



Arboricultural Method Statement

Jet Network Solutions

North Manchester Golf Club

Rhodes House

Manchester Old Road

Middleton

M24 4PE

10 June 2025

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Introduction

Instruction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction in March 2025 from Jet Network Solutions to attend North Manchester Golf Club, Rhodes House, Manchester Old Road, Middleton, Manchester M24 4PE (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey a to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees, Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

Executive Summary

A tree survey guided by British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' ("BS5837") was carried out to include all trees within influencing distance of the proposed area for development.

This report has subsequently been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of retained trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement, and any required supporting plans.

It is the conclusion of this report that if followed, the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by retained trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development.

Table 1: Documents referred to

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	Jet Network Solutions	Existing Site Plan A	Existing Site Plan A
Proposed layout drawing	Jet Network Solutions	202_Rev.D	Proposed Site Plan
Proposed layout drawing	Jet Network Solutions	450_Rev.A	OCCUPATIONAL ICNIRP ZONE PLAN
Proposed layout drawing	Jet Network Solutions	451_Rev.A	OCCUPATIONAL ICNIRP ZONE ELEVATION
Tree Schedule (TS)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	Arbtech TS 01	Tree Schedule
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	Arbtech AIA 01	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Tree Protection Plan (TPP)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	Arbtech TPP 01	Tree Protection Plan

Tree Survey

An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Russell Pearce on 26th March 2025, conditions were clear & dry.

A total of 23 No. individual trees and 2 No. groups of trees were surveyed.

For full details of all the trees surveyed, see Appendix 1: Tree Schedule.

Survey Limitations

The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and advanced decay detection equipment, were not employed, though they may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, lasers, and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated. Inaccessible trees will have the best estimates made about their location, physical dimensions, and characteristics. Trees have been grouped where BS5837 guides us that it is expedient to do so. Trees have been excluded from the survey if they are found by us to be sufficiently far away from the proposed developable area or if they are outside of the red line boundary plan showing the expectations of our client for the extent of the survey.

Scope

Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the condition of the individual tree or group of trees relative to their present context (*i.e., not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status

No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without, starting at Annex B:

The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) guided by British Standard 5837:2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations was undertaken by Jon Hartley on 10 June 2025 to determine the potential conflicts between the proposed development scheme and existing trees located on and near the site and has subsequently produced this Arboricultural Method Statement to demonstrate how the proposed scheme can be successfully implemented without causing harm to retained trees.

Several issues may need to be addressed in an Arboricultural Impact Assessment between the trees and the proposed development; these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees;
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees and;
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond those that would have been scheduled as part of usual management.

Table 2: Impacts upon the RPAs of retained trees

Tree Number	Species	Structure	Incursion	
			(m ²)	(%)
T03	Hybrid Poplar	Hard surface	34.9	10.9
T04	Hybrid Poplar	Hard surface	40.3	21.1
T05	Hybrid Poplar	Hard surface	44.5	24.0
T06*	Hybrid Poplar	Hard surface	6.8	3.3

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Arbtech AIA 01). See Appendix 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

Trees to be Removed

A total of 5No. individual trees and 1No. partial group of trees shrub groups will require removal as part of this proposed scheme.

A breakdown of all tree works can be seen in Table 6: Summary of tree works.

Table 3: Number of individual trees to be removed

U	A	B	C
2	0	0	3

Table 4: Number of groups to be removed

U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)

() = partial removal of a group

Arboricultural Method Statement

This Arboricultural Method Statement (Arbtech AMS 01) demonstrates how any aspect of the development that could potentially result in tree loss or damage may be implemented and provides an adequate level of protection for trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including the Site/Project Manager, will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer before site works commence. This Arboricultural Method Statement (Arbtech AMS 01) is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel before the commencement of any site works.

No site personnel are to be present, and no demolition, site clearance, building work, or material delivery is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this Arboricultural Method Statement (Arbtech AMS 01) and the Tree Protection Plan (Arbtech TPP 01). Unless otherwise specified, protective measures will remain unaltered and in situ for the entire duration of the construction.

Sequencing of works

A logical sequence of events is to be observed and shall be phased as follows:

Table 5: Sequencing of works

Stage	Event
Stage 1.	Undertake and complete tree works as specified within Table 6: Summary of tree works
Stage 2.	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved Tree Protection Plan(s) (Arbtech TPP 01).
Stage 3.	Pre-commencement site meeting.
Stage 4.	Undertake and complete ground works.
Stage 5.	Undertake and complete construction works
Stage 6.	Removal of all machinery and materials from the site.
Stage 7.	Dismantle and removal of protective tree measures.
Stage 8.	Site completion and sign-off from Project Arboriculturalist.

Tree Work

For reasons of public safety, all tree works referred to herein must be carried out before site personnel commence work or building materials are delivered.

Table 6: Summary of tree works

Tree Number	Species	Works	Category
G01	Poplar, Birch, Oak, Hazel, Holly	Partial removal of group: Fell trees to ground level; grind out stumps.	C2
T09	Poplar	Fell tree to ground level; grind out stump.	C1
T10	Poplar	Fell tree to ground level; grind out stump.	C1
T11*	Birch	Fell tree to ground level; grind out stump.	C1
T12*	Poplar	Fell tree to ground level; grind out stump.	U
T13*	Poplar	Prune: Reduce the height of the tree to 21m to achieve 1m clearance to the 'occupational standing zone' with a clearance of up to 3 years.	B1
T14	Poplar	Prune: Reduce the height of the tree to 21m to achieve 1m clearance to the 'occupational standing zone' with a clearance of up to 3 years.	C1
T15	Poplar	Fell tree to ground level; grind out stump.	U
T17	Hybrid Poplar	Prune: Crown reduce the eastern aspect by up to 2m from a height of 21m to achieve 1m clearance to the 'occupational standing zone' with a clearance of up to 3 years.	B1

Notes

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010 - Recommendations for tree work. All arising's are to be removed, and the site is to be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber Lorries, tractors, excavators, or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Tree Removal

A tree should be felled in one piece only when there is no significant risk of damage to people, property, or protected species.

Where restrictions (e.g., lack of space, buildings, other features, land ownership or use, or other trees to be retained) cannot be overcome, trees should be dismantled in sections.

This also applies where a tall stump is being retained but where branches are to be removed/pruned.

Extensively decayed trees can be unpredictable when they are being felled, and special precautions should, therefore, be taken, such as the use of a winch to guide the direction of fall.

