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Jaguar Land Rover **JLR Eastlands Carpark**

Arboricultural Method Statement for Tree Protection

20/05/2026

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Document distribution

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1. Project Context

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 WSP was commissioned by Jaguar Land Rover to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to accompany a planning application for commercial development at JLR Eastland Car Park.
- 1.1.2 A survey of the trees on site and within influencing distance of the boundaries was undertaken on the 20 February 2026 in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*'¹ (hereafter referred to as BS5837).
- 1.1.3 The proposed development of the site relies on planning approval from Knowsley Local Planning Authority. The works comprise:
- Site clearance to enable construction; and
 - Construction of a new car park

1.2 Development Proposals

- 1.2.1 The proposed development of the site includes the design of a new car park at JLR East Road. The project will retain the existing access point, involve ground levelling, and construct a new parking area with new Securus S1 fencing with 1.2m solid infill behind mesh and new lighting which will be in accordance with BS EN 12464-2:2024.

1.3 Purpose of report

- 1.3.1 The recommendations in this report are informed by earlier WSP site survey and arboricultural reporting, issued to Jaguar Land Rover as:

¹ British Standards Institution. (2012). British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations. British Standards Institution, London.

- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (31/03/2026).

- 1.3.2 WSP presume competent Arboricultural Supervision during the proposed works.
- 1.3.3 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) outlines the necessary procedures and protective measures to be implemented during development or construction activities to safeguard existing trees on-site. The report aims to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and good practice guidelines, minimising the impact of works on the surrounding tree stock.
- 1.3.4 By detailing appropriate tree protection strategies, such as fencing, ground protection, and supervised works near root zones, this document provides a structured approach to mitigating potential harm. Additionally, it serves as a reference for contractors, site managers, and relevant authorities to apply good practice for trees throughout the project lifecycle.
- 1.3.5 The AMS supports planning conditions and legal obligations, promoting sustainable development while preserving the amenity and biodiversity benefits provided by trees. The information detailed in this report complies with Table B.1 of 'British Standard BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

1.4 Limitations, exclusions and assumptions

- 1.4.1 Provisional Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) may be made whenever a local planning authority deems it appropriate with only those persons interested in the land served with a copy of the Order. Because of this, any reference to the presence of TPOs is only valid on the date at which the desk study search was undertaken.
- 1.4.2 In instances where works unspecified in this report are to be undertaken, and which may impact trees, a further search for the presence of TPOs should be carried out prior to commencement. Regardless, any tree work within a Conservation Area must be notified to the LPA.
- 1.4.3 Trees are dynamic organisms which are influenced by a variety of environmental variables and whose health and condition can rapidly change.

- 1.4.4 This report does not constitute a health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist, then suitable and sufficient tree inspections should be carried out.
- 1.4.5 The AMS should be considered a working document and be modified appropriately with input from the Site Manager, the appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) and other relevant consenting authorities where necessary. This AMS is informed by design information listed in Section 1.4 and should be reviewed at each construction phase of the proposed development.
- 1.4.6 The following table identifies instances where supervision by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) will be required.

Table 1-1: ACoW Attendance Requirements

Action	ACoW Attendance Required Yes / No
Pre-commencement site meeting / toolbox talk / induction	Yes
Audit timetable	Yes
RIBA Stage 5 - Enabling Works (Demolition)	
Tree Surgery	Yes
Site set up and logistics	Yes
Establishment of Demolition Exclusion Zone	No
Topsoil Stripping / Subsoil Regrading	No
Demolition of Structures and Removal of Hard Surfaces	No
RIBA Stage 5 - Main Works (Construction)	
Establishment of Construction Exclusion Zone	Yes
Permanent and Temporary Ground Protection Measures	No
Construction of Structures within the RPA / Construction Exclusion Zone	No
Working space to construct new buildings within RPAs	No
Installation of utilities within RPAs	No
RIBA Stage 6 – Handover and Close Out	
Removal of tree protection measures	Yes

Action	ACoW Attendance Required Yes / No
Tree Safety Assessment for handover	Yes

2. Arboricultural Method Statement

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This AMS provides guidance to the Principal Contractor (to be confirmed) to ensure appropriate protection is given to retained trees during the demolition and construction phases of the project.
- 2.1.2 This AMS should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) provided in Appendix A and the Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) at Appendix B. Protection measures are detailed in Section 2 of this AMS with mitigation measures detailed further in Section 3 below.

