



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SITE LOCATION

Radcliffe BESS
Land to the east of Shore Top Farm
Radcliffe
Manchester

ISSUE DATE

10th April 2025

SEED REF

1765-AIA-V1-A

CLIENT

Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

SEED-ARB.CO.UK

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date	Author	Checked	Revision
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LIMITATIONS

The contents of this report are valid at the time of writing. SEED Arboriculture Ltd shall not be liable for any use of this report other than for the purposes for which it was produced. Owing to the dynamic nature of trees, this report is valid for a period of 12 months.

Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

The tree survey was a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations were made solely from visual inspection for the purposes of an assessment relevant to planning and development. This report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a tree risk assessment.

This is not an ecological report. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 make it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Where the presence of birds or bats is suspected, a qualified ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice.



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Plans

Tree Constraints Plan

Ref: 1765-TCP-001-A

Arboricultural Impact & Tree Protection Plan

Ref: 1765-AIP-002-A



1. Introduction

Background & Instruction

- 1.1.1. This report has been prepared by Sam Selwyn *Dip Arb L4 (abc), TechArborA*, Arboricultural Consultant at SEED Arboriculture Ltd. Sam is a Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within the AA Code of Conduct. Sam also holds the LANTRA award in Professional Tree Inspection.
- 1.1.2. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by SEED Arboriculture Ltd on behalf of Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd in support of a planning application for the *“Proposed construction, operation and decommissioning of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) facility and associated infrastructure”* at Land to the east of Shore Top Farm, Radcliffe, Manchester (hereafter referred to as the ‘site’).
- 1.1.3. The planning application is to be submitted to Bury Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC).

Purpose

- 1.1.4. The tree survey and AIA has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations outlined within British Standard BS5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations’.
- 1.1.5. This AIA report:
- Provides the baseline survey data of existing trees, including a Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP).
 - Evaluates the direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development upon the existing trees.
 - Where necessary, provides details of mitigation and tree protection, including a Draft Tree Protection Plan.

Site Description

- 1.1.6. The site is located at the UK National Grid Reference (SD 77500 06040) and consists of a series of grassed field parcels. To the north, there is an existing substation situated within a large group of trees that continues along the eastern boundary of the site. This tree group merges into woodland that forms part of Outwood Country Park, located east of the site. To the south, the roads Wood Street and Ringley Road West are present. Farmland with associated buildings is present to the west of the site. Currently, a network of farm tracks serves as the primary access to the site.
- 1.1.7. The indicative application boundary is illustrated on the Site Location Plan (**Appendix 1**).



Reference Documents

1.1.9. **Table 1** provides a summary of documents which provide the basis for this tree survey and AIA.

Table 1 - Reference Documents

Document	Reference Number	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Land Survey	GPP1011-001	Latitude Surveys	May 2024
Planning Layout	121 – 10024 Rev 014	Low Carbon Alliance	March 2025

2. Planning Policy and Legislation

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.1.1. The following paragraphs within the NPPF set out policies which guide the planning policy and decision-making process of Local Planning Authorities in relation to trees. These are:

2.1.2. **Paragraph 136**

Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

2.1.3. **Paragraph 187 (b & d)**

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

2.1.4. **Paragraph 193**

When determining planning applications, Local Planning Authority's (LPA) should apply the following principles: If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternate site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

Development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.1.5. This AIA has considered the following local planning policy:
- 2.1.6. The Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan Document for Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford, and Wigan 2022 – 2029. Policy JP – G7 relates specifically to trees, as detailed below:

Policy JP – G7: Trees and Woodland

We will work to deliver the aims and objectives of the Greater Manchester Tree and Woodland Strategy, aiming to significantly increase tree cover, protect and enhance woodland, and connect people to the trees and woodland around them.