Stump Removal – Stump Grinding

Stump grinding will be to a minimum of 300mm deep or to extend through the base of the stump, leaving the major roots disconnected if the intention is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus.

The grinding residue will be treated as arising's and removed from site.

NOTE: Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

The hole left by stump removal will be filled with soil or other material. The filling should be appropriate for future site usage and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the backfill material will be firmed in 150 mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

After Stump Removal

The hole left by stump removal, whether by digging out or grinding, will be filled with soil or other material. The filling will be appropriate for future site usage and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the back-fill material will be firmed in 150mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Protected Species (general informative for tree works)

Conservation Status of British Bats

The consensus in Britain and Europe is that virtually all bat species are declining and vulnerable. Our understanding of population status is poor as there is very little historical data for most bat species. Certain species, such as the horseshoe bats, are better understood and have well-documented contractions in range and population size. Given this general picture of decline in the UK Government, the UK Biodiversity Action Plan has designated five species of bats as priority species (greater and lesser horseshoe bats, barbastelle, Bechstein's, and pipistrelle). These plans provide an action pathway for investigating the maintenance and restoration of the former populations' levels.

Legal Status of British Bats

Given the above position, all British bats, as well as their breeding sites and resting places, enjoy national and international protection. All bat species in the UK are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through inclusion in Schedule 5. All bats are also listed in Annex IV (and some in Annex II) of the EC Habitats Directive, giving further European protection. Taken together, the Act and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012 (as amended)* make it an offence to intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats;

- Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not);
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts;
- Possess or transport a bat or any part of a bat unless acquired legally;
- Sell, barter or exchange bats or parts of bats

Although the legislation does not strictly protect foraging grounds, it does protect roost sites. Bat roosts are protected at all times of the year, whether or not bats are present. Any disturbance of a roost due to development must be licenced.

**the regulations that delivered by the UK's commitments to the Habitats Directive.*

Breeding Birds

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. Furthermore, several birds enjoy further protection under that Act and are listed on Schedule 1 of the Act. These further protected birds are also protected from disturbance and it may be necessary to operate "no-go" buffer zones around such nests – typically out to 100m. Planning policy guidance on the treatment of species identified as priorities under the biodiversity action programme suggests that local authorities should take measures to protect the habitats of these species from further decline through policies in local development documents and should ensure that they are protected from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations.

The conservation of these species should be promoted through the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity designs within developments.

Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works and sited and aligned in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan (Arbtech TPP 01) before the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to the site.

Upon installing the protective measures around the retained trees, the client will instruct on a pre-commencement site meeting, during which the Project Arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

If the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this Arboricultural Method Statement (Arbtech AMS 01) dated: 10 June 2025 and Tree Protection Plan (Arbtech TPP 01), the Project Arboriculturist shall inform the client and Fencing Contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with this Arboricultural Method Statement (Arbtech AMS 01) and Tree Protection Plan (Arbtech TPP 01), the Project Arboriculturist will sign off the protective measures in writing to the Client for which a copy can be sent to the Fencing Contractor, Site Agent, and Local Authority Tree Officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is an accident or emergency involving trees, these areas are to be cordoned off immediately with high-visibility plastic mesh fencing. The site agent is to photograph and document the damage and inform the Project Arboriculturist immediately after the incident. All work within this area is to cease until the Project Arboriculturist has visited the site. Any damaged sections of protective measures shall be replaced within 48 hours of the initial incident.

The protected area is sacrosanct and will not be invaded by the storage of materials, the mixing of concrete or other products, the access of machinery, equipment, or pedestrians, or in any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of Stage 6 (see Table 5: Sequencing of works) thereafter, they will be carefully dismantled only with the agreement of the Project Arboriculturist and or the Local Authority Tree Officer.

The proposed site boundary measures are to be installed and retained for the duration of the development. If, for any reason, the proposed boundary measures are not to be used, protective barrier fencing is to be installed along the line of the boundaries and is only to be removed upon the written permission of the Project Arboriculturist upon the completion of the development or immediately before the installation of the permanent boundary measures.

The proposed hard surfacing is to be installed immediately to act as ground protection. Where it is decided that this is not a viable option, these areas are to be covered by ground boarding as designed by the Project Engineer to cope with any likely loading.

No equipment, vehicles, or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists, and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees as possible at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banksman. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this Tree

Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Construction Exclusion Zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ), as designated by the protective barrier fencing, is an area where there is to be no construction activity. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited unless detailed in the tree protection plan, and there is no scope for materials or waste storage, welfare facilities, etc. There may be some construction activities planned for these areas (e.g. the installation of service trenches) these activities will be undertaken under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturalist.

Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is nearby.

The protective barrier fencing will be fixed with signage denoting the words “tree protection area” at 5.0m intervals. See Appendix 4: Tree Protection Notice

The fence will comprise 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. The panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels will be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which will be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

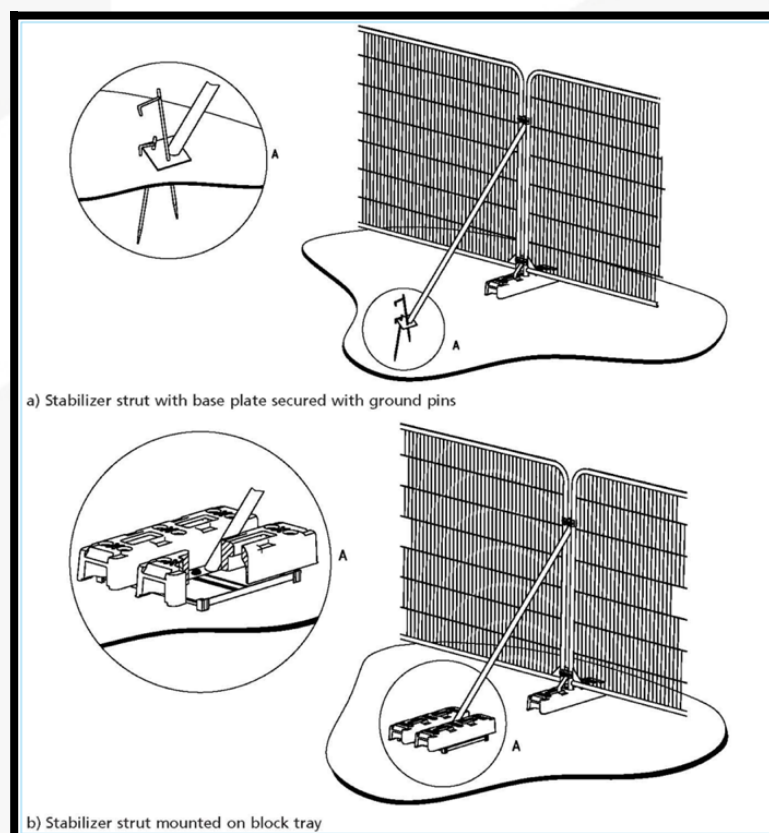


Figure 1: Example of protective barrier fencing with above-ground stabilising system (BS5837)

Ground Protection

Ground protection will consist of a combination of new temporary ground boarding and the proposed no-dig subbase. The no-dig subbase will be installed, along with the ground boarding, prior to any other site activity.

