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	10#	3	160, 150, 170	2	3	2	3	4	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Several acute unions. Approximately 5m east of lamp post.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3.3	34
T089	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	15#	3	300#, 150#, 200#	5	6	3	6	2	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	To east of lamp post. Inspection partially obscured.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	4.7	69
G090	Common ash x8 *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Field maple x4 *(Acer campestre)* Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	12#	13	250#	See Plan				3#	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Mixed somewhat linear group setback approximately 5m east of fence. Collectively scored.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	–	136
G091	Poplar x3 *(100%)(Populus sp.)*	20#	3	N/A	See Plan				3#	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Cluster of poplar sp. Collectively scored.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	–	137
G092	Goat willow *(10%)(Salix caprea)* Hazel *(30%)(Corylus avellana)* Silver birch *(20%)(Betula pendula)* Common alder *(40%)(Alnus glutinosa)*	8#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0.5	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Many hundreds of self-set colonising trees extending out from fence line. Best considered in the context of ecological merit and square meters/area where proposed for clearance. Collectively of merit, individually of low value.	Partially remove/prune - Residual sections to be retained and protected as per AMS.	A2	–	1774
T093	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	10#	1	380	5	5	5	5	3	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Approximately 4m from fence line. Stick nest in upper crown.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	4.6	66
T094	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	10#	1	200	2	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Approximately 4m from fence line. Suppressed.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	2.4	18
T095	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	8#	2	80, 120	1	1	1	1	2	Young	20+ Years	Fair	Approximately 5m from fence line.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.7	9

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T096	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	8#	1	120	3	1	1	1	2	Young	20+ Years	Fair	Approximately 6m from fence line. Suppressed.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.4	6
T097	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	10#	1	250	5	4	2	3	1	Semi Mature	<10 years	Poor	Approximately 4m from fence line. Apical dieback.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3	28
G098	Pedunculate oak *(10%)(Quercus robur)* Goat willow *(80%)(Salix caprea)* Silver birch *(10%)(Betula pendula)*	10#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Collectively scored. Dense colonising vegetation along southern boundary punctuated by the occasional young tree along the embankment. Willow saplings almost impenetrable along lower gully area. Any proposed clearance is best considered in ecological/square meter context. Individually, trees of lower values.	Partially remove/prune - Residual sections to be retained and protected as per AMS.	A2	_	2573
T099	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	7	7	300#, 200#, 200#, 180#, 200#, 150#, 100#	6	6	6	6	0.5	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Multi-stemmed.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	6.3	125
T100	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	10	1	350#	3#	4#	3#	4#	4#	Dead	Dead	Dead	Possible hollow/cavity formation in lower trunk. Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	4.2	55
T101	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	12	1	350#	4#	6	4#	6	4#	Early Mature	<10 years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Tip dieback evident. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	4.2	55
T102	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	8	1	250#	2#	3	1#	3	3#	Semi Mature	<10 years	Poor	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Tip dieback evident. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3	28

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T103	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	10	1	250#	2#	3	1#	3	3#	Semi Mature	<10 years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Tip dieback evident. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3	28
T104	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	10#	1	300#	3#	5	3#	4	3#	Early Mature	<10 years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Tip dieback evident. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3.6	41
T105	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	8#	1	250#	2#	4	2#	4	3#	Early Mature	<10 years	Poor	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Tip dieback evident. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3	28
T106	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	8#	1	350#	4	4	2	4	2#	Early Mature	<10 years	Poor	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Tip dieback evident. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	4.2	55
T107	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	12	1	400#	2	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	<10 years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation and ivy. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	4.8	72
T108	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	13	1	380	3	4	3	5	2	Early Mature	<10 years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	4.6	66
T109	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	8	1	150	2	2	2	2	2	Young	<10 years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation and ivy. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C	1.8	10

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T110	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	11	1	370	3	6	4	6	2	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	4.4	61
T111	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	12	1	390	3	6#	3	7	2	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Comparatively better condition than adjacent trees. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	B2	4.7	69
T112	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	11	1	320	4	6	3	6	2	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3.8	45
T113	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	10	1	310	4	4	2	4	3	Early Mature	<10 years	Poor	Inspection partially obscured by understory vegetation. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	3.7	48
T114	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	6	1	510	3	4	4	3	2	Mature	<10 years	Poor	Declining.	Retain with periodic pruning - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C	6.1	117
T115	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	2	140, 90	2	3	3	3	0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Multi-stemmed.	Retain with periodic pruning - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	2	13
T116	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	10	3	150, 80, 120	1	1	1	1	3	Young	<10 years	Fair	Adjacent to retaining wall. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C	2.5	20
T117	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	10	1	150	2	2	2	2	5	Young	<10 years	Fair	Adjacent to retaining wall. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	1.8	10
T118	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	7	1	200#	1	2	4	5	2	Young	10+ Years	Fair	Suppressed.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	2.4	18

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T119	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	10	4	130, 100, 190, 170	3	2	5	5	3	Semi Mature	<10 years	Fair	Adjacent to retaining wall. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	3.6	41
G120	Hornbeam x4 *(100%)(Carpinus betulus)*	10	4	400#	See Plan				2	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Cluster of trees observed from outer footpath only.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	_	130
T121	Blue cedar *(Cedrus atlantica glauca)*	9	1	270	3	3	3	3	2	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	3.2	32
T122	Cherry *(Prunus sp. 'Cherry')*	6	1	400	6	7	5	4.5	2	Mature	<10 years	Fair	Significant mowing damage to roots.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	4.8	72
T123	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	15	1	530	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting. Fungus: Sooty Mold.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A2	6.4	129
T124	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	6	1	100	1	1	1	1	2	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.2	5
T125	Crab apple *(Malus sylvestris)*	6	1	300	3	4	3	5	2	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	3.6	41
T126	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	3	1	60	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Young	40+ Years	Fair	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C	0.7	2
T127	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	4	1	70	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Young	40+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Stem wound.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	0.8	2
T128	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	6	1	100	1	1	1	1	2	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.2	5
T129	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	10	1	440	6	6	6	6	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting. Crown lift to 3 metres for pedestrian access.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	5.3	88
T130	Rowan *(Sorbus aucuparia)*	5	1	190	2	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	<10 years	Fair	Mower damage.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	2.3	17

