



e3p

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Reference:80-571-R1-8

Date: June 2023



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

Halsnead
Lickers Lane

Prepared for:
Vistry Partnerships

Report Ref: 80-571-R1-7
Date Issued: 15/06/2023

E3P

Taylor Road
Trafford Park
Urmston
Manchester
M41 7JQ

+ 44 (0) 161 707 9612
<https://e3p.co.uk/>

Registered in England
CRN: 08725262

QUALITY ASSURANCE

PROJECT NUMBER	80-571		
VERSION	Version 6	Version 7	Version 8
REMARKS	Updated site plan	Update following comments from LPA	Update following Landscape proposals
DATE	September 2022	February 2023	June 2023
PREPARED BY	Martin Dilworth	Martin Dilworth	Martin Dilworth
QUALIFICATIONS	FdSc MArborA	FdSc MArborA	FdSc MArborA
CHECKED BY	C. Barlow	C. Barlow	C. Barlow
QUALIFICATIONS	BSc (Hons), MSc, MIEEnvSc, CEnv, MCIEEM	BSc (Hons), MSc, MIEEnvSc, CEnv, MCIEEM	BSc (Hons), MSc, MIEEnvSc, CEnv, MCIEEM
AUTHORISED BY	A. Edgar	A. Edgar	A. Edgar
QUALIFICATIONS	BSc, MSc, PIEMA, MIEEnvSc, CEnv	BSc, MSc, PIEMA, MIEEnvSc, CEnv	BSc, MSc, PIEMA, MIEEnvSc, CEnv



Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. BACKGROUND	5
1.1. Purpose of the Report	5
1.2. Site Details	5
1.3. Legislation.....	5
2. METHODS.....	7
2.1. Site Survey	7
2.2. Constraints.....	7
2.3. Qualifications of the Author	8
3. TREE POPULATION ASSESSMENT	9
3.1. Site Survey	9
3.2. Tree Species Diversity	9
4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT	10
4.1. Tree Removals Due to Development	10
4.2. Mitigation For Tree Loss	10
4.3. Works Within RPAs.....	10
4.4. Facilitation Pruning.....	11
4.5. General Construction Precautionary Measures.....	12
5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	13
6. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	14
6.1. Timing of Works	14
6.2. Site Induction	14
6.3. Tree Protection Fencing.....	14
6.4. General Precautionary Measures	15
6.5. Arboriculturist Contact Details	16
APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE	17
APPENDIX II PHOTOGRAPHS.....	30
APPENDIX III TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	35
APPENDIX IV TREE IMPACTS & PROTECTION PLAN	36



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Halsnead, Lickers Lane, Whiston
Co-ordinates	E 347507, N 390388
Site Area	Approximately 2.6 ha
Results	The site survey identified a total of 95 trees ten groups of trees and one woodland on and adjacent to the site. These included three trees and one woodland graded Category A trees of high value. 48 trees and three groups were graded Category B of moderate value, 136 trees and six groups of trees graded Category C of low arboricultural value and eight trees and one group of trees graded Category U, which are unsuitable for retention. From the councils online indicative mapping, it appears trees T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30 through to T92 and W1 are subject to a woodland Tree Preservation Orders (TPO NO.1 – 1964). Clarification should be sort with the council regarding the extent of the TPO. Regarding the above it is emphasised that the scheduling or carrying out of any works to trees covered by TPO protection at the site, that are not directly related to the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission, must be authorised by the council's planning department.
Recommendations	An appraisal of the proposal documentation provided to date identified that construction of the development as proposed will require removal of nine trees of 10 individual trees and two groups of trees of moderate quality (i.e. 'B' category), eight individual trees, four groups and partial removal of one group of low quality (i.e. 'C' category). One group of trees unsuitable for retention (i.e. 'U' category). Specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme. Local Planning Authority policy for re-provisioning trees lost to development is on a 2:1 ratio. It is recommended that the incursions into the RPAs of the retained trees T19 and T25 by the excavation works are carried out under a watching brief by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) to ensure the implementation of tree protection measures and compliance. Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on site. Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained. All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA.