This will be done through local planning and associated activities such as:

- 1. Protecting and expanding the mosaic of woodland habitats, linking fragmented areas of woodland, in particular wooded cloughs and pockets of ancient and riverside (riparian) woodland;*
- 2. Encouraging habitat diversity through conserving and managing existing woodland and trees that are of heritage, cultural and/or aesthetic value, including ancient woodland and veteran trees;*
- 3. Aiming to plant a tree for every resident in the plan area over the next 25 years as part of the City of Trees initiative;*
- 4. Targeting tree-planting at the areas of greatest need where the green infrastructure benefits can be maximised, whilst avoiding the loss of, or harm to, other priority habitats, including encouraging woodland planting schemes on areas of low-grade agricultural land and land in need of remediation;*
- 5. Bolton and Bury, which will provide a vast urban forest close to the City Centre;*
- 6. Considerably increasing the provision of street trees within urban areas;*
- 7. Promoting the provision of community orchards to increase fruit consumption;*
- 8. Promoting the opportunity for woodland conservation to raise awareness for the sustainable use of timber;*
- 9. Securing a diversification of broadleaved species, in order to increase biodiversity and disease resilience;*
- 10. Improving public access to woodland and trees particularly by sustainable travel models to capture the health and wellbeing benefits whilst managing the associated pressures;*
- 11. Encouraging the positive management of woodland to bring it into a more productive state, improve habitat diversity, and more effectively contribute to important green infrastructure functions such as flood risk management, urban cooling and carbon storage/sequestration; And through development as follows:*
- 12. Where development would result in the loss of existing trees, requiring replacement on the basis of two new trees for each tree lost, or other measures that would also result in a net enhancement in the character and quality of the treescape and biodiversity value in the local area, with a preference for on-site provision; and*
- 13. Protecting trees and woodland during the construction phase of development.*

Statutory Tree Protection & Designations

- 2.1.7. A search for Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas has been carried out using the online resources provided by BMBC.
- 2.1.8. The search confirmed that there are **no** trees on the site or within influencing distance which are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
- 2.1.9. The site is **not** positioned within a local conservation area.
- 2.1.10. **No** Ancient Woodland¹ designations are present upon or adjacent to the Site.

Felling Licence

- 2.1.11. Tree felling is restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for “Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)”
- 2.1.12. If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.
- 2.1.13. **All statutory controls must be reviewed in detail ahead of undertaking any tree works relevant to this arboricultural report.**

¹ Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. The Magic Maps website (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>) has been used to search for ancient woodland on or adjacent to a site.

3. Baseline Tree Survey

- 3.1.1. The tree survey was undertaken on 10th June 2024 by George *Pickering BSc (Hons)*.
- 3.1.2. The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined within BS5837:2012.
- 3.1.3. The locations of the trees surveyed are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (**Appendix 3**) together with details of the constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including:
- Tree Retention Category
 - Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
 - Tree Canopy Spreads
- 3.1.4. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Tree Schedule (**Appendix 2**), including reference numbers, species, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and retention category.

Tree Survey Summary

Trees

- 3.1.5. The survey recorded 5no. individual trees all comprising of category C retention value.

Groups

- 3.1.6. The survey recorded 9no. tree groups comprising of 3no. category B trees and 6no. category C retention value.

Woodland

- 3.1.7. The survey recorded 1no. woodland comprising of category B retention value. Located offsite, this woodland forms part of Outwood Country Park offering wider landscape value.

Survey images follow this page:

Tree Survey Images



Figure 1 - View of the south-westerly aspect.



Figure 2 – Looking south. View of G2 & G3 in the distance.



Figure 3 – looking south along access track. G4 circled in red.



Figure 4 – Looking north along the access track. W1 & G3 are present in the image.

4. Impact Assessment

- 4.1.1. The impact of the Proposed Development upon existing trees is illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact & Tree Protection Plan (**Appendix 3**).
- 4.1.2. The Proposed Development will not result in any tree removals.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 4.1.3. The RPA is an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the trees measured at 1.5 metres for single stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided from Annex D of BS5837:2012.
- 4.1.4. The RPA is an area in which no groundworks should be undertaken without due care in relation to the retained tree(s), to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination which could alter the trees condition and/or stability. The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and ground conditions.
- 4.1.5. The RPA for the trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and are shown in relation to the Proposed Development on the Arboricultural Impact Plan at **Appendix 3**.