2.2 Pre-start requirements and communication

- 2.2.1 Prior to commencement of any development works, the proposed development applicant shall appoint a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to act as the ACoW. The role of the ACoW is to ensure that specified tree protection and mitigation measures are carried out during the construction process.
- 2.2.2 Before any development works commence on site, the applicant shall arrange a pre-start meeting to be attended by the Site Manager, the groundwork contractor and the ACoW, with an invite extended to relevant consenting authorities where appropriate. The meeting will be led by the ACoW, who will ensure that the sequence and methods of tree protection specified in this AMS are explained to and understood by all parties.
- 2.2.3 Reporting procedures, arboricultural supervision requirements and frequency of monitoring visits (as detailed in Section 2.8) will be reviewed and confirmed with any modifications arising from this meeting recorded and circulated to all parties.
- 2.2.4 A copy of this AMS, together with the TPP, shall be given to all relevant personnel involved in the proposed development. An example list of relevant site contacts for arboricultural matters is provided in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Key contacts for tree matters

Name	Project Role	Organisation	Contact details
Lottie Price	Project Arboriculturist	WSP	Lottie.Price@wsp.com 07345 997 677
	Principal Contractor		
	Site Supervisor		
	Site Clearance sub-contractor		

2.3 Works sequencing

2.3.1 Effective tree protection can only be achieved by adherence to a logical sequence of works combined with effective arboricultural monitoring and supervision.

2.3.2 Tree protection measures must be installed prior to the commencement of any of the following activities:

- The delivery of any plant or materials;
- Demolition;
- Soil stripping;
- Construction works;
- Installation of utilities; and
- Landscape works.

2.3.3 Prior to commencement of any development works, activities described from Section 3 onwards must be implemented in the sequence described to ensure retained trees are adequately protected.

2.4 Tree removals

2.4.1 Tree removals required to facilitate the proposed development are listed below:

Table 2-2: Schedule of tree removals

Trees / Groups / Hedgerow / Woodland Reference	Species	BS 5837 Retention Category	Percentage Removal	Reason for Removal
G4	Common alder, Common beech, Ash species, Wild cherry, Pedunculate oak	C	100%	Construction of new car park.
G5	Crack willow	B	100%	Construction of new car park.
G7	Common alder, Common hawthorn, Goat willow	C	100%	Construction of new car park.
G10	Silver birch, Goat willow	C	50%	Construction of new car park.
G13	Willow species	C	100%	Construction of new car park.
G18	Common hawthorn, Willow species	C	13%	Construction of new car park.

2.5 Tree pruning and scrub management

- 2.5.1 Any tree works undertaken should comply with British Standard 3998:2010 – Tree Work Recommendations and should therefore be carried out by competent tree surgery contractors.
- 2.5.2 Other vegetation management for the proposed development should comply with BS 5837:2012, ensuring minimal impact on trees. Management should be restricted to the immediate footprint of the works, avoiding unnecessary disturbance to surrounding vegetation.

2.6 Installation of tree protection fencing

- 2.6.1 Protective barrier fencing will be erected to protect retained trees with positioning agreed on site with the ACoW. The TPP (in Appendix A) indicates the initial positioning of the Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) for the Proposed Development and should be used as a guide in combination with other tree protection measures discussed in Section 3.7
- 2.6.2 Scheme-wide use of TPF with below ground stabilisation systems is not considered appropriate for the proposed development due to the limited space available. TPF to be installed between retained arboricultural features and proposed construction activities. Figure 2-1 provides an example according to BS 5837.