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T131	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	11	1	520	6	6	6	6	1	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting. Lift over bus stop.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.2	121
T132	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	4	1	70	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Young	40+ Years	Fair	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	0.8	2
T133	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	6	1	100	1	1	1	1	2	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.2	5
T134	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	3	1	60	1	1	1	1	1.5	Young	40+ Years	Fair	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	0.7	2
T135	Red oak *(Quercus rubra)*	15	1	500	5	6	6	3	1.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting. Species TBC.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6	113
T136	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	13	1	310	5	5	3	2	3	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	3.7	43
T137	Red oak *(Quercus rubra)*	15	1	530	7	4	8#	6	3	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting. Species TBC.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.4	129
T138	Rowan *(Sorbus aucuparia)*	6	1	190	2	1.5	3	3	1.5	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Suppressed.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	2.3	17
T139	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	15	1	400	5	4	5	3.5	3	Early Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	4.8	72
T140	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	15	1	400	2	4	5#	3.5	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Stick nest in upper crown.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	4.8	72
T141	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	15	1	520	5	4	6	6	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.2	121
T142	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	16	1	910	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A1,2	10.9	373

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T143	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	16	1	880	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A1,2	10.6	353
T144	Crab apple *(Malus sylvestris)*	6	1	260	3	4	3	5	2	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Stem wounds.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	3.1	30
T145	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	20	1	580	6.5	6.5	4	6.5	1	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A2	7	154
T146	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	20	1	550	4	6.5	6.5	6.5	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A2	6.6	137
T147	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	17	1	410	6	4	5	8	4	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Tip dieback. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	4.9	75
T148	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	15	1	760	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A1,2	9.1	260
T149	Common whitebeam *(Sorbus aria)*	11	1	600	7	7	4	5.5	3	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	7.2	163
T150	Crab apple *(Malus sylvestris)*	4	1	210	4	3	3	1	2	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	2.5	20
T151	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	18	1	640	8	8	8	8	3	Mature	10+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A1,2	7.7	186
T152	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	8	1	150	2	2	2	2	2	Young	40+ Years	Fair	Stem wounds.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T153	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	6	1	150	2	2	2	2	2	Young	40+ Years	Fair	Stem wounds.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T154	Sweet chestnut *(Castanea sativa)*	8	1	200	3	3	3	3	2	Young	40+ Years	Fair	Stem wounds.	Remove - Tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its RPA.	C2	2.4	18
T155	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	18	1	650	8.5	6	8.5	8.5	3	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Verge planting. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	B2	7.8	191
T156	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	15	1	560	7.5	7.5	7.5	6	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting. Fungus: Sooty Mold.	Retain - SPECIFIC and generic protection requirements (Refer to AMS - Tree specific guidance notes).	A2	6.7	141
T157	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	11	1	500	8	8	8	8	2	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain with periodic pruning - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6	113
T158	Cherry *(Prunus sp. 'Cherry')*	7	1	330	6	4	2	8	2	Mature	<10 years	Fair	Crown somewhat thin.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	4	50
A159	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	10#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Collectively scored. Many 10s of trees/shrubs of various species forming small pocket which serves as a useful screen and habitat area. Any proposed clearance must be considered from an ecological perspective and would be best measured/mitigated in square meters.	Partially remove/prune - Residual sections to be retained and protected as per AMS.	A2	_	1054
A160	Silver birch *(45%)(Betula pendula)* Goat willow *(45%)(Salix caprea)*	5#	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0	Young	40+ Years	Fair	Many hundreds to thousands of emerging pioneer trees predominantly made up of willow and birch. Given the scale of this area and number of self set-trees (of limited value individually but of merit collectively) any proposed removal/clearance is best considered from an ecological/habitat perspective.	Partially remove/prune - Residual sections to be retained and protected as per AMS.	B2	_	33506

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
G161	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	8	N/A	N/A	See Plan				0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Mixed species including alder, willow and birch. Providing a degree of screening. Observed from outside of tram corridor. Maintain security fence clearances.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C	–	264
T162	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	10	1	330	5	6	8	3	2.5	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Street tree.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	4	50
T163	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	15	1	790	7	8	8	8	3	Mature	10+ Years	Good	Established street tree.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A2	9.5	284
T164	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	7	1	510	4	6	6	6	3	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Street tree.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.1	117
T165	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	13	1	730	6	6	6	6	3	Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Established street tree. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	A2	8.8	243
T166	Grey alder *(Alnus incana)*	7	1	540	5	6	6#	6	3	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Tip dieback.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.5	148
T167	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	12	1	510	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Established street tree. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.1	117
T168	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	14	1	640	6	6	6	6	3	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Established street tree. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	7.7	186
T169	Crab apple *(Malus sylvestris)*	7	1	360	3	4	4	4	3	Mature	<10 years	Fair	Pockets of crown dieback.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	4.3	58

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T170	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	8	1	410	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Street tree.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	4.9	75
T171	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	13	1	500	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Established street tree. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6	113
T172	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	13	1	420	6	6	6	6	3	Early Mature	10+ Years	Good	Street tree.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	5	79
T173	Silver maple *(Acer saccharinum)*	14	1	570	6	7	8	7	5	Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Previously lopped to north.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.8	145
T174	Crab apple *(Malus sylvestris)*	5	1	260	3	4	3	3	3	Mature	<10 years	Fair	Pockets of crown dieback.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	3.1	30
T175	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	12	1	590	4	5	4	5	4	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Established street tree. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	7.1	158
T176	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	12	1	520	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Established street tree. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.2	121
T177	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T178	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T179	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T180	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T181	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T182	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T183	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T184	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T185	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T186	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T187	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	7	1	150	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	20+ Years	Good	Verge planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	1.8	10
T188	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	12	1	360	4	5	4	4	3	Early Mature	10+ Years	Good	Street tree.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	4.3	58
T189	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	11	1	540	5	5	5	5	4	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Street tree. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6.5	133
T190	Swedish whitebeam *(Sorbus intermedia)*	7	1	450	3	4	4	4	3	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Street tree.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	5.4	92
T191	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	12	1	500	6	7	7	7	3	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Lopped for tram line.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	B2	6	113

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Crown Spreads (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	SLE	Overall Condition	Comments	Management	Cate-gory	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m^2)
					N	E	S	W									
T192	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	3	1	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	Young	40+ Years	Fair	New planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	0.6	1
T193	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	3	1	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	Young	40+ Years	Fair	New planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	0.6	1
T194	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	3	1	50	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	Young	40+ Years	Fair	New planting.	Retain - GENERIC protection requirements (i.e. RPA fencing or exclusion from site).	C2	0.6	1