New temporary ground boarding should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Note The ground boarding might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system 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.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root function remains unimpaired. Due to the various sizes of demolition and construction plant available and the potential requirements for material storage within the site, the final specifications for the ground boarding must be designed and supplied to the Project Arboriculturist for their approval by the Project Engineer a minimum of ten (10) working days before its installation.

Demolition

Before the demolition of the existing site features, all tree works are to have been completed, tree protection measures are to be in place as per Tree Protection Plan document (Arbtech TPP 01) and have been signed-off, and a copy of the demolition method statement submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that there is no conflict with this Arboricultural Method statement.

All demolition work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

Construction

Before the proposed development is constructed, a copy of the construction method statement will be submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that it does not conflict with this Arboricultural Method Statement.

All excavations and construction work within or immediately adjacent to the RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

Foundations Design

The proposed foundation of the tower and the compound have been designed to be outside of RPAs of retained trees, and as such, will not require a specialist construction methodology.

Hard Surfacing

New hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees is to be designed in conjunction with advice from the Project Engineer and Arboriculturist to ensure it can accommodate the likely loading required. The design will not require excavation; however, the removal of the turf layer or other surface vegetation may be acceptable if necessary. Ideally, the construction will be situated entirely above the existing ground level.

Before the installation of the hard surfacing within the RPAs, vegetation may be removed using hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide such as 'Glyphosate'.

NB: *The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will raise the finished level of the hard surfacing, which needs to be considered when designing foundations and setting the finished floor level of adjacent buildings.*

Multi-dimensional confinement system: A multi-dimensional confinement system (such as CellWeb™ or similar) is to be used, it is to be laid entirely above the existing soil surface over a geotextile membrane and or a bi-axel geo-grid (such as Tensar TriAx). Prior to this, any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean, sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'CellWeb' is to be backfilled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm – 30mm. The use of an excavator/machinery to fill the confinement system may be possible at the discretion of the Project Arboriculturist.

The area of 'CellWeb' shall be covered with permeable geotextile fabric, and the finished wearing course shall be laid on top. The wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air to comply with 'SUDS' regulations.

Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength will be set above ground level and will be secured with either haunching or steel pins driven into the ground. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.

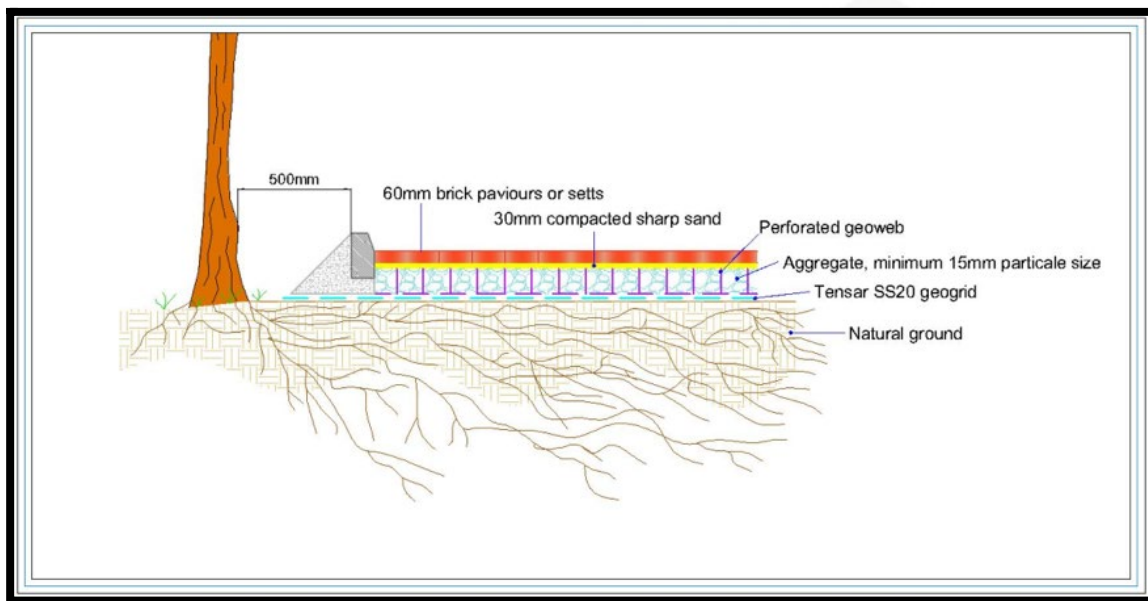


Figure 2: Example cross-section for multi-dimensional confinement system using kerb edging