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

	All pruning works should be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations. This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, which provides guidance on tree protection measures and mitigation.
--	---



1. BACKGROUND

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

E3P Ltd have been instructed by Vistry Partnerships to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement relating to a proposed construction works at Land on Halsnead, Lickers Lane, Whiston, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

The purpose of the report is to:

- ✿ Assess the quality of the trees on and immediately adjacent to the site, in accordance with British Standards (2012)¹, hereafter referred to as 'BS5837: 2012'.
- ✿ Identify trees suitable for retention and for removal due to the proposed development.
- ✿ Prescribe tree protection measures to ensure that retained trees survive the proposed development and thrive after its completion.
- ✿ Prescribe arboricultural recommendations for the long-term management of trees on the site.
- ✿ If necessary, to assess the site for its suitability for mitigation planting, and to specify planting requirements.

1.2. SITE DETAILS

The site is located approximately 2.5 km to the south of Prescott town centre, and within the administrative boundaries of Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council. The site is located on Lickers Lane, Whiston, Prescott (centre Grid Reference SJ 47507 90388). The site consists of areas of rough grass with scattered trees of varying quality predominantly around the site boundaries with a dense mature woodland located to the north of the site.

Cranfield (2021)² identified the soil type of the site and the surrounding area as Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. No further detailed soil analysis was undertaken.

1.3. LEGISLATION

A search on the website of Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council ³(2021) has established the Site is not located within a Conservation Area, however, from the council's online indicative mapping, it appears trees T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30 through to T92 and W1 are subject to a woodland Tree Preservation Orders (TPO). Clarification should be sought with the council regarding the extent of the TPO.

Regarding the above it is emphasised that the scheduling or carrying out of any works to trees covered by TPO protection at the site, that are not directly related to the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission, must be authorised by the Council's planning department.

¹ British Standards (2012). *BS5837: 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations*. British Standards Institute, London

² Cranfield (2020). *Soilscapes* [online]. Available at: >www.landis.org.uk< [accessed 14th July 2021]

³ Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2021). *TPO List* [online]. Available at: > [Knowsley MBC](https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/tpo-list) < [accessed 14th July 2021]



FIGURE 1.1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER NO.1 - 1964



2. METHODS

2.1. SITE SURVEY

The site survey was carried out by Martin Dilworth on 28th June and 1st September 2021. All trees on site were inspected from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. Any notable defects of trees were recorded, although the site survey did not constitute a full tree safety assessment.

Tree heights and crown clearances were measured to the nearest 0.5 m with a clinometer. Crown spreads of trees were measured on their north, east, south and west aspects to the nearest 0.5 m. The Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of trees was measured to the nearest 1 cm, and was used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees using methods prescribed in BS 5837:2012.

In accordance with BS 5837:2012, trees were classified as either A, B, C or U using the criteria shown in Table 2.1. Trees were further classified by the subcategories 1, 2 and 3, depending upon whether they had mainly arboricultural, landscape, or cultural qualities. The additional subcategory does not affect the retention value of the tree, e.g. a Category A2 tree does not have a higher retention value than a Category A1 tree.

TABLE 2.1 BS 5837 CASCADE CHART (ADAPTED FROM BRITISH STANDARDS, 2012)

CATEGORY	DEFINITION	RETENTION	COLOUR CODE
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.	Highly desirable	Light green
CATEGORY B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years; trees lacking the special quality to merit Category A designation.	Desirable	Dark blue
CATEGORY C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm; unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Feasible, but should be removed if posing a constraint to development	Grey
CATEGORY U	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects, including those that will become unviable after removal of other Category U trees.	Unfeasible	Dark red

2.2. CONSTRAINTS

Topographical base mapping was provided, however a number of trees were not recorded by the topographical survey, therefore these trees were manually plotted using aerial imagery.

Some areas of the study area were covered with dense undergrowth, preventing a full assessment and an accurate measurement of some trees. Where tree survey data has been estimated (based on assessments from the nearest safe vantage points). These trees are denoted by a # in the associated Schedules.



Only trees within the likely influence of the proposed development have been included within this report. Any additional trees in the vicinity of the site have been deemed to not be affected by the proposals and have not been included.