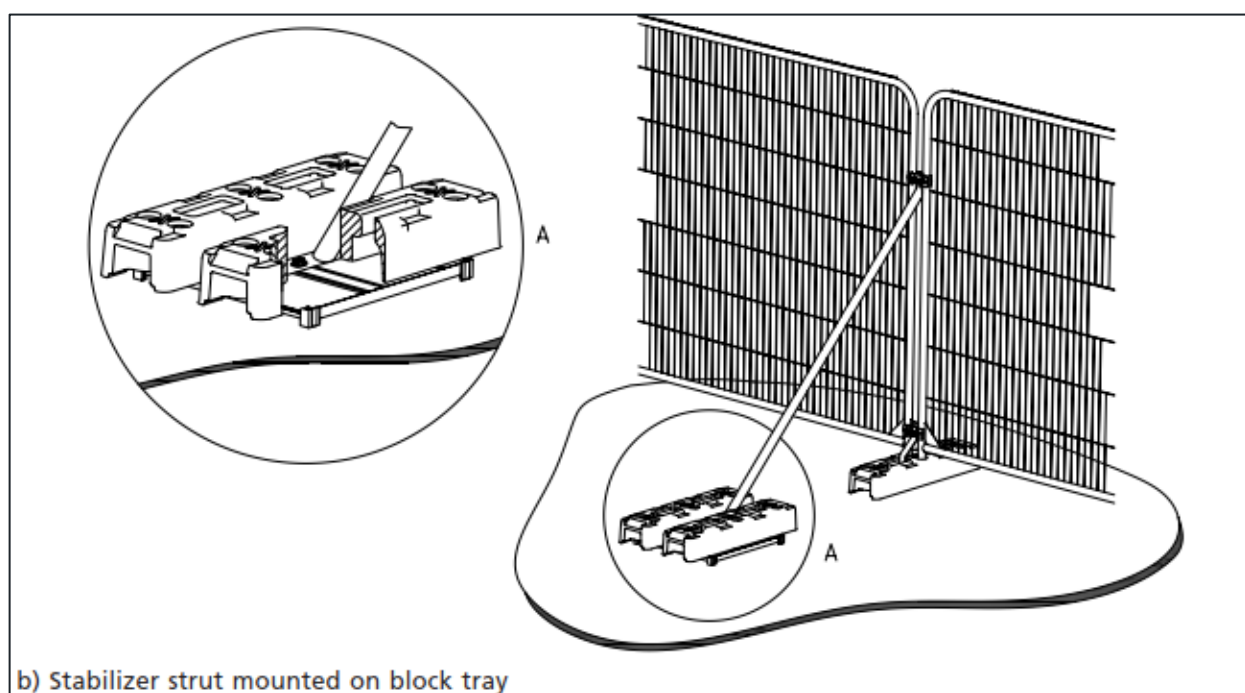


Figure 2-1 – Tree Protection Fencing (Extracts taken from Figure 3(b) of BS 5837:2012)

- 2.6.3 The alternative fencing specification will comprise of standard 3.5m x 2m HERAS panels double clipped together by anti-tamper couplers and stabilised above ground.

- 2.6.4 All weather notices should be attached to the TPF at suitable intervals and positioned at eye level. These notices should include suitably sized informative text containing the following statement:

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS

- 2.6.5 Once fences are erected the areas protected should be regarded as sacrosanct. Once installed, barriers should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the ACoW and, where necessary, approval from consenting authorities.
- 2.6.6 The fences are to remain in place until completion of all construction works on site.
- 2.6.7 The areas covered by the TPF are collectively known as the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) and should not be compromised. The following shall apply within these areas:
- No mechanical excavations;
 - No excavations by other means without the agreement of the project arboriculturist;
 - No change in levels;
 - No storage of plant or materials;
 - No storage or handling of any chemicals including cement washings; and
 - No vehicular access.