Appendix 2: Site Photographs



Plate 1: Group 24. NA Aug. 2026



Plate 2: Tree 34. NA Aug. 2026

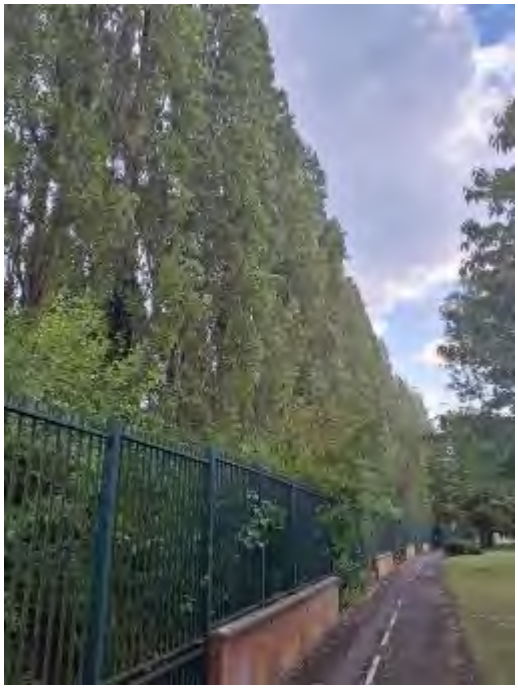


Plate 3: Trees 46-76 looking west. NA Aug. 2026



Plate 4: Tree 156. NA Aug. 2026

Appendix 3: Figures

GENERAL NOTES

- Drawing for Planning purposes only
- Refer to arboricultural report produced by Cura Terrae Ltd titled 'Atlas Business Park – BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Report, Impact Assessment and Method Statement'.
- Based on topographic survey provided by the client.
- Check all dimensions on site.
- Do not scale from this drawing.
- Report any discrepancies and omissions to Cura Terrae Ltd.
- This drawing is Copyright.

3RD-PARTY INFORMATION

NB This drawing includes information provided by independent surveyors and / or consultants, to whom all queries shall be made. Cura Terrae Ltd can accept no liability for its context or accuracy.

KEY

Stem Location | Location Estimated

Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)

Category A Trees | Category B Trees | Category C Trees | Category U Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA)

KEY PLAN (not to scale)

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	REVISION COMMENT

CuraTerrae

MIOC, Styal Road
Wythenshawe,
Manchester, M22 5WB
Tel. (0161) 3020280
https://cura-terrae.com/

Job

300612_Atlas Business Park

Title

Figure 3 - Tree Constraints Plan

By	Date	Scale @ A0	Drg. no.
NA	Aug. 2026	1:500	300612-ARB-01

The original version of the drawing was produced in colour. Monochrome copies should not be relied upon.

N

0m 10m 20m 50m

SCALE BAR 1:500

GENERAL NOTES

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3RD-PARTY INFORMATION

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KEY

Stem Location

Location Estimated

Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)

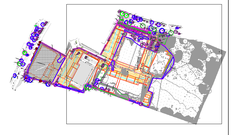
Category A Trees

Category B Trees

Category C Trees

Category U Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA)



KEY PLAN (not to scale)

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	REVISION COMMENT

CuraTerrae

MIOC, Styal Road
Wythenshawe
Manchester, M22 5WB
Tel. (0161) 3020280
https://cura-terrae.com/

Job

300612_Atlas Business Park

Title

Figure 3 - Tree Constraints Plan

By	Date	Scale @ A0	Drg. no.
NA	**Aug. 2026**	**1:500**	**300612-ARB-02**

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N

0m 10m 20m 50m

SCALE BAR 1:500

GENERAL NOTES

- Refer to arboricultural report produced by Cura Terrae Ltd titled 'Atlas Business Park – BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Report, Impact Assessment and Method Statement'.
- Based on topographic survey provided by the client.
- Building layout and masterplan provided by the client.
- Refer to Engineer's details for level and drainage information.
- Check all dimensions on site.
- Do not scale from this drawing.
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KEY

Stem Location

Location Estimated

Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)

Category A Trees

Category B Trees

Category C Trees

Category U Trees

Tree to be Removed

Root Protection Area (RPA)

H001- G005. Selective pruning and/or periodic coppicing required to maintain formal appearance and security fence clearances.

H041 & G043. Selective pruning required to maintain formal appearance and security fence clearances.

G077. Selective pruning/stem removal with retention and protection of residual sections adjacent to boundary.

G024. Extensive areas of pioneer tree and shrub growth proposed for removal subject to ecological appraisal.

A160. Extensive areas of pioneer/self-set tree and shrub growth proposed for removal subject to ecological appraisal.

G032, G036, G092 & G098. Areas of pioneer/boundary vegetation proposed for selective removal subject to ecological appraisal.

G032 & G036. Selective pruning/stem removal with retention and protection of residual sections adjacent to boundary.

G092, G098 & A160. Selective pruning/stem removal with retention and protection of residual sections adjacent to boundary.

Simons Way

Badgers Walk

SHADOW MOSS ROAD

Shelter

Line of Poles

Shelters

Ward Hall

67.7m

68.9m

3.5m

50m

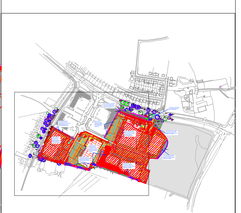
47m

45m

42m

40m

30m



KEY PLAN (not to scale)

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	REVISION COMMENT
A	09.26	NA		Levels Review

Cura Terrae

M10C, Styal Road
Wythenshawe
Manchester, M22 5WB
Tel. (0161) 3020260
https://cura-terrae.com/

Job

300612_Atlas Business Park

Title

Figure 4 - Tree Impacts Plan

By	Date	Scale @ A0	Drg. no.
NA	Aug. 2026	1:500	300612-ARB-03

The original version of the drawing was produced in colour. Monochrome copies should not be relied upon.

N

0m 10m 20m 50m

SCALE BAR 1:500

G077. Selective pruning/stem removal with retention and protection of residual sections adjacent to boundary.

T157. Minor encroachment (<10% RPA) associated with roading works

H041 & G043. Selective pruning required to maintain formal appearance and security fence clearances.

A160. Extensive areas of pioneer/self-set tree and shrub growth proposed for removal subject to ecological appraisal.

A159. Selective pruning/stem removal with retention and protection of residual sections adjacent to boundary.

G032, G036, G092 & G098. Areas of pioneer/boundary vegetation proposed for selective removal subject to ecological appraisal.