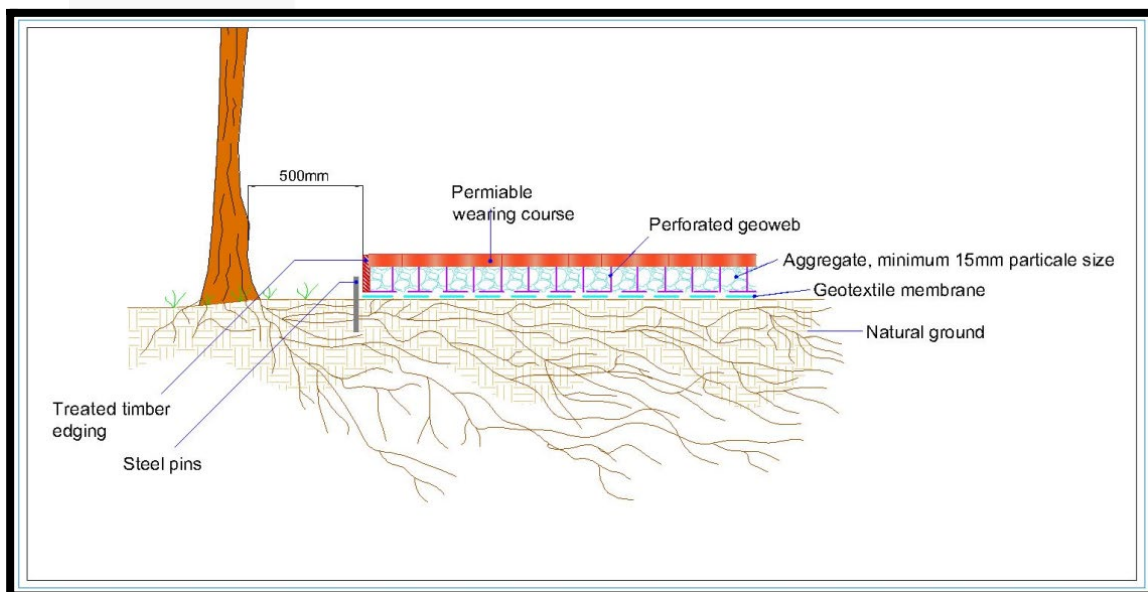


Figure 3: Example cross-section for multi-dimensional confinement system using timber edging

Based on the design of the hard surfacing, the proposed use is for a footpath (pedestrian access) and a road (vehicular access); Geosynthetics Limited recommends, within the product data sheet 'CellWeb® TRP weight capabilities', that a cell depth of 75mm (pedestrian use) to 200mm (vehicular access to include emergency access vehicles and HGVs) of their product CellWeb® TRP would possibly be suitable for the proposed use.

As a part of the design process and to allow Geosynthetics Limited to be able to calculate the exact correct depth of CellWeb® TRP please contact the Geosynthetics engineers.

Installation of a multi-dimensional confinement system

a) Prepare the surface

- Remove any surface rocks and debris;
- Create a level surface by filling in any hollows with clean, angular stone or sharp sand;
- Do not level off any high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

b) Layout Geotextile membrane

- Layout the permeable Geotextile membrane, overlaying the edges of the required area by 300mm;
- Overlap any joints by 300m or more.

c) Layout multi-dimensional confinement system (MDC)

- Layout the collapsed MDC system on top of the Geotextile membrane;
- Place one steel pin into the centre cell at one end of the panel and secure it into the ground;
- Pull out the MDC to its full length (see manufacturer specifications), place a steel pin in the centre at the opposite end and secure it into the ground;
- Pull out the MDC to its full width (see manufacturer specifications), and secure each corner into the ground with steel pins;
- Create a panel of the correct size using the required number of steel pins (as per the manufacturer's specifications);
- Makes sure all cells are fully extended (as per manufacturer specifications);
- Staple adjacent panels together (as per manufacturer specifications);
- If a curved shape is required, the panels are to be cut down to the required size and shape (once the MDC is pinned out. Do not curve or bend panels into place).

d) Infill with clean angular stone

- The infill material must be a clean (no fines) angular stone (as per manufacturer specifications)
- Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines within or adjacent to RPAs;
- Infill the MDC cells with clean angular stone, working towards the tree using the infilled panels as a platform;
- The infill does not require compaction. Do not use a whacker plate, roller, or any other means of compaction.

e) Edge restraints

- All kerb edging will be situated on top of the MDC within RPAs; do not excavate within RPAs to install kerb edging;
- Where edging is required for light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is normally acceptable;
- Other options include wooden sleepers, plastic, or metal edging;
- The outer edges of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil and or mulch.

f) Wearing course

- Install a permeable geotextile membrane, overlapping any joints by 300mm before laying the wearing course;
- Surfaces can include block paving, asphalt, loose gravel, resin-bound gravel, concrete, etc.;
- Within RPAs, the wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas;
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas or against the fencing;
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant, and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used, or mixed within a root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos and mixing sites are to be situated within a bunded area to prevent spillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- An allowance must be made for sloping ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar, or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies, a banks man will be required at all times while setting up, moving, or operating within this distance of retained tree canopies.
- All caustic material and chemicals must be stored well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present or within a bonded area to prevent spills or leaks from entering the ground.

Site Management

The Site Manager will be responsible for briefing and inducting all personnel who will be working on any stage of this development, especially those who will be working within or adjacent to the canopies or RPAs of retained trees, and will make them aware of and provide a copy of this Arboricultural Method Statement (Arbtech AMS 01) and Tree Protection Plan (Arbtech TPP 01); this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing and or pouring of cement and concrete.

The Site Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day running and protection of all retained trees and for liaising with the Project Arboriculturalist about any tree-related matters and before any works that may or will affect the RPAs or canopies of retained trees; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing, pouring and storage of all caustic materials that may cause harm to retained trees.

The Site Manager will document any incidents of damage to retained trees or tree protection measures. Then, the Site Manager will report these incidents to the Project Arboriculturalist immediately and ensure that works within this area cease until the Project Arboriculturalist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and, where appropriate, agree on a mitigation plan with the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.

The Site Manager may designate another person to take charge of the briefing and inducting process of new site personnel or visitors in his absence.

If the Site Manager is replaced or is absent from the site for more than three consecutive working days, the Project Arboriculturalist will be informed, and a new pre-start meeting will be held with the new or acting Site Manager.

It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure that the planning conditions attached to any granted planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime and supervision of any works within or adjacent to the RPAs are adopted.

If pruning works other than those previously approved are required at any time, permission must be sought from the Local Authority Tree Officer. Once permission is granted, they are to be carried out by a suitably qualified person in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work—Recommendations.

Services

Existing services within the site will be retained wherever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the utmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance. Where feasible, trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Where new services are to be introduced into the site, they will be located outside of RPAs so that they do not interfere with tree roots. If any excavations are required within the RPAs, all trenches are to be excavated by hand radially to the tree trunks under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturalist and carried out under NJUG guidelines.

The final positions of any proposed services will be verified and approved by the Project Arboriculturalist and Local Authority Tree Officer before implementation.

New Underground services

Trenching for the installation of underground services and drainage routes could sever any roots that may be present and, as such, adversely affect the tree's health. For this reason, particular care will be taken in routing and installation methods of all underground services. All underground services and drainage routes will be located so that no excavations are required within RPAs.

Where underground services have been impossible to prevent from passing through RPAs or within proximity to trees, these sections are to be installed in one of three ways and under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturalist and in accordance with the National Joint Utilities Group guidelines (NJUG 4).