Working within the RPAs - Proposed cable route

- 4.1.6. Horizontal directional drilling techniques will be used to install the cable underneath the RPA of G1.
- 4.1.7. Entry and exit pits will be located outside of tree RPAs and excavated to a minimum depth of 3 metres.
- 4.1.8. The anticipated drill depth is considered to be significantly deeper than that which would typically be occupied by substantial tree roots of group G1. A single drill line at this depth is not considered to be of a detrimental impact to the structural integrity of the trees nor their long-term health and vitality.
- 4.1.9. Any encountered roots at this depth, if any, would be minor/fibrous (<25mm diameter) in nature and not of integral anchorage and support to trees within G1. Should any large diameter roots be identified during this phase of works, the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) will be contacted to agree a suitable working methodology and ensure the safe continuation of on-site works.

Future growth

- 4.1.10. Due to the location of retained trees, future growth of trees is not considered to be an issue to the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.11. Where future interference between tree branches and built structures occurs, this can be addressed by targeted reduction pruning and crown lifting to allow appropriate clearance.

5. Tree Protection

- 5.1.1. An overview of the recommended tree protection measures has been provided within this AIA. An Arboricultural Impact & Tree Protection Plan (TPP) is provided at **Appendix 3**.
- 5.1.2. Full details of tree protection measures including construction methods, schedule of arboricultural supervision and specific forms of tree protection should be provided within a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement following planning approval.
- 5.1.3. To ensure all tree protection measures are implemented, arboricultural supervision should be undertaken by an appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW). The ACoW will be a suitably qualified arboriculturist appointed by the client / contractor / other party responsible for implementation of tree protection measures.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 5.1.4. The principal protection for the retained trees is provided by Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) positioned to form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around retained trees. No access should be allowed other than for operations specified in the approved documents or those agreed with the LPA later.
- 5.1.5. The indicative location of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact & Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 3**.
- 5.1.6. The CEZ must be in place prior to the commencement of construction work on site. The TPF must not be moved or relocated without approval from the ACoW and, where necessary, approval from the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.1.7. The TPF specification should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees.
- 5.1.8. The most common specification as illustrated in BS5837:2012 Figure 3b (**Appendix 4**) comprises welded mesh panels (Heras Fencing) on rubber or concrete feet, the panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from within the fence. The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray.
- 5.1.9. Weatherproof signage (rigid plastic or Foamex foamboard) will be attached to the fencing with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access' (signage example at **Appendix 4**).
- 5.1.10. At the end of the project, the fence will be removed only after confirmation by the ACoW and the Council that this is appropriate.

6. References

- 6.1.1. British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendation'
- 6.1.2. British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'
- 6.1.3. BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations
- 6.1.4. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2025
- 6.1.5. The Forestry Act 1967
- 6.1.6. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- 6.1.7. The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.



Appendix 1 – Site Survey Boundary



Appendix 2 – Tree Schedule



BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and Definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			ID Colour on Plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning); • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline; and/or • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.			Dark Red (127-000-000)
Trees to be considered for retention (see Note)				
	1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 - Mainly landscape qualities	3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or forma l or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	Light Green (000-255-000)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	Mid Blue (000-000-255)
Category C Trees of low quality currently in adequate condition with at least 10 years life expectancy, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/ transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey (091-091-091)