G032 & G036. Selective pruning/stem removal with retention and protection of residual sections adjacent to boundary.

G092, G098 & A160. Selective pruning/stem removal with retention and protection of residual sections adjacent to boundary.

A160. Selective pruning/stem removal with retention and protection of residual sections adjacent to boundary.

Simonsway

Pasture Field Road

Styal Road

STYAL ROAD

Line of Posts

Shelters

Warning Wire

67.2m

45m

35m

50m

42m

40m

30m

GENERAL NOTES

- Refer to arboricultural report produced by Cura Terrae Ltd titled 'Atlas Business Park – BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Report, Impact Assessment and Method Statement'.
- Based on topographic survey provided by the client.
- Building layout and masterplan provided by the client.
- Refer to Engineer's details for level and drainage information.
- Check all dimensions on site.
- Do not scale from this drawing.
- Report any discrepancies and omissions to Cura Terrae Ltd
- This drawing is Copyright.

3RD-PARTY INFORMATION

NB This drawing includes information provided by independent surveyors and / or consultants, to whom all queries shall be made. Cura Terrae Ltd can accept no liability for its context or accuracy.

KEY

Stem Location

Location Estimated

Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)

Category A Trees

Category B Trees

Category C Trees

Category U Trees

Tree to be Removed

Root Protection Area (RPA)

The original version of the drawing was produced in colour. Monochrome copies should not be relied upon.

N

0m 10m 20m 50m

SCALE BAR 1:500

KEY PLAN (not to scale)

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	REVISION COMMENT
A	09.26	NA		Levels Review

Cura Terrae

MIOC, Styal Road
Wythenshawe,
Manchester, M22 5WB
Tel: (0161) 3000280
https://cura-terrae.com/

Job

300612_Atlas Business Park

Title

Figure 4 - Tree Impacts Plan

By	Date	Scale @ A0	Drg. no.
NA	Aug. 2026	1:500	300612-ARB-04

General Notes

General

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) details measures to be adopted to ensure that the retained trees are suitably protected for the duration of the proposed development.

No equipment, machinery or materials shall be brought onto the site in connection with the development until this AMS has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Sequence of Events

For the purpose of protecting the retained trees, the development works on site should be completed in line with the following sequence of events:

- Pre-commencement site meeting
- Tree works
- Installation of tree protection measures
- Demolition operations
- Construction operations including the *removal of hard surfaces / upgrading of existing hard surfaces / excavations / construction of specialist footings / installation of hard surfaces / temporary access into the CEZ* within the RPA of retained trees
- Removal of tree protection measures

Pre-Commencement Site Meeting

A pre-commencement site meeting should take place prior to any works being started, to finalise plans for the layout of the tree protection measures and to ensure that all potential issues are adequately considered.

The site developer and the project arboriculturist should be in attendance for the meeting. It may also be a requirement for the LPA tree officer to attend and so prior notification of the meeting should be provided to the LPA.

Tree Works

Prior to the commencement of any development operations and the storage of plant, machinery and materials on site, any required tree works should be carried out. The trees to be removed and any pruning works that are required to facilitate the development are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule at Appendix 1 of the associated arboricultural report.

All tree works should be carried out by a suitably qualified and insured arboricultural contractor and in accordance with the recommendations of BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

It is recommended that trees should be checked in advance of any works by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure there is no disturbance to nesting birds or roosting bats.

Tree Protection Measures

Tree Protection Fencing

Prior to the commencement of any development operations and the storage of plant, machinery and materials on site the tree protective fencing should be located as shown. Where possible this fencing should exclude all site activities from the RPA of retained trees, creating a sacrosanct Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

It should be confirmed by the project arboriculturist that the fencing has been correctly set out on site, prior to the commencement of any other operations.

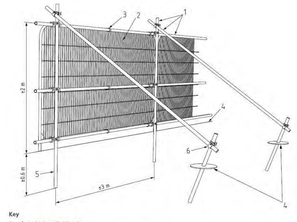
The default specification for tree protection fencing is shown here. However, where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification should be prepared by the project arboriculturist and, where relevant, agreed with the local planning authority.

An example of an alternative specification is 2 m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins or mounted on a block tray.

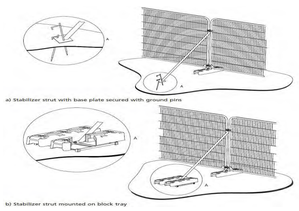
All-weather notices should be attached to the fencing to indicate that operations are not permitted within the CEZ, with words such as “CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS”.

Once the tree protection fencing has been installed it should not be altered or removed without prior consultation with the project arboriculturist. If the tree protection fencing needs to be re-positioned to allow for development operations to continue, this must be carried out under the supervision of the project arboriculturist and with prior consent from the LPA.

The tree protective fencing must remain in place until all construction operations on site have been completed and all plant and machinery has been removed.



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



Temporary Ground Protection

Where it is not possible to fully enclose open ground within the RPA of the retained trees without excessively constraining development operations, temporary ground protection will be required. Ground protection should be installed prior to the commencement of any development operations and the storage of plant, machinery and materials on site.

The temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. BS 5837:2012 suggests this can comprise of one of the following:

- For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary interlinked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

The temporary ground protection must remain in place until all construction operations on site have been completed and all plant and machinery has been removed or until the exposed ground within the RPA is otherwise protected through new hard surfaces or temporary fencing.



Image Coutesy of Ground-Guards Ltd www.ground-guards.co.uk

Operations Close to Trees

Demolition Operations

To remove the likelihood of damage to retained trees all machinery involved in the demolition operations will work from land outside of the RPA and a ‘top-down, pull-back’ methodology will be followed working backwards away from the trees.

Any newly exposed ground within the RPA must then be suitably protected, through the use of protective fencing or temporary ground protection.

All demolition operations that are within the CEZ or the RPA of retained trees will be carried out under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.

Removal of Hard Surfaces

Where the removal of existing hard surfaces is required within the RPA of retained trees, the guidance below must be followed to remove the likelihood of damage to retained trees:

Removal of the upper surface must be carried out working away from the retained trees, with heavy plant or machinery working from the intact surface or outside of the RPA. The sub-base layer can then be carefully removed by an excavator located outside of the RPA or positioned on existing hard surfaces, using a suitable toothless bucket.

The newly exposed ground within the RPA must then be suitably protected, through the use of protective fencing or temporary ground protection.

If any roots become damaged during the removal of hard surfaces, they must be severed using a suitable sharp tool, leaving a clean wound with as small a surface area as possible. The severed root must then be immediately re-covered with earth.