Trenchless Techniques

There are three main types of trenchless techniques: guided and unguided boring and pipe replacement by lining or bursting. These techniques allow for the installation, maintenance, or renewal of underground services without disturbing soil in which roots are likely to grow. Starting and receiving pits for the boring machinery are to be located outside of the RPAs of any retained trees, with the bore depth maintained at a minimum depth of 600mm below the existing ground level. Techniques involving external lubrication of the equipment shall use only water, as other lubricants (e.g., oil, bentonite, etc.) could contaminate the soil.

Broken Trench – Hand Dug

This technique combines both trenchless techniques and manual excavation, where excavation is unavoidable. Excavations will be limited to where there is clear access around and below the roots. All trenches shall be excavated by hand with the same precautions taken as for manual excavation. The open section of the trench will only be large enough to allow access for linking to the next section.

Manual Excavation

Excavation within RPAs will be undertaken by hand under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturalist to the required depth of the foundations or to a minimum of 600mm deep of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services. The Project Arboriculturalist will determine the total depth of the manual excavation while on site.

The soil is to be loosened with a fork or pickaxe and then cleared with an air spade, air vac, or shovel. The Project Arboriculturalist will cleanly sever any roots found with either a hand saw or secateurs.

The Project Arboriculturalist shall cleanly sever any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm. Roots of 25mm and above shall be excavated around without damaging them; the Project Arboriculturalist shall decide if it is feasible or necessary to retain the root; if not, it shall be severed.

The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with damp hessian to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

The soil beneath the depth may be sheet piled, regular piled, or excavated deeper. Machinery may be used for this, provided that it is situated outside of the RPAs of retained trees or has appropriate ground protection in place to move around and work upon.

Landscaping

Landscaping, such as planting, turfing, fencing, etc., around retained trees may only be carried out once all tree protection measures have been removed.

All excavations within the RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken by hand and without reducing current ground levels unless it is agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. At no time is the use of a rotavator permitted within the RPAs of retained trees.

Any tree roots discovered will be left in situ and shall not be cut or otherwise damaged. Where possible, the soil structure within the RPA shall be preserved.

No works will be carried out within the RPAs of any trees if the soil moisture is at a level where soil compaction may be likely. Should the soil become compacted or have a poor structure that would hinder the development of the existing trees and plants or any new plantings, the arboriculturalist will be consulted about soil decompaction techniques.

Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this Arboricultural Method Statement (Arbtech AMS 01) and Tree Protection Plan (Arbtech TPP 01) for retention, there will be an auditable system of arboricultural monitoring. This is to extend to arboricultural supervision whenever demolition or construction activity is to take place within or adjacent to any canopy or RPA.

The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored, and all demolition and construction works are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees. The Project Arboriculturist will supervise the work and record and report observations to the Council at appropriate intervals.

Pre-commencement site meeting

Before the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site, a pre-commencement site meeting involving the Project Arboriculturalist, Landowner or Agent, Site Manager, contractors and Engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant Local Planning Authority Officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan are understood and for all parties to swap contact details. See Appendix 5: Contact Details.

Monitoring and supervision schedule

The initial monitoring visit will check that the tree protection measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved Arboricultural Method Statement, and if so, to sign off on their installation.

Thereafter, monitoring visits are to take place at regular intervals to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequency of the monitoring visits is to be agreed upon with the Local Authority Tree Officer at the pre-commencement site meeting.

A record of all arboricultural monitoring and supervision visits will be kept, and any faults will be logged; this will then be copied to the Site Agent, Developer, and Local Planning Authority in a digital format.

If areas must be redesigned during the development so that they would require changes to the approved Arboricultural Method Statement or Tree Protection Plan and so affect retained trees, the Project Arboriculturalist and Local Authority Tree Officer will be invited to attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Before any changes are implemented, they must have been approved in writing by the Local Authority Tree Officer.

Supervision

The Project Arboriculturist will be required to attend the site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees and will be advised a minimum of 72 hours before the commencement of any works that require his attendance; these will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting.
2. Location of protective measures.
3. Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees G01, T03, T04, T05 & T06.
4. Supervised excavations for underground services within RPAs of trees G01, T03, T04, T05 & T06.
5. Any demolition and or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list).
6. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Completion meeting

Once all construction works have been completed and all materials and machinery have been removed from the site, the Project Arboriculturalist shall be informed and will invite the Local Authority Tree Officer to meet on-site to discuss the process, final remedial works that may be required and sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

Arboricultural Monitoring & Supervision Sign-Off Checklist

North Manchester Golf Club

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Arboriculturalist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Pre-commencement site meeting			
All	Sign-off of the location and specification of the protective measures			
G01, T03, T04, T05 & T06.	Manual excavation of service run			
All	Additional excavations (if required)			
All	Completion of groundworks			
All	Completion of construction			
All	Removal of machinery and materials from site			
All	Dismantle & removal of protective measures			
All	Sign-off from Project Arboriculturist			

Appendices

The following documents were released to the Client as appendices to this report:

- Appendix 1: Tree Schedule
- Appendix 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan
- Appendix 4: Tree Protection Notice
- Appendix 5: Contact Details

If you require clarification of the information contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact us via 01244 661170.

Yours Sincerely,

Jon Hartley BSc (Hons) MArborA

Principal Arboricultural Consultant

Jh@arbtech.co.uk

A large, light gray, stylized house icon that serves as a background for the central section of the page. It is composed of several geometric shapes forming a roof and walls.

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Tree Survey Schedule

North Manchester Golf Club, Manchester Old Road, Middleton, M24 4PE

Client Jet Network Solutions

Survey Date 26/03/2025

Weather Conditions Clear & dry

Surveyor Russell Pearce

Key:

Tree No.	A unique number or reference to identify trees or groups as shown on associated plans.
Species	Common and/or taxonomic name.
Ht.	The height of the tree in meters (m).
Trunk Diameter	The stem diameter in millimetres (mm) taken at 1.5m above ground level unless otherwise specified.
Crown Spread	The extents of the crown taken, in meters (m), at cardinal points of the compass: North (N); East (E); South (S) and West (W); or intercardinal points: Northeast (NE); Southeast (SE); Southwest (SW); Northwest (NW)
Crown Clear.t	The height of the crown above the current ground level, in meters (m), taken at cardinal points of the compass: North (N); East (E); South (S) and West (W); or intercardinal points: Northeast (NE); Southeast (SE); Southwest (SW); Northwest (NW)
Age Class	Age classification: Young (Y); Semi-mature (SM); Early Mature (EM); Mature (M); Over Mature (OM).
Phys. Cond.	The general physiological condition of the tree: Good; Fair; Poor; Decline; Dead.
Struct. Cond.	The general structural condition of the tree: Good, Fair, Poor, Hazardous.
Comments	Notes and general comments on the structural condition of the tree, its environment and its estimated remaining contribution.
Est. Rem. Cont.	Estimated remaining contribution (years): <10; 10+; 20+ 40+
Cat.	Retention Category as described in the Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment at Appendix 1 : A, B, C, U (subcategories 1, 2, 3)

Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
T1	Hybrid Poplar	26	890	8	8	8	5	8	8	5	5	M	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Deadwood throughout lower crown.	20+	B2
T2*#	Hybrid Poplar	26	810	7	4	7	5	8	8	5	5	M	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Deadwood throughout lower crown. Limited access to stem - dense brambles - DBH estimated. Located at foot of embankment.	20+	B2
T3	Hybrid Poplar	26	840	7	4	7	5	9	9	6	6	M	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Deadwood throughout lower crown. Located at foot of embankment.	20+	B2
T4	Hybrid Poplar	26	650	7	2	7	5	8	7	5	5	M	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Large deadwood throughout lower crown. Located at foot of embankment.	20+	B2

Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
T5	Hybrid Poplar	26	640	6	3	7	4	9	9	5	7	M	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Deadwood throughout lower crown. Located at foot of embankment.	20+	B2
T6*	Hybrid Poplar	26	670	8	5	5	5	10	9	6	7	M	Fair	Good	Good form and vitality. Reduced crown size relative to adjacent trees - with weight bias to N. Open balanced spreading crown. Deadwood throughout lower crown. Located at foot of embankment.	20+	B2
T7*	Hybrid Poplar	26	810	9	8	7	5	11	8	6	8	M	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Deadwood throughout lower crown. Located at foot of embankment	20+	B2
T8#	Willow	15	490 590	8	12	6	5	11	8	6	7	EM	Good	Hazardous	Good vitality. Poor hazard structure. Significant weight bias to NE. Dense ivy covering stems. Limited access - DBH estimated. History of limb snap outs. Large partially failed hang limb in N of crown. No SULE.	20+	U

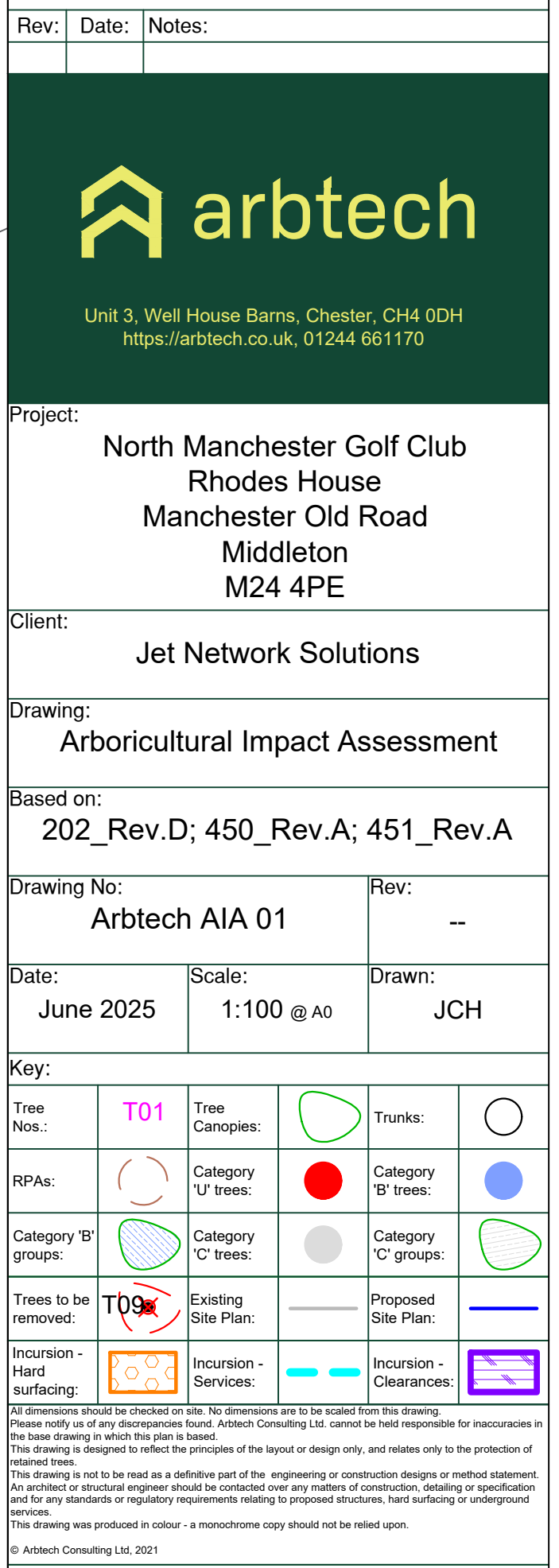
Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
T9	Poplar	27	330	2	2	1	1	12	12	12	12	SM	Good	Fair	Very slender phototropic form with small high crown	10+	C1
T10	Poplar	27	310	2	2	2	2	12	12	12	12	SM	Good	Fair	Very slender phototropic form with small high crown	10+	C1
T11*	Birch	15	270	1	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	SM	Fair	Fair	Heavily suppressed by adjacent larger trees with small crown. Reduced crown density/vitality. Minor deadwood throughout.	10+	C1
T12*	Poplar	27	390 250	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	SM	Fair	Fair	Suppressed by adjacent larger trees. Slender phototropic form. Reduced vitality. Bifurcated at 1.25m with small open cavity within union. No SULE.	10+	U
T13*	Poplar	26	400	3	5	6	2	6	4	6	6	SM	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Minor crown asymmetry due to proximity of adjacent trees. Minor deadwood throughout lower crown.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
T14	Poplar	26	320	2	1	2	2	6	6	6	6	SM	Fair	Fair	Reduced vitality. Small high crown. Dense ivy covering stem. Slender phototropic form.	10+	C1
T15	Poplar	26	300	2	3	1	0	9	9	9	9	SM	Poor	Fair	Poor vitality. Suppressed asymmetric crown due to proximity of adjacent trees. Large historic basal tear out wound - percussion test indicates significant decay. No SULE.	10+	U
T16*	Hybrid Poplar	27	600	5	7	6	5	7	7	7	7	SM	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced crown. Codominant bifurcation at 8m.	20+	B1
T17	Hybrid Poplar	28	680	8	7	4	5	8	8	8	8	EM	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Deadwood throughout lower crown.	20+	B1
T18*	Hybrid Poplar	28	630	7	4	8	5	7	7	7	7	EM	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Hazard beams in lower crown. Deadwood in lower crown.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
T19*	Hybrid Poplar	28	670	7	5	8	4	8	8	6	8	EM	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Large deadwood in lower crown.	20+	B1
T20	Hybrid Poplar	29	570	7	5	8	4	6	9	9	9	EM	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Deadwood throughout lower crown.	20+	B1
T21	Hybrid Poplar	28	750	4	7	8	8	5	5	5	5	EM	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown.	20+	B1
T22	Poplar	20	330	1	4	4	3	5	3	5	5	SM	Fair	Fair	Suppressed asymmetric crown due to proximity of adjacent trees.	10+	C1
T23	Poplar	23	430	3	5	3	3	6	6	6	6	SM	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced crown. Single straight stem.	20+	B1
G1	Poplar, Birch, Oak, Hazel, Holly	7 to 18	180	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	Y to SM	Good to Poor	Good to Poor	Suppressed understory group. Slender phototropic form with small, suppressed crowns. Standing deadwood throughout. Dense and scrubby.	10+	C2