2.7 Installation of ground protection measures

- 2.7.1 Suitable ground protection with the objective of avoiding soil compaction should be installed where the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) for retained trees exceeds the perimeter of the tree protection fencing. To accord with British Standard BS 5837:2012 ground protection shall comply with the following specification:

Areas of Unmade Ground

- For pedestrian only, access ground protection measures shall include a single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of 100mm depth of compression resistant material (e.g. woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For pedestrian activities and plant up to 2 tons in weight proprietary interlinked ground protection boards will be used and placed on top of 150mm depth of compression resistant material (e.g. woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For wheeled or tracked equipment exceeding 2 tons in weight a structural engineer will design an alternative system. This may include the use of temporary cellular confinement systems, reinforced concrete slabs or track board systems details of which are to be approved before construction commences.

General working precautions around RPAs

- 2.7.2 No building materials shall be stored within RPAs of retained trees. Spoil from any site activity, including demolition and any materials from the project designated for re-use, shall either be removed from site; or, if kept on site, shall be stored or piled well clear of RPAs of retained trees.
- 2.7.3 The delivery, storage, mixing and discharge of concrete and all other cement-based materials shall be carried out so that there is no run-off and spillage near the RPAs of retained trees. No substances that are potentially injurious to plant tissue (including diesel, bitumen, concrete, mortar and other phyto-toxic materials) shall be stored, discharged, prepared or used, where direct contact, infiltration or run-off might reasonably be considered liable to harmfully affect existing root growth or other parts of retained trees. Where chemicals are stored, it is now standard practice to have emergency spillage kits available to minimise the impacts of any accidental spillages to the local environment. All cement mixing, vehicle washing or any other activity where toxic chemicals are used shall have the provision to contain any accidental spillage. This can be achieved using suitable soil bunding or using a supporting timber framework sealed with heavy duty plastic sheeting.

2.8 Monitoring

- 2.8.1 Once protection measures have been installed, and prior to the commencement of the development, a site inspection should be undertaken by the ACoW. This is to confirm that all protection measures have been installed in accordance with the TPP and AMS.
- 2.8.2 The TPF, ground and stem protection measures should remain in good condition for the duration of relevant construction phases. Regular monitoring visits should be carried out monthly, or more frequently as necessary, during the development.
- 2.8.3 It is recommended that arboricultural monitoring and supervision activities are recorded in writing. An example pro-forma to be used by the appointed ACoW is provided in Appendix D. The pro-forma includes a schedule of specific site tasks requiring arboricultural input or supervision for the duration of project construction. This pro-forma will provide a record of compliance with any agreed tree protection measures and will assist in the discharge of relevant planning conditions or demonstrate compliance with any statutory requirements. Updated pro-forma will be stored digitally and can be provided to relevant stakeholders upon request at key stages of the project.
- 2.8.4 On completion of the development a general survey of the trees is recommended to identify any remedial action necessary as a result of the works. Note that permission for any additional tree works not included in the original development consent may need to be obtained through application to the relevant consenting authorities.
- 2.8.5 If any arboricultural issues arise during the development, then the site manager should immediately contact the ACoW for advice on how to proceed.