The removal of hard surfaces within the RPA should be carried out under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.

Upgrading Existing Hard Surfaces

Where the upgrading of existing hard surfaces is required within the RPA of the retained trees, the guidance below must be followed to remove the likelihood of damage to retained trees:

Removal of the upper surface must be carried out working away from the retained trees, with heavy plant or machinery working from the intact surface or outside of the RPA. Any roots that become exposed must be covered with damp hessian sheet to avoid desiccation.

If any roots become damaged they must be severed using a suitable sharp tool, leaving a clean wound with as small a surface area as possible. The severed root must then be immediately re-covered with earth.

The sub-base layer must remain unaffected, and should be used as the base for the upgraded surface. No plant or machinery is allowed on the exposed sub-base within the RPA of retained trees.

Installation of Hard Surfaces Within RPA

To ensure any roots that may be present are suitably protected throughout construction, the hard surface must be installed in line with the following no-dig methodology:

Significant excavations shall not occur within the RPA, however the removal of surface vegetation is allowed, to a maximum depth of 50 mm.

If any individual roots become exposed that are smaller than 25 mm diameter they may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over should be retained where possible and worked around. Where severance of these roots is unavoidable, this should only be carried out following consultation with the project arboriculturist, as such roots might be essential to the tree’s health and stability.

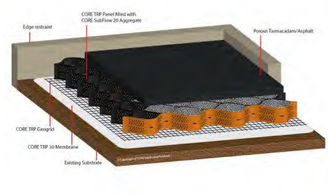
The exposed soil must then be covered with a permeable geotextile membrane, laid out in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations and temporarily held in place with pins, stakes or weights.

A three-dimensional Cellular Confinement System (CCS) will then be laid across the entire area and held in place. The CCS must be specified by the manufacturer or site engineer, and be suitable for the site and the loads that are expected to be applied. Soft soils may require an additional sub-base beneath the CCS for it to be effective.

The CCS will be filled with a ‘no fines’ aggregate to the manufacturer’s specification, and lightly rolled or whacked to ensure cohesion. Any heavy plant or machinery used must be located outside of the RPA and beyond the canopy of any retained trees.

Kerbs and edgings that require excavations should be avoided. Where kerbing is required for light structures, above-ground peg and board edging is likely to be adequate. Where the use of standard kerbs is unavoidable, kerbs must be bridged over all significant roots to avoid the requirement to sever any roots over 25 mm in diameter, leaving space for future root growth.

If the new hard surfacing is not to be installed as the first construction operation on site, any exposed ground within the RPA must be protected until the hard surface is installed. This will generally be through the use of ground protection boards or protective fencing.



Excavations

To ensure that any significant roots that may be present are suitably managed, excavations within the RPA must be carried in line with the following methodology:

All works within the RPA of retained trees must be carried out in a root sensitive manner e.g. using hand tools, air vac/spade or through the use of an excavator operating from outside the RPA or on suitable ground protection. Works within RPAs require supervision from the project arboriculturist. Heavy plant and machinery must not operate on any exposed ground within the RPA at any time.

If any individual roots become exposed that are smaller than 25 mm diameter they may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over should be retained where possible and worked around. Where severance of these roots is unavoidable, this should only be carried out following consultation with the project arboriculturist, as such roots might be essential to the tree’s health and stability.

It may be determined that the location/design of the proposed hard surfaces/footings/drainage/etc must be altered to allow for the retention and adequate protection of significant roots.

Works in Close Proximity to Tree Canopy

All operations close to retained trees must be carried out using the smallest available machinery that is appropriate for the task, located away from tree branches. Where booms, jibs, etc have the potential to come into contact with branches additional banks persons must be in place to ensure any contact is avoided.

Even minor contact with a tree can cause damage and result in branches falling or dying off. Where an operation cannot be carried out without interfering with the canopy of a retained tree, the advice of the project arboriculturist must be sought.

General Operations

Installation of Utilities and Services

Where possible all above and below ground utilities and services are to be directed away from the retained trees. Above ground services should be routed away from tree canopies, allowing sufficient space to allow for likely future crown growth. Below ground services should be grouped together and routed away from the RPA of retained trees.

Any below ground utilities or services that must be routed through the RPA should be installed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 clause 7.7.2 and NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

Management of Exposed / Damaged Roots

Provided that works in close proximity to retained trees are carried out in line with the specifications detailed within this report the potential for damage to significant roots is low. However, on occasion approved works that are close to or within the RPA of retained trees can result in accidental root damage or roots becoming exposed.

If any exposed roots are smaller than 25 mm diameter they can be pruned back if required, however roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over should be retained where possible and worked around.

Where the severance of larger roots is unavoidable, the advice of the project arboriculturist must be sought, as such roots might be essential to the tree’s health and stability. It may be determined that the design layout must be slightly altered to allow for the retention and adequate protection of significant roots.

Roots that are heavily damaged or severed during approved works may need to be pruned back using a suitable sharp tool, such as secateurs or a handsaw. The cut must be made cleanly, leaving the smallest surface area possible, and beyond any obvious damage, towards the tree that the root is likely to have come from. If it is not clear which direction the root has grown from, the root should be pruned back to both sides of the damage/severance.

A health and safety assessment should be carried out or a regular monitoring regime put in place for trees that have incurred damage to roots in close proximity to their stems or where the damaged roots are 100 mm in diameter or greater. Such damage could lead to instability or a decline in health and condition.

Exposed roots or roots that have been pruned should be immediately recovered with earth to prevent desiccation. If this is not possible they should be wrapped in hessian sheets which are dry in winter, wet in summer. These should be removed prior to backfilling.

Additional Precautions

Consideration should be given to site operations outside of the CEZ that could indirectly impact the retained trees, including the provision of adequate space for site cabins, welfare facilities and other temporary structures.

Site operations should take sufficient account of wide or tall loads in order that they can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. The movement of plant in proximity to trees should be supervised by a banksman, to ensure adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

Fires on sites should generally be avoided. Where fires are unavoidable, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect the foliage or branches of retained trees. The potential size of a fire and the wind direction should be taken into account when determining its location, and it should be attended at all times.

Any materials that could contaminate the ground around tree roots, such as fuels, oils or cement, should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of the RPA.

Site Supervision

Arboricultural Site Supervision

Site monitoring and supervision by the project arboriculturist is likely to be required on a regular basis throughout the development:

- Initial site inspection – An inspection of initial protection measures (e.g. RPA fencing) which are to be in place before physical site works commence.
- Periodic site inspections – Documented site inspections at a quarterly (minimum) frequency for the duration of works.
- Final sign-off – Post works inspection once all protection measures have been removed.