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 10/06/2024

CLIENT: GP Planning

SITE: Land at Shore Top House, Radcliffe

REFERENCE: 1765-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	290	3	2	2	2	1	Mat	Good	Good	Located within field. Good radial canopy reaching close to ground. Dense vigour.	No works required.	C1	41	3.60
T2	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	230	2	2	2	2	1	Mat	Good	Good	Located within field. Good radial canopy reaching close to ground. Dense vigour.	No works required.	C1	23	2.70
T3	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	4	147	2	2	2	2	0.5	E/Mat	Fair	Fair	-	No works required.	C1	10	1.80
T4	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	220	3	4	4	3	1.5	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	Scrubby self seeded tree located within field. Minor ash dieback associated with canopy.	No works required.	C1	23	2.70
T5	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	5	196	2	2	2	2	1	E/Mat	Fair	Fair	Scrubby tree on edge of field next to track. Tree is well established but easily replaced.	No works required.	C1	18	2.40
G1	Common hazel, Common hawthorn, Common ash, White poplar, Pedunculate oak, Goat willow, Elder		Min 4 - Max 16	See associated plans					1	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Group located on edge of field and track. Part of wider woodland to east. Existing informal path through group. Ash associated with group showing signs of dieback. Minor deadwood throughout group.	No works required.	B2	See associated plans	
G2	Common hazel, Common hawthorn, Common ash, White poplar, Pedunculate oak, Goat willow, Elder		Min 4 - Max 10	See associated plans					1	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Group located on edge of field and track. Part of wider woodland to east. Existing informal path through group. Ash associated with group showing signs of dieback. Minor deadwood throughout group.	No works required.	B2	See associated plans	
G3	Common hawthorn, Hybrid black poplar, Pedunculate oak		Min 5 - Max 18	See associated plans					2	E/Mat	Fair	Fair	Group located to south and west of wider woodland. Group is taller than neighbouring trees. Minor deadwood associated with group.	No works required.	C1	See associated plans	
G4	Common hawthorn		Ave 5	See associated plans					1	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Group of 2 hawthorns on edge of field. Tree canopies have been pruned away from track to east. Well established	No works required.	C2	See associated plans	
G5	Common hawthorn, Elder		Min 3 - Max 5	See associated plans					1	E/Mat	Fair	Fair	Located on edge of field. Trees are likely self set. Well established but easily replaced.	No works required.	C2	See associated plans	
G6	Leyland cypress		Ave 18	See associated plans					2	Mat	Fair	Fair	Located on site boundary. Trees are well established and offer good screening with adjacent farm.	No works required.	C2	See associated plans	

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 10/06/2024

CLIENT: GP Planning

SITE: Land at Shore Top House, Radcliffe

REFERENCE: 1765-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N E S W									
G7	Sycamore, Leyland cypress, Common ash, Common lime		Ave 18	See associated plans		3	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Located offsite. Trees are well established. Ash associated with group showing signs of dieback.	No works required.	B2		See associated plans
G8	Silver birch, Common ash, Scots pine, Wild cherry, White willow		Min 5 - Max 9	See associated plans		1	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	Located on site boundary. Ash associated with group showing signs of dieback. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	C2		See associated plans
G9	Leyland cypress		Ave 4	See associated plans		1	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	Ornamental garden trees located directly offsite.	No works required.	C2		See associated plans
W1	Field maple, Sycamore, Common hawthorn, Common ash, White poplar, Hybrid black poplar, Wild cherry, Pedunculate oak, Goat willow, Elder		Min 3 - Max 12	See associated plans		1	Mat	Good	Fair	Located offsite behind existing track. Forms part of a wider woodland. Moderate deadwood and mixed quality, typical of a woodland. Good future potential.	No works required.	B2		See associated plans

Appendix 3 – Plans



KEY.

Trees / Groups

- Canopy Spread
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area

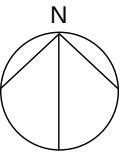
A Category Tree
(High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree
(Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree
(Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree
(No remaining retention value)