3. Site-specific working methods and mitigation

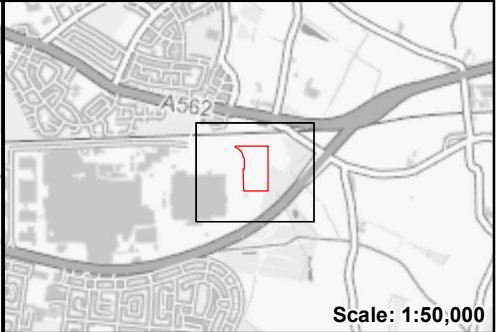
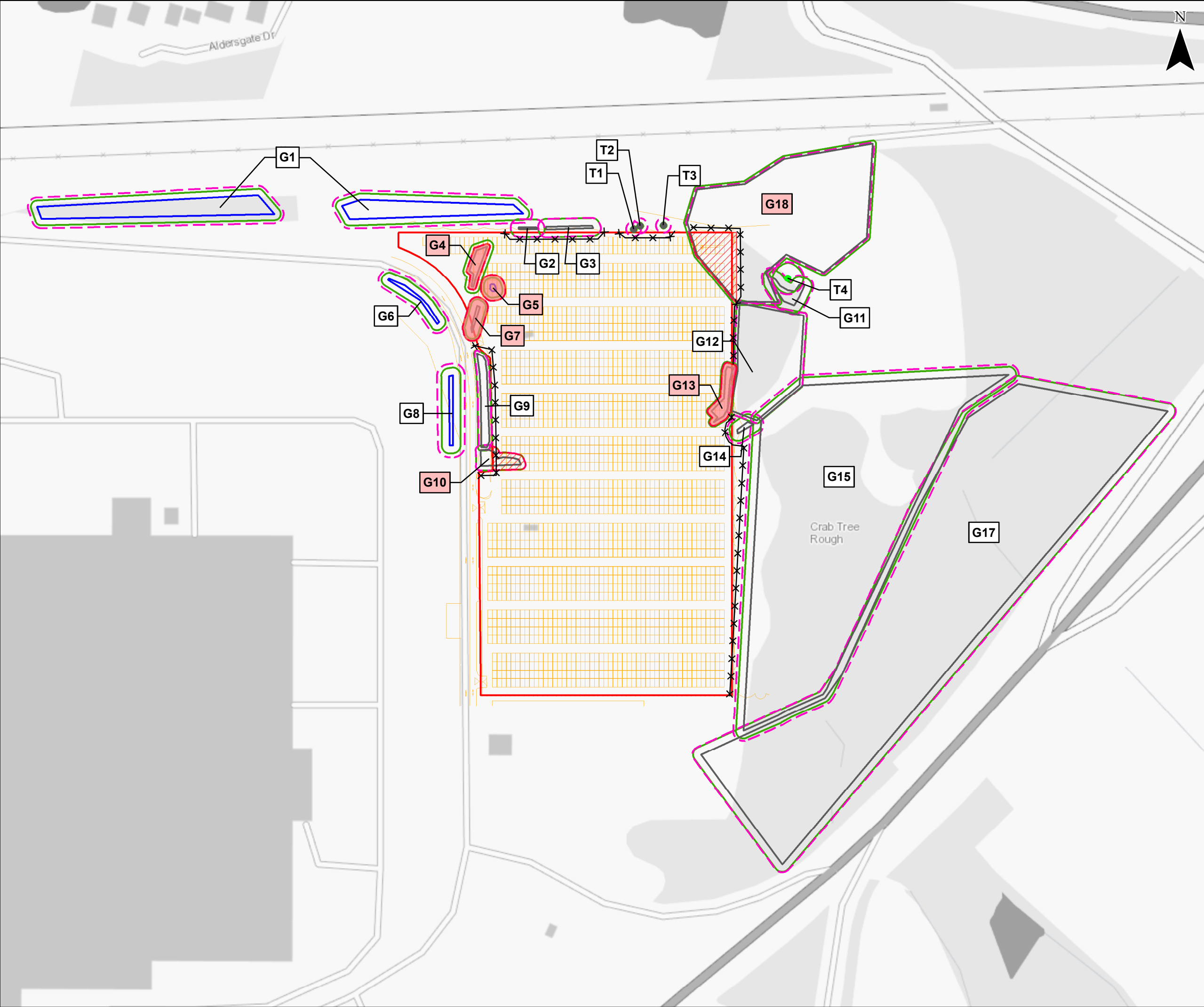
- 3.1.1 Jaguar Land Rover have not yet finalised detailed 3D designs. Should further detailed, site-specific arboriculture prescriptions be identified, they will be added to this section.



Appendix A

Tree Protection Plan





Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Indicative Root Protection Area
- Indicative Crown Spread

BS 5837 Quality Category Stem Locations

Trees	Groups
● A	■ B
● C	■ C

- To be Removed
- Partial Removal
- Protective Fencing
- Design Data

Prefix

- T - Tree
- G - Group

Proposed Site Plan Ref.
ECP-RDG-ZZ-ST-D-A-010003 Rev. P01
Date 30th January 2026.