Specific site operations in close proximity to retained trees that require supervision include:

- Tree removal and tree pruning works
- Installation of tree protection measures
- Installation of any service runs in proximity to retained trees
- Specific operations e.g.excavations, that have been outlined for supervision during the construction phase

A minimum of one week’s notice must be given to the supervising arboriculturist/Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) before the start of any works within the RPA of retained trees, to allow the site visit to be scheduled.

All site visits will be recorded with the date and time along with any findings or comments relating to the tree protection measures and the specific operations supervised. These can be made available to the LPA tree officer on request.

Tree Specific Guidance Notes

- **All trees designated for retention require Tree Protection Fencing or must be excluded from site via site boundary fencing to the maximum practical extents of their respective RPA.**
- **In addition to general RPA/AMS guidance, the following trees require specific protection and/or pruning actions as per the details outlined in the guidance notes**

Tree No.	Species	Category	RPA Radius (m)	Tree Specific Protection Guidance Notes *(refer to text for methodology)*
T006	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	C2	3.8	Use of permeable paving, installed above existing grade, within RPA to minimise root disturbance.
T011	White poplar *(Populus alba)*	B2	9.8	Use of permeable paving, installed above existing grade, within RPA to minimise root disturbance.
G032	Goat willow *(10%)(Salix caprea)* Hazel *(40%)(Corylus avellana)* Field maple *(10%)(Acer campestre)* Silver birch *(20%)(Betula pendula)* Common alder *(20%)(Alnus glutinosa)*	B2	0	Selective stem/tree removal with retention and protection of residual sections.
G036	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	B2	0	Selective stem/tree removal with retention and protection of residual sections.
T044	Field maple *(Acer campestre)*	B2	5.5	Root sensitive paving upgrade (minimal scraping to be conducted from existing areas of hard stand.
T047 - T076 (All trees in row)	Lombardy poplar *(Populus nigra italica)*	A1;2	10.8#	Use of permeable paving, installed above existing grade, within RPA to minimise root disturbance.
G077	Pedunculate oak *(90%)(Quercus robur)*	C2	0	Selective stem/tree removal with retention and protection of residual sections.
G092	Goat willow *(10%)(Salix caprea)* Hazel *(30%)(Corylus avellana)* Silver birch *(20%)(Betula pendula)* Common alder *(40%)(Alnus glutinosa)*	A2	0	Selective stem/tree removal with retention and protection of residual sections.
G098	Pedunculate oak *(10%)(Quercus robur)* Goat willow *(80%)(Salix caprea)* Silver birch *(10%)(Betula pendula)*	A2	0	Selective stem/tree removal with retention and protection of residual sections.
T155	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	B2	7.8	Use of permeable paving, installed above existing grade, within RPA to minimise root disturbance. Root sensitive paving upgrade (minimal scraping to be conducted from existing areas of hard stand.
T156	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	A2	6.7	Use of permeable paving, installed above existing grade, within RPA to minimise root disturbance. Root sensitive paving upgrade (minimal scraping to be conducted from existing areas of hard stand.
A159	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	A2	0	Selective stem/tree removal with retention and protection of residual sections.
A160	Silver birch *(45%)(Betula pendula)* Goat willow *(45%)(Salix caprea)*	B2	0	Selective stem/tree removal with retention and protection of residual sections.

GENERAL NOTES

- Refer to arboricultural report produced by Cura Terrae Ltd titled ‘Atlas Business Park – BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Report, Impact Assessment and Method Statement’.
- Based on topographic survey provided by the Client.
- Building layout and masterplan provided by the Client.
- Refer to Engineer's details for level and drainage information.
- Check all dimensions on site.
- Report any discrepancies and omissions to Cura Terrae Ltd
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NB This drawing may information provided by independent surveyors and / or consultants, to whom all queries shall be made. Cura Terrae Ltd can accept no liability for its context or accuracy.

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E				
D				
C				
B				
A	09.26	NA		Levels Review

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Wythenshawe,
Manchester, M22 5WB
Tel. (0161) 3020280
https://cura-terrae.com/

Job
300612_Atlas Business Park

Title
Figure 5 - Arboricultural Method Statement

By	Date	Scale @ A1	Drg. no.
NA	Aug. 2026	N/A	300612-ARB-05

Northern site boundary: In-situ site boundary fencing may serve as tree protection fencing.

T121-T158 - Trees to be excluded from site by external (site) boundary/security fencing.

T047- T076. Use of permeable/above grade paving within RPA areas to minimise root disturbance.

G161-T194 - Trees to be excluded from site by external (site) boundary/security fencing.

In-situ site boundary fencing may serve as tree protection fencing.

In-situ site boundary fencing may serve as tree protection fencing.

In-situ site boundary fencing may serve as tree protection fencing.

T006 & T011. Use of permeable/above grade paving within RPA areas to minimise root disturbance.

In-situ site boundary fencing may serve as tree protection fencing.

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GENERAL NOTES

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KEY

Stem Location | Location Estimated

Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)

Category A Trees | Category B Trees | Category C Trees | Category U Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree Protection Fencing*

No-Dig Construction*

***See note on drawing**

KEY PLAN (not to scale)

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	REVISION COMMENT
A	09.26	NA		Levels Review

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Job: 300612_Atlas Business Park