Trees are living organisms and as such their health and condition are naturally subject to change over time. Unforeseen future circumstances such as neglect, wilful damage or severe/extreme weather conditions may affect the future health and condition of the trees included in this report.

2.3. QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AUTHOR

Martin Dilworth is a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant, who is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association, and holds an FdSc in Arboriculture, and the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate.



3. TREE POPULATION ASSESSMENT

3.1. SITE SURVEY

The site survey identified a total of 95 trees ten groups of trees and one woodland on and adjacent to the site. These included three trees and one woodland graded Category A trees of high value. 48 trees and three groups were graded Category B of moderate value, 136 trees and six groups of trees graded Category C of low arboricultural value and eight trees and one group of trees graded Category U, which are unsuitable for retention.

TABLE 3.1 TREE CATEGORIES RECORDED

TREE CATEGORY	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL TREES	NO. OF GROUPS OF TREES	NO. OF HEDGEROWS	NO. OF WOODLANDS
CATEGORY A (TREES OF HIGH QUALITY)	3	0	0	1
CATEGORY B (TREES OF MODERATE QUALITY)	48	3	0	0
CATEGORY C (TREES OF LOW QUALITY)	36	6	0	0
CATEGORY U (TREES OF POOR QUALITY UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)	8	1	0	0
TOTALS	95	10	0	1

3.2. TREE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Several tree species were recorded as individual or as part of groups or woodland during the survey and are represented throughout the study area. Species of trees recorded includes, Ash (*Fraxinus exeslior*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), Goat willow (*Salix caprea*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Oak (*Quercus robur*), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Wild plum (*Prunus sp.*) and Yew (*Taxus baccata*).

Tree data can be viewed in **Appendix I: Tree Survey Schedule**. Photographs of trees can be viewed in **Appendix II: Photographs**. Tree locations can be viewed in **Appendix III: Tree Constraints Plan**.



4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1. TREE REMOVALS DUE TO DEVELOPMENT

From the information provided to date it is projected that, as detailed in Table 4.1, construction of the development as proposed will require the removal of 10 individual trees and two groups of trees of moderate quality (i.e. 'B' category), eight individual trees, four groups and partial removal of one group of low quality (i.e. 'C' category). One group of trees unsuitable for retention (i.e. 'U' category).

TABLE 4.1 TREE REMOVALS REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

CATEGORY	REMOVALS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	TOATAL NO. OF REMOVALS
CATEGORY A	-	0
CATEGORY B	T1, T3, T4, T5, T7, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14 G6, G9	10 trees 2 groups
CATEGORY C	T2, T6, T8, T9, T15, T16, T17, T18 G1, G3, G7, G8 (partial), G10	8 trees 4 groups 1 partial group
CATEGORY U	G2	1 group

4.2. MITIGATION FOR TREE LOSS

As detailed on the Tree Impact and Protection Plan, and in Table 4.1, 10 individual moderate quality trees and two moderate quality groups, eight individual trees, four groups and part of one group of low-quality trees and one group unsuitable for retention are proposed for removal to facilitate the proposals. Consequently, specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme.

Local Planning Authority policy for re-provisioning trees lost to development is on a 2:1 ratio.

All new tree planting should be in accordance with British Standard 8545: Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations, 2014 and all tree works must be carried out by a qualified contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010 : Tree Work – Recommendations.

Adequate protection of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees during construction is essential if their long-term viability is to be assured. RPAs, which are calculated through a method provided in BS5837:2012, are ground areas that should be protected by temporary protective fencing as Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) throughout the development process, or by temporary ground protection measures thereby keeping the trees' root zones free from disturbance.

4.3. WORKS WITHIN RPAS

The current design proposal shows a RPA incursion on trees T19 and T25 for the construction of new permanent hard surface. The calculated RPAs of the incursion is presented in Table 4.2.