0

50

100

Metres

P01	PS	NG	CWC	07/04/2026
FIRST DRAFT ISSUE				
REVISION	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
DESCRIPTION				
				
Client Name:				
Jaguar Land Rover				
PROJECT TITLE:				
JLR Halewood Eastlands Car Park				
DRAWING TITLE:				
Tree Protection Plan				
STATUS:				
For Information				
DRAWN:	CHECKED:	APPROVED:	AUTHORISED:	
PS	NG	CWC	KS	
SCALE @ A3 SIZE:		DATE:	REVISION:	
1:2,300		07/04/2026	P01	
DRAWING NUMBER:				
UK0028072.5026-ARB-TPP				



Appendix B

Tree Survey Schedule



KEY – ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY SCHEDULE

REFERENCE ABBREVIATIONS

- G – Group
- H - Hedge
- LG – Linear group
- T – Tree
- W - Woodland

MEASUREMENTS

Height is estimated to provide a relative indication of tree size.

Stem Diameter measurements are in accordance with BS 5837.

Crown spread for individual trees was estimated in the four cardinal points.

LCH is the lowest canopy height. It is an estimate of the lowest point of foliage above ground level of the tree indicating the clearance below the tree.

LBH is the lowest branch height and is the height above ground level of the first branch union.

ASSESSMENTS

Life stage:

- Y - Young – <15% estimated life expectancy
- SM - Semi-mature – up to 25% estimated life expectancy
- EM – Early-mature – up to 50% estimated life expectancy
- M - Mature – over 50% estimated life expectancy
- OM – Over-mature – near or at 100% estimated life expectancy – may indicate veteran or ancient tree

Physiological condition – Good, Fair, Poor or Dead

Structural condition – Good, Fair, Poor or Unstable

Estimated remaining contribution - <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years.

BS 5837 Category – A, B, C or U.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA

RPA radius is the radius of a circular Root Protection Area associated with the tree as measured from the centre of the stem. For arboricultural features where more than one stem diameter is recorded, the RPA radius is calculated using the largest dimension.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread N - E - S - W	LCH (m)	LBH (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Tree Condition Notes & Observations	RPA Rad. (m)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Category
T1	Common hawthorn	10	400 e	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	0	0	EM	F	F	Multi-stem from base. Inaccessible beyond two fences.	4.8	10+	C1
T2	Sycamore	10	400 e	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	1	1	SM	F	F	Inaccessible between two fences. Previous pruning observed.	4.8	10+	C1
T3	Common hawthorn	10	400 e	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	1	1	SM	F	F	Inaccessible between two fences.	4.8	10+	C1
T4	Goat willow	12	880	10 - 10 - 10 - 10	0.5	1	M	F	F	Prominent tree among many undersized trees (smaller than 70mm). Multi-stem from base. Crown looks healthy. Possible historic coppice, moss on all stems, minor deadwood, the middle of the base is soft.	10.5	40+	A1
G1	Silver birch, Common hawthorn, Willow species	10	500	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	M	F	F	Good screening feature from the railway tracks, previously coppiced trees, many multi-stem forms from base, crowns look healthy. Surveyed from distance due to safety concerns.	6.0	20+	B2
G2	Common hawthorn	8	420	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0	0	EM	F	F	Between two fences, inaccessible behind fencing and shrubs. Multi-stem from 0.5 m.	5.0	10+	C2
G3	Common hawthorn, Wild cherry	8	420	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0.5	0	EM	F	F	Between two fences, inaccessible behind fencing and shrubs. Not managed, multi-stem forms, bird nest in canopy, grows on higher ground, litter observed.	5.0	10+	C2