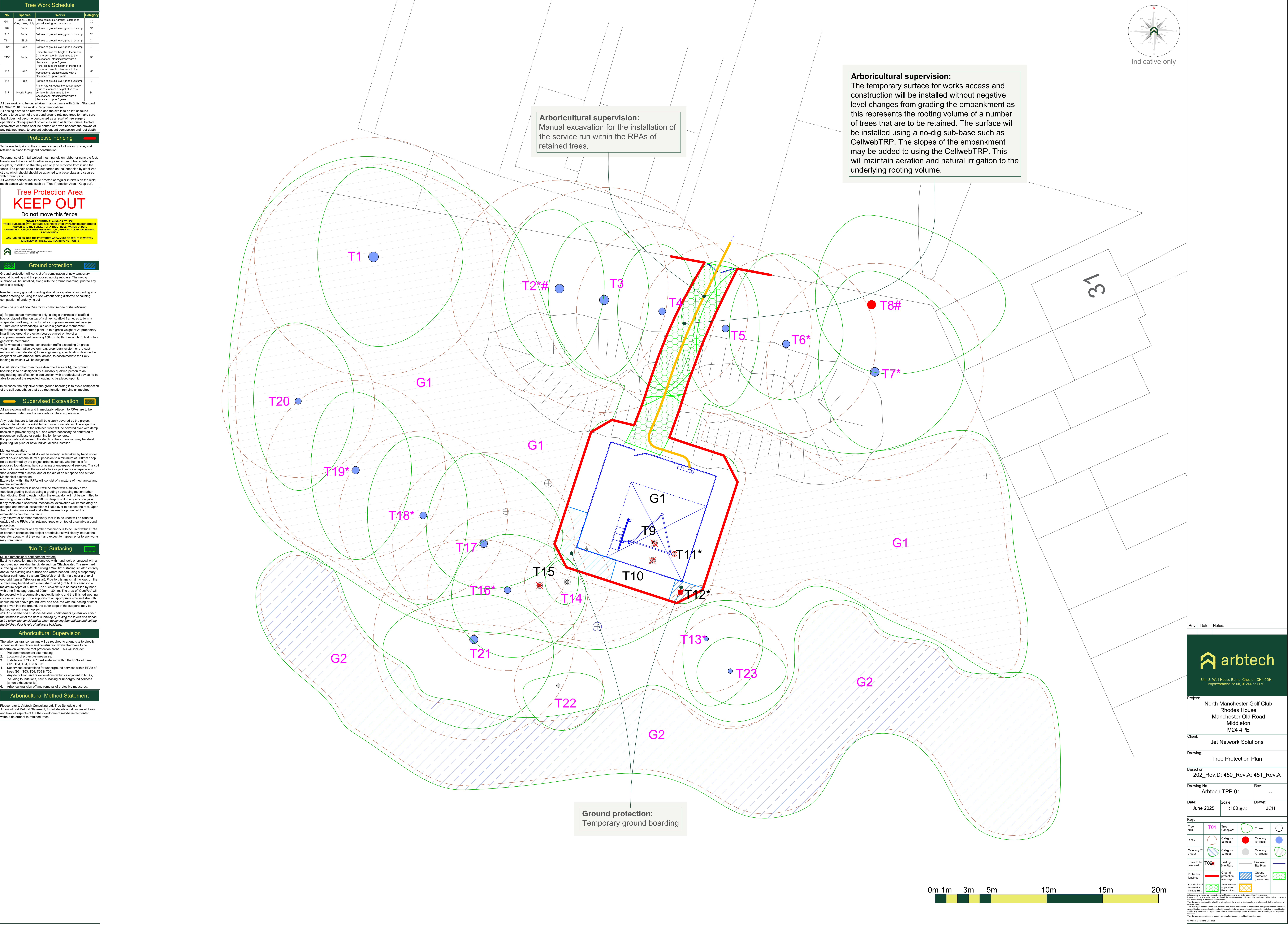
Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
G2	Oak, Birch, Poplar	6 to 14	280	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	SM to EM	Good	Good	Woodland edge group. No significant defects.	20+	B2

Appendix 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment



A large, light gray, stylized house icon that serves as a background for the central section of the page. It is composed of several geometric shapes forming a roof and walls.

Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan



Tree Work Schedule			
No.	Species	Works	Category
T01	Poplar	Prune: Remove all growth that falls to Oak Height, 100m ground level, grind out stump.	C2
T02	Poplar	Fall tree to ground level, grind out stump.	C1
T03	Poplar	Fall tree to ground level, grind out stump.	C1
T10	Poplar	Fall tree to ground level, grind out stump.	C1
T11*	Born	Fall tree to ground level, grind out stump.	C1
T12*	Poplar	Fall tree to ground level, grind out stump.	U
T13*	Poplar	Prune: Reduce the height of the tree to 2m to achieve its clearance to the 'occupational standing zone' with a clearance of 0.2m.	B1
T14	Poplar	Prune: Reduce the height of the tree to 2m to achieve its clearance to the 'occupational standing zone' with a clearance of 0.2m.	C1
T15	Poplar	Fall tree to ground level, grind out stump.	U
T17	hybrid Poplar	Prune: Crown reduce the water aspect by up to 2m from a height of 2m to achieve 1m clearance to the 'occupational standing zone' with a clearance of up to 2m.	B1

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3968:2010 Tree work - Recommendations.