TABLE 4.2 ROOT PROTECTION AREA INCURSIONS

ITEM NO.	SPECIES	INCURSION TYPE AND LIKELY SIGNIFICANCE	RPA M ²	RPA INCURSION M ²	RPA INCURSION %	GRADE
T19	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Footprint of proposed road encroaches 1.04% of the calculated RPA and is subsequently not projected to cause significant root damage, provided, excavation within the RPA are undertaken using hand tools only and must be supervised by an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW).	142	24.6	17.3	B1
T25	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Footprint of proposed road encroaches 1.48% of the calculated RPA and is subsequently not projected to cause significant root damage, provided, excavation within the RPA are undertaken using hand tools only and must be supervised by an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW).	508	29.7	5.8	A1

The new permanent hard surfacing for the proposed road will not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA of these trees, in compliance with BS5837:2012 recommendations, and should not impact on the trees.

It is recommended that the incursions into the RPAs of the retained trees T19 and T25 by the excavation works are carried out under a watching brief by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) to ensure the implementation of tree protection measures and compliance.

Excavation works within RPA's should be limited to the use of hand tools. Great care should be taken to preserve and work around roots greater than 25mm in diameter and clusters of smaller roots avoiding damage to bark.

4.4. FACILITATION PRUNING

Based on the information currently available, it is not possible to predict the requirement for access facilitation pruning. Any requirements for access facilitation pruning should be discussed at a pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturalist.

All tree works should be completed prior to the commencement of any development or construction vehicles/plant entering either site. It is recommended that all tree works are carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010: Tree Work - Recommendations.



4.5. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on-site.

Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained.

All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA.

All proposed landscaping to be carried out within and close to retained trees' RPAs should be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance detailed in section 8 of BS5837:2012.



5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The site survey identified a total of 95 trees ten groups of trees and one woodland on and adjacent to the site. These included three trees and one woodland graded Category A trees of high value. 48 trees and three groups were graded Category B of moderate value, 136 trees and six groups of trees graded Category C of low arboricultural value and eight trees and one group of trees graded Category U, which are unsuitable for retention.

From the councils online indicative mapping, it appears trees T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30 through to T92 and W1 are subject to a woodland Tree Preservation Orders (TPO NO.1 – 1964). Clarification should be sort with the council regarding the extent of the TPO. Regarding the above it is emphasised that the scheduling or carrying out of any works to trees covered by TPO protection at the site, that are not directly related to the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission, must be authorised by the Council's planning department.

An appraisal of the proposal documentation provided to date identified that construction of the development as proposed will require removal of nine trees of 10 individual trees and two groups of trees of moderate quality (i.e. 'B' category), eight individual trees, four groups and partial removal of one group of low quality (i.e. 'C' category). One group of trees unsuitable for retention (i.e. 'U' category).

Specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme. Local Planning Authority policy for re-provisioning trees lost to development is on a 2:1 ratio.

Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on site.

It is recommended that the incursions into the RPAs of the retained trees T19 and T25 by the excavation works are carried out under a watching brief by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) to ensure the implementation of tree protection measures and compliance.

Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained. All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA.

All pruning works should be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations.

This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, which provides guidance on tree protection measures and mitigation.



6. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

6.1. TIMING OF WORKS

The phasing of works must be carried out in accordance with Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1 TIMING OF WORKS

STAGE	WORKS
1	Site induction
2	Install temporary tree protection fencing
3	Inspection by arboriculturist
4	Carry out construction works, subject to precautionary measures
5	Remove tree protection fencing once works complete
6	Final inspection by arboricultural consultant

6.2. SITE INDUCTION

Prior to works commencing, all contractors must attend a site induction. All contractors will be briefed on arboricultural concerns arising from the development proposals, including tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs). This method statement must be made available to all contractors working on the site.

6.3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Prior to machinery entering the site, it will be necessary to ensure that all trees are adequately protected. This will require the installation of temporary of tree protection fencing.