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread N - E - S - W	LCH (m)	LBH (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Tree Condition Notes & Observations	RPA Rad. (m)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Category
G4	Common alder, Common beech, Ash species, Wild cherry, Pedunculate oak	8	150	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	SM	F	F	Planted origin, two lines of trees, approx 4m apart. Litter within RPA such as pallets. 12 stems in total but 2 under 70 mm.	1.8	10+	C2
G5	Crack willow	24	500	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	EM	F	F	Surveyed from distance as inaccessible behind fencing and shrubs. Crowns look healthy, 9 stems, however can't see the base so number of trees is unknown.	6.0	20+	B2
G6	Common alder, Silver birch	13	500	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	M	F	F	Planted origin. Good visual amenity feature. Crowns look healthy, basal epicormic growth observed.	6.0	20+	B2
G7	Common alder, Common hawthorn, Goat willow	7	450	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	EM	F	F	Biggest tree has included union at base. Most trees grow between two fences. Rubbish on ground.	5.4	10+	C2
G8	Common alder, Ash species	15	630	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	1.5	0	EM	F	F	Linear group. Crowns look healthy, basal epicormic growth in 3 trees, total 7 trees, the last tree in the south looks dead.	7.6	20+	B2
G9	Sycamore, Common alder, Common hawthorn, Willow species	6	140	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	0	0.5	SM	F	F	Growing between two fences. Rubbish on the ground. Planted origin, not managed, shrub within the group, many multi-stem forms from base.	1.7	10+	C2
G10	Silver birch, Goat willow	8	250	3 - 3 - 3 - 3	0	0	SM	F	F	Growing between two fences, goat willow is the biggest tree, self-seeded birches, snapped branches for goat willow and minor deadwood in canopy, branches growing through the fence. Surveyed from behind the fence	3.0	10+	C2
G11	Goat willow	6	500	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0	0	EM	F	F	Historic coppiced trees. 5 trees observed with many undersized (<70 mm) trees).	6.0	10+	C2

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread N - E - S - W	LCH (m)	LBH (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Tree Condition Notes & Observations	RPA Rad. (m)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Category
G12	Silver birch, Lombardy poplar, Willow species	8	150	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	0	0	SM	F	F	Most trees under 70 mm with a few bigger trees within. Inaccessible due to dense vegetation and uneven ground, self seeded, many multi-stem forms from base .	1.8	10+	C2
G13	Willow species	8	200	3 - 3 - 3 - 3	0	0	EM	F	F	Self-seeded. Unmanaged. Behind fence.	2.4	10+	C2
G14	Hybrid poplar	14	550	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0	0	EM	P	P	Significant deadwood, snapped branches. Unable to assess the base of the trees as they emerge from built structure, limiting full inspection of rooting conditions.	6.6	10+	C2
G15	Goat willow, Common hawthorn, willow species	12	550	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	2	0	M	F	F	Bigger trees in the surroundings, some multi-stem forms from base or 0.5 m, moderate deadwood in canopy a few nearly dead trees (approx. 80% of canopy is dead). Many trees inaccessible.	6.6	10+	C2
G17	Common hawthorn, Willow species	12	400	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0.5	0	EM	F	F	Surveyed from distance and using aerial image as inaccessible behind, better trees at the road.	4.8	10+	C2
G18	Common hawthorn, Willow species	5	70	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	0	0	Y	F	F	Added to tree survey for BNG purposes on request but all under 75mm diameter threshold for BS5837.	0.8	20+	C2



Appendix C

Supervision/Monitoring Pro-forma



ARBORICULTURAL MONITORING/SUPERVISION PRO-FORMA

Planning Reference Name:	
Works Phase	
Principal Contractor	
Site Address	
Visit Date	
Pro-forma Ref No.	
ACoW	

Circulated to:

Site monitoring (regular checks as part of arboricultural monitoring regime)

Are protection measures installed as per approved TPP (Dated _____)

Is there evidence of damage to retained trees?

Details:

Site supervision of mitigation (as specified in AMS and TPP (Dated _____))

Describe mitigation measures and site findings below

Details:

Signed: _____

Signed: _____

wsp



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