Title: Figure 6 - Tree Protection Plan

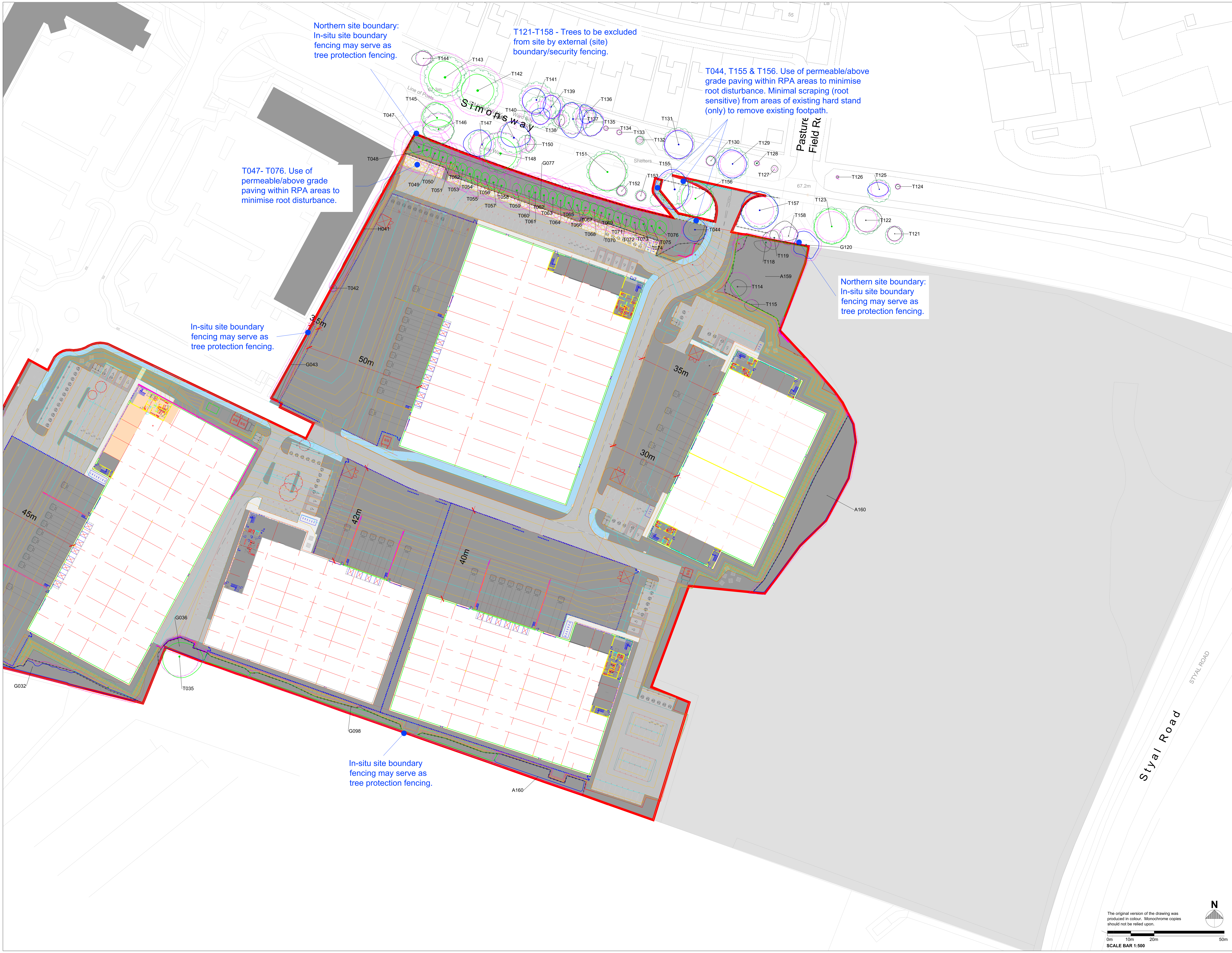
By	Date	Scale @ A0	Drg. no.
NA	Aug. 2026	1:500	300612-ARB-06

The original version of the drawing was produced in colour. Monochrome copies should not be relied upon.

N

0m 10m 20m 50m

SCALE BAR 1:500



GENERAL NOTES

- Refer to arboricultural report produced by Cura Terrae Ltd titled 'Atlas Business Park – BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Report, Impact Assessment and Method Statement'.
- Based on topographic survey provided by the client.
- Building layout and masterplan provided by the client.
- Refer to Engineer's details for level and drainage information.
- Check all dimensions on site.
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KEY

Stem Location — Location Estimated

Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)

Category A Trees — Category B Trees — Category C Trees — Category U Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree Protection Fencing*

No-Dig Construction*

***See note on drawing**



KEY PLAN (not to scale)

REV	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	REVISION COMMENT
A	09.26	NA		Levels Review

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Title

Figure 6 - Tree Protection Plan

By	Date	Scale @ A0	Drg. no.
NA	Aug. 2026	1:500	300612-ARB-07

Appendix 4: Suffolk County Council Ash Die Back Canopy Description

Ash Tree Assessment

The Issue

Identifying the symptoms of Ash Dieback in large trees can be difficult, so a sysyem was needed to enable easy description of the current state of as Ash Tree. Tree Canopy assessment has been widely used since the late 1980's across Europe based on work produced in Switzerland in 1986. In 1990 the Forestry Commission produced a book – 'Assessment of Tree Condition' to enable a standard system for describing the condition of a tree based on the percentage of existing canopy remaining.

Using this methodology Suffolk County Council undertook to describe the health of an Ash in Suffolk.

The steps undertaken

During the summer of 2013/14 Suffolk County Council assessed and photographed Ash accross the county. They determined that there were 4 useful categories to describe Ash canopies. The categories chosen were

- 100% full canopy,
- 75% canopy,
- 50% canopy
- and 25% canopy.

These are represented photographically in the pictures at the end of this Case Study.

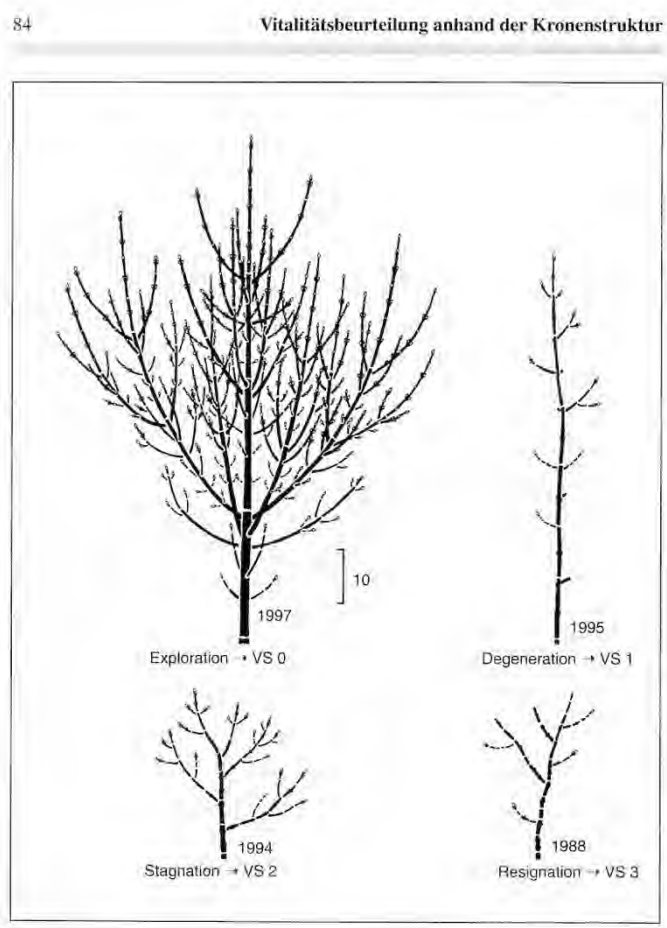
These 4 classes fit with work undertaken in Germany by Professor Andreas Roloff who has been describing the state of vitality of European Trees. He also uses 4 categories – described as