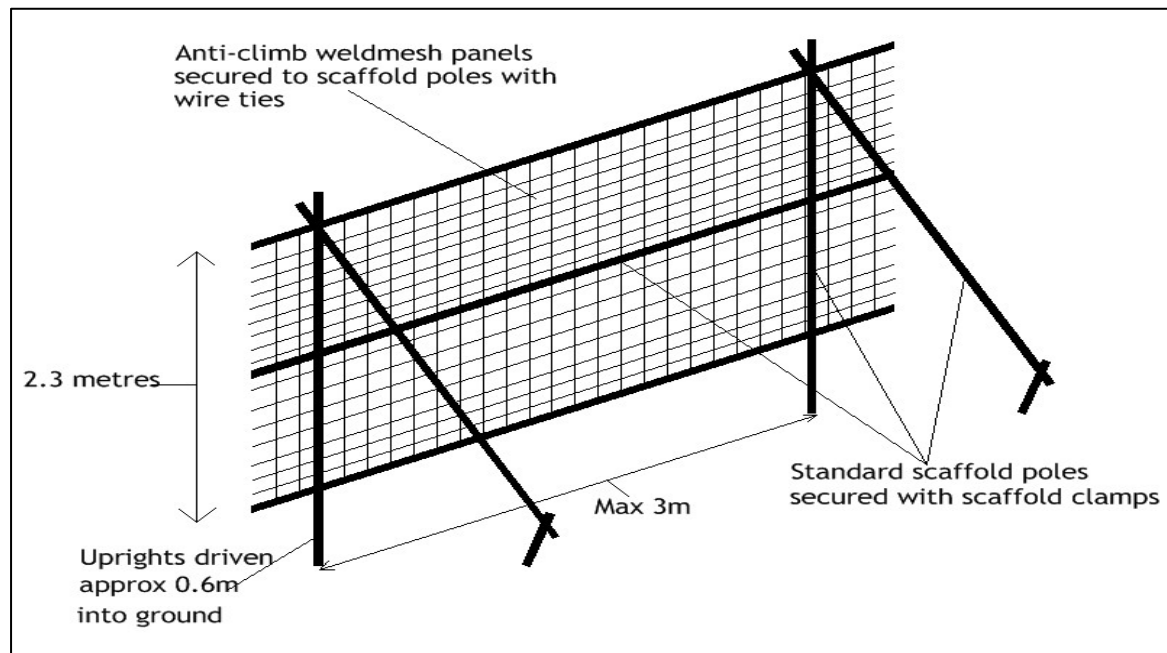
Tree protection fencing will consist of a vertical scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical poles must be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels will be fixed (see Figure 6.1).

Laminated waterproof A3 signs will be fixed securely to fencing panels on each enclosure at 9 m intervals. The signs must clearly read: 'Protected Tree Zone, no storage or operations within fenced off areas'.

Once the construction works have been completed, the tree protection fencing may be removed. This must be done with care to ensure that no damage to trees is caused.



FIGURE 6.1 TREE PROTECTION FENCING SPECIFICATION



6.4. GENERAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Prior to works commencing, a site storage area will be designated, which must be outside of the RPAs of trees.

No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored within RPAs of trees. Where possible this area should be extended to 10 m away from the tree protection fencing.

Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into RPAs, heavy duty plastic sheeting and sandbags will be used to contain any spillages and prevent contamination. No fires will be lit within 20 m of the protective fencing.

If any breach in the tree protection measures occurs it is the site manager's responsibility to report this to an arboricultural consultant so the appropriate measures may be taken.



6.5. ARBORICULTURIST CONTACT DETAILS

If at any point during construction works, works are required within RPAs, if there is a breach within the tree protection fencing, and/or if the proposals change from those detailed within the Tree Protection Plan, the project arboriculturist must be consulted immediately. The project arboriculturist's details are below:

Martin Dilworth

E3P
Taylor Road
Trafford Park
Urmston
Manchester
M41 7JQ

trees@e3p.co.uk

Office: 01617079612

END OF REPORT



APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

A plan showing tree locations can be viewed in **Appendix III: Tree Constraints Plan**.