Hedgerows
(Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

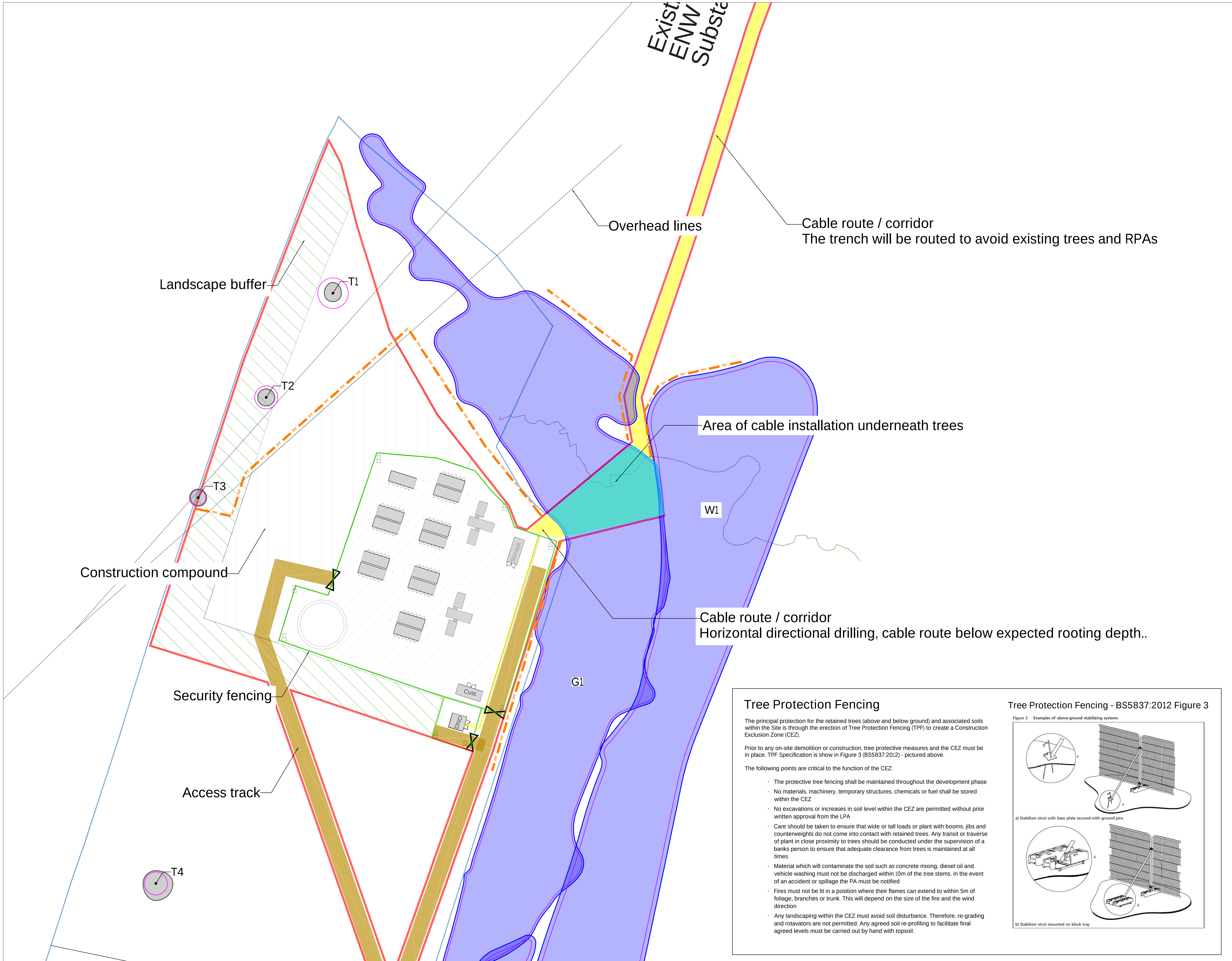


Rev A	Issue to client	11.06.2024
Rev	Description	Date



SEED Arboriculture Ltd
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PROJECT Land at Shore Top House, Radcliffe	
TITLE Tree Constraints Plan	
DRAWING REF 1765-TCP-001-A	DRAWING NO 001
SCALE 1:1000 @ A1	REVISION Rev A



KEY.

Trees / Groups

- Canopy Spread
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area

A Category Tree (High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree (Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree (Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree (No remaining retention value)

Hedgerows (Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT

Area of cable installation underneath trees. Directional drilling techniques to be used.

TREE PROTECTION

Tree Protection Fencing

Overhead lines

Cable route / corridor
The trench will be routed to avoid existing trees and RPAs

Area of cable installation underneath trees

Cable route / corridor
Horizontal directional drilling, cable route below expected rooting depth..

Tree Protection Fencing

The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the erection of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. TPF Specification is shown in Figure 3 (BS5837:2012) - pictured above.

The following points are critical to the function of the CEZ:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA
- Care should be taken to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banks person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage the PA must be notified
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

Tree Protection Fencing - BS5837:2012 Figure 3

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

N

Rev A	Issue to client	10.04.2025
Rev	Description	Date

SEED Arboriculture Ltd
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PROJECT
Radcliffe BESS, Manchester