All works are to be undertaken in accordance with the site plan as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.

To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the weld mesh panels with words such as "Tree Protection Area - Keep out".

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER. CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Ground protection

Ground protection will consist of a combination of new temporary ground boarding and the proposed no-dig sub-base. The no-dig sub-base will be installed, along with the ground boarding, prior to any site activity.

New temporary ground boarding should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Note: The ground boarding might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven subsoil frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layering (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system 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.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root function remains unimpaired.

Supervised Excavation

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any cuts that are to be cut will be clearly severed by the project arboriculturalist using a suitable hand saw or scissor. The edge of all excavation closest to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shrouded to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

If appropriate, the depth of the excavation may be sheet piled, lagged or have individual piles installed.

Manual excavation:

Excavations within the RPAs will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 600mm deep (to be confirmed by the project arboriculturalist), whether its is for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and or air-spade and then cleared with a shovel and or the aid of an air-spade and air-vac.

Mechanical excavation:

Excavation within the RPAs will consist of a mixture of mechanical and manual excavation.

Where an excavator is used it will be fitted with a suitably sized, low-torque grading bucket, using a grading / scraping motion rather than digging. During each motion the excavator will not be permitted to remove no more than 10 - 20mm deep of soil in any one pass. If any roots are discovered, mechanical excavation will immediately be stopped and manual excavation will take over to expose the root. Upon the root being uncovered and either severed or protected the excavations can then continue.

Any excavator or other machinery that is to be used will be situated outside of the RPAs of all retained trees or on top of a suitable ground protection.

Where an excavator or any other machinery is to be used within RPAs or beneath canopies the project arboriculturalist will clearly instruct the operator about what they want and expect to happen prior to any works may commence.

'No Dig' Surfacing

Multi-dimensional confinement system:

Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non residual herbicide such as Glyphosate. The new hard surfacing will be constructed using a 'No Dig' surfacing situated entirely above the existing soil surface and where needed using a proprietary cellular confinement system (GeoWeb or similar) laid over a 3-axis geo-grid (tensar Truex or similar). Prior to this any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'GeoWeb' is to be back filled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm - 30mm. The area of 'GeoWeb' will be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and secured with haunching or steel pins driven into the ground, the outer edge of the supports may be pointed up with clean top soil.

NOTE: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor levels of adjacent buildings.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting;
2. Location of protective measures;
3. Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees G01, T03, T04, T05 & T06;
4. Supervised excavations for underground services within RPAs of trees G01, T03, T04, T05 & T06;
5. Any demolition and or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list);
6. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbttech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement, for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the the development may be implemented without detriment to retained trees.

Ground protection

Temporary ground boarding

Arboricultural supervision

Manual excavation for the installation of the service run within the RPAs of retained trees.

Arboricultural supervision

The temporary surface for works access and construction will be installed without negative level changes from grading the embankment as this represents the rooting volume of a number of trees that are to be retained. The surface will be installed using a no-dig sub-base such as CellwebTRP. The slopes of the embankment may be added to using the CellwebTRP. This will maintain aeration and natural irrigation to the underlying rooting volume.

Rev:

Date:

Notes:

arbttech

Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
<https://arbttech.co.uk> 01244 661170

Project:

North Manchester Golf Club
Rhodes House
Manchester Old Road
Middleton
M24 4PE

Client:

Jet Network Solutions

Drawing:

Tree Protection Plan

Based on:

202_Rev.D; 450_Rev.A; 451_Rev.A

Drawing No:

Arbttech TPP 01

Date:

June 2025

Scale:

1:100 @ A0

Drawn:

JCH

Rev:

--

Key:

Tree No.	T01	Tree Category:	Category 'B' trees	Trunk:	Trunk
RPAs:		Category 'C' trees:	Category 'C' trees		
Category 'B' groups:		Category 'C' trees:	Category 'C' trees		
Trees to be removed:	T01	Existing Site Plan:	Proposed Site Plan:		
Protective fencing:		Ground protection boarding:	Ground protection boarding:		
Arboricultural 'No Dig' H&S:		Arboricultural supervision:	Arboricultural supervision:		

0m

1m

3m

5m

10m

15m

20m

Indicative only

Arboricultural supervision:
Manual excavation for the installation of the service run within the RPAs of retained trees.

Arboricultural supervision:
The temporary surface for works access and construction will be installed without negative level changes from grading the embankment as this represents the rooting volume of a number of trees that are to be retained. The surface will be installed using a no-dig sub-base such as CellwebTRP. The slopes of the embankment may be added to using the CellwebTRP. This will maintain aeration and natural irrigation to the underlying rooting volume.

Ground protection:
Temporary ground boarding

0m 1m 3m 5m 10m 15m 20m

Rev: Date: Notes:

arbttech

Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
<https://arbttech.co.uk> 01244 661170

Project: North Manchester Golf Club
Rhodes House
Manchester Old Road
Middleton
M24 4PE

Client: Jet Network Solutions

Drawing: Tree Protection Plan

Based on: 202_Rev.D; 450_Rev.A; 451_Rev.A

Drawing No: Arbttech TPP 01

Date: June 2025

Scale: 1:100 @ A0

Drawn: JCH

Rev: --

Key:

Tree No.	T01	Tree Category:	Category 'B' trees	Trunk:	Trunk
RPAs:		Category 'C' trees:	Category 'C' trees		
Category 'B' groups:		Category 'C' trees:	Category 'C' trees		
Trees to be removed:	T01	Existing Site Plan:	Proposed Site Plan:		
Protective fencing:		Ground protection boarding:	Ground protection boarding:		
Arboricultural 'No Dig' H&S:		Arboricultural supervision:	Arboricultural supervision:		

Please refer to Arbttech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement, for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the the development may be implemented without detriment to retained trees.

© Arbttech Consulting Ltd. 2025

Appendix 4: Tree Protection Notice

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR
ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**

**CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL
PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION
OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**



Arbtech Consulting Limited.
Unit 3, Well House Barn, Chester Road, Chester, CH4 0DH
<https://arbtech.co.uk> - 01244 661170

Appendix 5: Contact Details

Name	Position	Company	Contact
	Client		
	Agent / Project Manager		
	Tree Officer		
	Project Arboriculturist	Arbtech Consulting Ltd.	01244 661170 https://arbtech.co.uk
	Site Manager		
	Main contractor		

Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Signature	Position	Issue number	Date
Arbtech AMS 01	Jon Hartley		Principal Arboricultural Consultant	01	10/06/25

Report Limitations

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