TABLE A.1 KEY FOR TREE TABLES

KEY	
SPECIES	Common name and scientific name
HEIGHT	Measured to nearest 0.5 m
C.C	Height of crown clearance, measured to nearest 0.5 m
DBH	Diameter at breast height (1.5 m), in centimetres
CROWN SPREAD	Measured to nearest 0.5 m
AGE	Y - sapling/newly planted tree
	SM - semi-mature; tree in 1/3 of estimated lifespan
	EM - early-mature; tree in 2/3 of estimated lifespan
	M - mature; tree in 3/3 of estimated lifespan
	V - Veteran tree
ERC	Safe useful life expectancy of tree, in years
CATEGORY	See cascade chart (Table 1.1)
#	Estimated value



TABLE A.2 TREE DATA

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T1	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	250 250 200	3	3	3	3	0	EM	Multiple stems at ground level. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	75	4.88
T2	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	115	2	2	2	2	0	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	6	1.38
T3	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	170	3	3	3	3	0	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	13	2.04
T4	Elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	3	80 75 60	2	1	2	2	0	M	Deadwood throughout crown upto 1m in length 30mm diameter. Sparse crown.	<10	U	7	1.5
T5	Elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	3	90 90 75	3	2	2	2	0	M	Multiple stems at ground level. Deadwood throughout crown upto 1m in length and 40mm diameter. Sparse crown.	<10	U	10	1.78
T6	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	4	75 x 6 stems	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	15	2.21
T7	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	290	3	3	3	3	0	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	38	3.48
T8	Wild plum (<i>Prunus</i> sp.)	5	120 120 100	3	3	3	3	0	EM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Multiple stems at ground level.	10+	C1	18	2.37
T9	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	140	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	9	1.68
T10	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	170	3	3	3	3	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	13	2.04
T11	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	170	2	2	2	2	0	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	13	2.04



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T12	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	320	4	4	4	4	0	SM	Low spreading branches. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	46	3.84
T13	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	350	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	55	4.2
T14	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	350	3	4	4	4	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	55	4.2
T15	Elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	3	150	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	10	1.8
T16	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	100 90 90	3	3	3	3	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	12	1.95
T17	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	90 90 90 90	3	3	3	4	0	Y	Multiple stems at ground level. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	15	2.16
T18	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	6	120	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	7	1.44
T19	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	560	5	6	6	6	2	EM	Deadwood throughout crown upto 2m in length and 80mm diameter.	20+	B1	142	6.72
T20	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	130 140	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Twin stemmed at ground level. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	17	2.3
T22	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	4	#150	3	3	3	3	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	10	1.8
T23	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	410	6	2	2	6	0	EM	Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	76	4.92
T24	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	230	3	2	3	1	0	SM	Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	24	2.76



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T25	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	1060	7	8	4	7	1	M	Deadwood throughout crown upto 2m in length and 80mm diameter.	40+	A1	508	12.72
T26	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	#350	4	4	4	5	0	EM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	55	4.2
T27	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	#620	5	4	4	5	2	EM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Crown suppressed on south side by adjacent tree.	20+	B1	174	7.44
T28	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	#610 320 280	4	6	5	5	2	M	Deadwood throughout crown upto 2m in length and 80mm diameter. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	250	8.93
T29	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	10	#280 x 7 stems	4	4	4	3	0	EM	Multiple stems at ground level. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	248	8.89
T30	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	550 200	4	4	4	4	0	EM	Twin stemmed at ground level. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	155	7.03
T31	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	850	8	7	7	7	0	M	Twin stemmed at approximately 2m. Deadwood throughout crown upto 2m in length and 80mm diameter.	20+	B1	327	10.2
T32	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	210	2	2	2	0	0	SM	Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	20	2.52
T33	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	6	170	2	3	2	2	0	Y	Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	13	2.04



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T34	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	20	1060	9	9	9	9	2	M	Large open cavity at base up to 1.5m high with fire damage inside cavity. Deadwood throughout crown upto 2m in length and 80mm diameter. A large patch of damaged bark on stem at 1m on south side with decayed surface wood. Multiple nails within stem.	20+	B1	508	12.72
T35	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	20	1030	5	9	9	4	3	M	Decay cavity in stem at base in between buttress roots on east side. Multiple patches of bark damage on stem with decayed surface wood.	20+	B1	480	12.36
T36	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	18	880	7	6	8	5	2	M	Moderate lean in stem towards north east. Decay pocket in between buttress roots on south side. Dead limb 5m in length and approximately 130mm diameter on south side at approximately 2.5m.	20+	B1	350	10.56
T37	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	20	1000	8	8	9	9	7	M	Stem bifurcates at approximately 3m.	20+	B1	452	12
T38	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	740	4	7	7	1	0	M	Twin stemmed at 2m. 1ld bark damage on west side at base up to 2m with decayed surface wood. Crown bias towards south east.	10+	C1	248	8.88
T39	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	530	4	4	7	4	2	EM	Slight lean in stem towards south. Decay pocket at base in between buttress roots on north side. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	<10	U	127	6.36