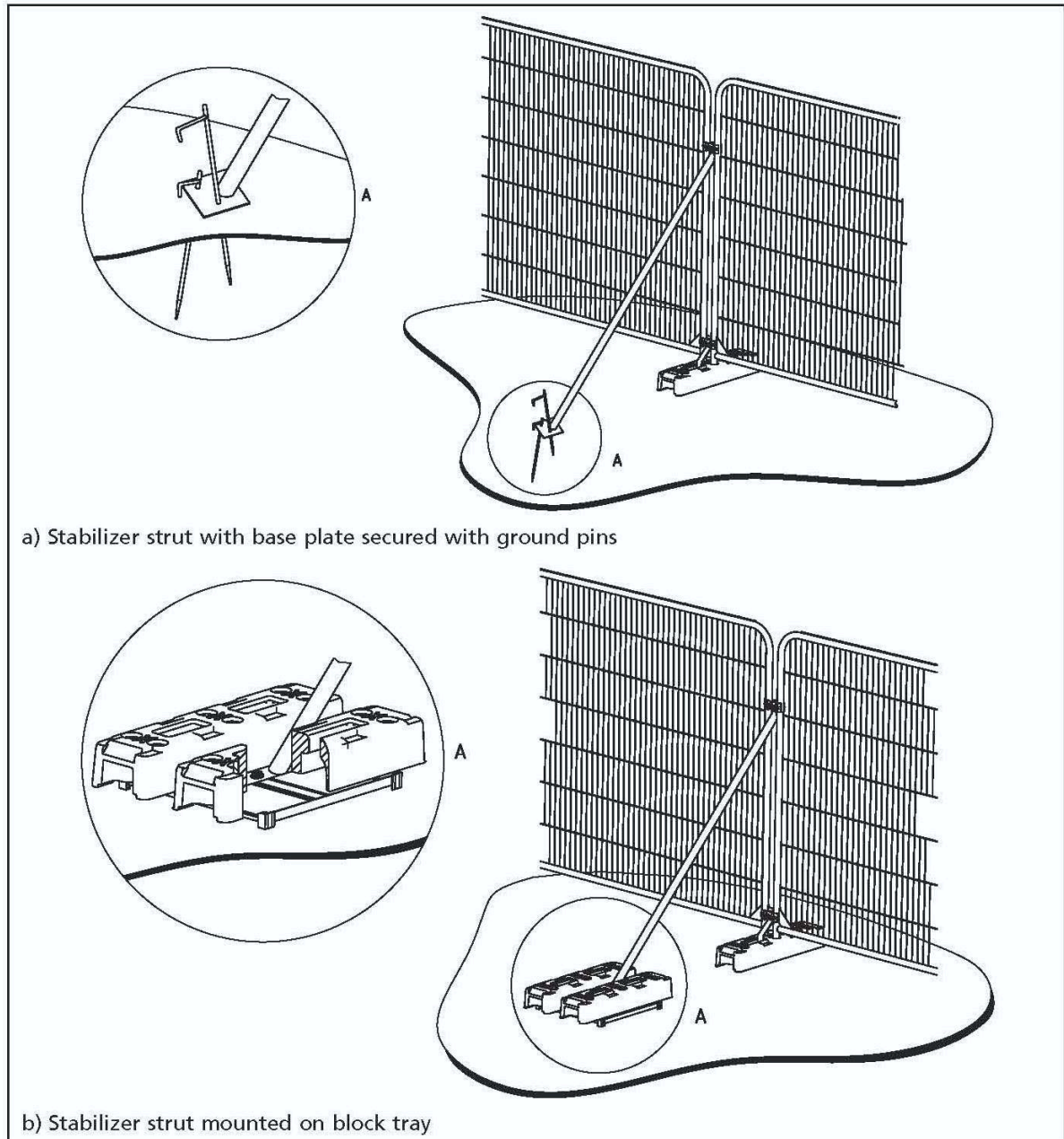
TITLE
Arboricultural Impact & Tree Protection Plan

DRAWING REF 1765-AIP-002-A	DRAWING NO 002
SCALE 1:400 @ A1	REVISION Rev A

Appendix 4 – Tree Protective Fencing

BS5837:2012 – Figure 3

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



TREE PROTECTION AREA



NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION AREA

- NO MATERIALS, MACHINERY, TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OR CHEMICALS SHALL ENTER OR BE STORED WITHIN THIS AREA
- FENCING WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR MOVED WITHOUT PRIOR AGREEMENT OF THE PROJECT ARBORICULTURIST.



TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
- UNAUTHORISED DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND COULD LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION.



ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

For any issues relating to this Tree Protection Fencing or other guidance with any arboricultural matters on this development, please contact **Seed Arboriculture Ltd.**

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