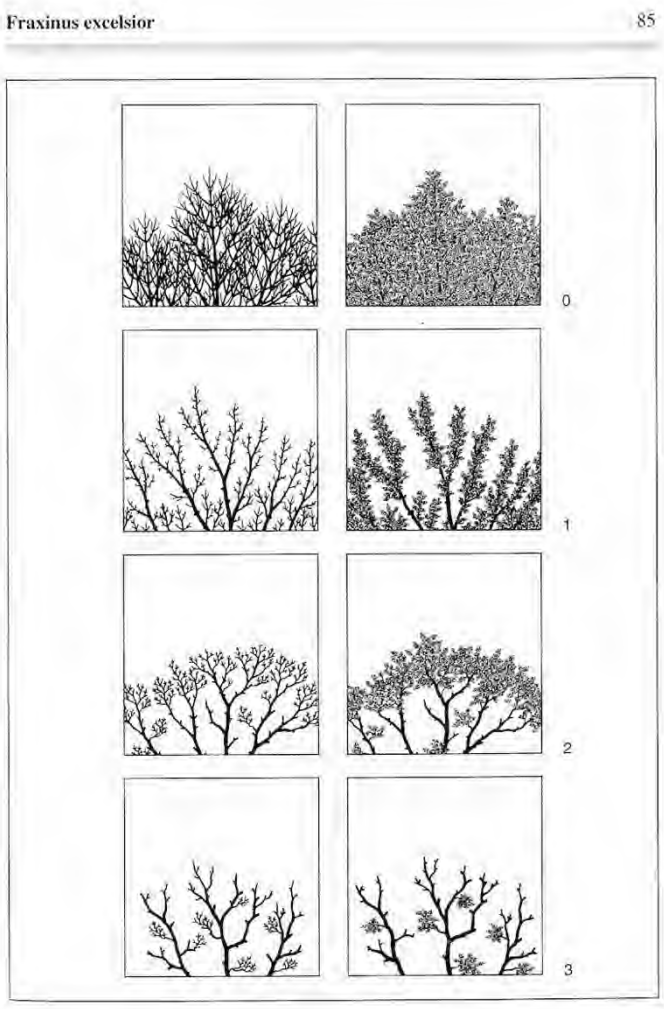
- Vitality Class 0: Healthy vigorous trees showing treetop shoots in the exploration phase: both the main axes and part of the lateral twigs consist of long-shoots. For this reason, a regular net-like branching pattern is developed, which reaches deep into the interior of the crown. The crowns are equally closed and domed, and do not show any greater gap unless a stronger intervention has occurred, such as pruning measures, because such a gap is closed quickly by the intensive ramification. In summer, a dense foliage arises without any greater gap.
- Vitality Class 1: Weakened trees show treetop shoots in the degeneration phase. Thus, spears/"fox tails" are formed, rising above the canopy. The leaves on these spears are dense and grow all around them (at the top of the lateral short-shoots or shortshoot chains). The crowns make a frazzled impression on the outside, and have a fastigiated appearance, because the airspace between the spears is not completely filled by leaves and twigs, and the crown has a spiky outline. Inside the crown, the branching pattern, and hence the foliage, is quite dense. In this vitality class, straight percurrent main axes of the treetop branches are still dominant, but the crowns no longer look as intact as in class 0 because of the spears shooting out of the canopy.
- Vitality Class 2: In obviously less vigorous trees, the treetop shoots begin to build short-shoots in the stagnation phase. The leafless state could be designated as the claw stage, because the short-shoot chains in the outside of the crowns grow longer, are predominant, and stretch claw-like to the light. These short-shoot chains, growing too long, break off in summer in thunderstorms and heavy rains, and strew the forest floor in

declining stands. Under normal circumstances, trees get rid of parts of their unimportant twigs in the inner and lower crown parts in this way. However, if the treetop shoots themselves are declining, the self-pruning of twigs progresses into the outskirts of the crown, and the crowns become thin from the inside outwards. The cause for this occurrence is not premature leaf fall, but broken short-shoot chains, a lack of shoots, and dead buds and twigs. The branching pattern shows a bushy and lumpy accumulation in the periphery of the crown. This accumulation causes summer and winter bushy crown structures and greater gaps. The crown periphery still has hardly any straight percurrent branches.

- Vitality class 3:, In considerably damaged or declining trees of the crowns finally fall apart by the breaking off of larger branches and the dieback of whole crown parts. The tree seems to consist only of more or less surplus sub-crowns, dispersed randomly in the airspace and forming whip-like structures. The treetop is often dying back or is already dead, because the treetop shoots grew in the retraction phase.

These 4 vitality classes are shown below for Ash.





The work in Germany and Suffolk complements each other and establishes the ability to be able to assisgn an ash tree to 1 of 4 categories, which describe the trees current health or vitality. This is a simple and useful method for describing the current state of an Ash's heatlh.

The Outcome

Using this 4 category framework, allows a tree to be assigned to a category, showing its current state of health, enabling data on the tree to be collected. The suggestion going forward is that these 4 classes are used as described as:

Ash Health Class 1 – 100 – 75% Canopy (Vitality Class 0)

Ash Health Class 2 – 75% -50% Canopy (Vitality Class 1)

Ash Health Class 3 – 50% - 25% Canopy (Vitality Class 2)

Ash Health Class 4 – 25% - 0% Canopy (Vitality Class 3)

Figure 1: Photos of Dieback of ash trees



0% Dieback - Healthy Crown



25% Dieback



50% Dieback



75% Dieback

Appendix 5: Tree Protection Signage

Cura Terrae

Tree Protection Area



Keep Out!

Trees enclosed by this fence are protected by planning conditions and are subjects of a tree preservation order (Town & Country Planning Act 1990).

Contravention of tree preservation orders may lead to criminal prosecution.

Any incursion into the protected area must be with the written permission of the local planning authority or under the supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

For any issues relating to this tree protection area please call us on:
0114 266 9292