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T40	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	600	1	1	1	0	5	EM	Delaminating bark on stem with only a few new shouts at top of canopy.	<10	U	163	7.2
T41	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	7	350	3	4	4	4	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	55	4.2
T42	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	510	4	5	5	4	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	118	6.12
T43	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	19	770	5	5	7	7	2	M	Deadwood throughout crown upto 1m in length and 40mm diameter.	20+	B1	268	9.24
T44	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	730	5	5	6	5	2	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	241	8.76
T45	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	490	1	4	8	3	0	EM	Acute lean in stem towards south. Small cavity in branch at approximately 3m on south side. Dark delaminating on stem.	<10	U	109	5.88
T46	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	410	3	3	5	3	0	EM	Slight lean in stem towards south. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	76	4.92
T47	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	300	2	3	3	1	0	SM	Tall drawn up form. Mutual suppression of canopy by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	41	3.6
T48	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	430	1	2	5	3	0	EM	Moderate lean in stem towards south. Decay cavity at base and in stem at approximately 4m on north side.	<10	U	84	5.16
T49	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	360 170	3	3	2	2	0	SM	Mutual suppression of canopy by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	72	4.78
T50	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	850	6	7	7	5	3	M	Deadwood throughout crown upto 2m in length and 80mm diameter.	40+	A1	327	10.2
T51	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	400	3	3	4	3	1	EM	Mutual suppression of canopy by adjacent trees.	20+	B1	72	4.8



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T52	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	18	820	5	6	6	6	3	M	Adjacent tree hung up in fork union at approximately 4m. Dead limb on south west side at approximately 4m. Deadwood throughout crown upto 1m in length and 40mm diameter.	20+	B1	304	9.84
T53	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	850	2	6	8	4	3	M	Canopy heavily bias towards south. Deadwood throughout crown upto 2m in length and 80mm diameter.	20+	B1	327	10.2
T54	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	3	#90	2	2	2	2	1	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	4	1.08
T55	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	3	#140	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	9	1.68
T56	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	7	300	3	3	6	2	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	41	3.6
T57	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	400	1	5	6	3	1	EM	Crown bias towards south. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	72	4.8
T58	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	18	850	4	5	7	5	4	M	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Woodpecker holes in stem at approximately 4m on south side.	20+	B1	327	10.2
T59	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	18	640	6	7	6	6	5	M	Deadwood throughout crown upto 2m in length and 80mm diameter.	40+	A1	185	7.68
T60	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	18	590	3	2	5	4	3	EM	Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	20+	B1	157	7.08



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T61	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	700	4	5	6	5	1	M	Twin stemmed at approximately 1.5m. Ivy on stem. Mutual suppression of canopy by adjacent trees.	20+	B1	222	8.4
T62	Ash (<i>Fraxinus exeslior</i>)	12	380	0	2	7	1	0	SM	Acute lean in stem towards south. Canopy suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	65	4.56
T63	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	210	0	2	4	2	0	EM	Dead tree.	<10	U	20	2.52
T64	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	640	4	3	6	3	2	M	Mutual suppression of canopy by adjacent trees. Dense ivy on stem preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	185	7.68
T65	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	3	120	0	1	4	2	1	Y	Crown bias towards south. Dense ivy on stem preventing full visual inspection. Canopy suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	7	1.44
T66	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	200	0	1	3	1	0	SM	Dead tree.	<10	U	18	2.4
T67	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	810	6	5	7	6	2	M	Ivy on stem. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	297	9.72
T68	Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	5	450	3	3	3	3	0	EM	Moderate lean in stem towards north.	20+	B1	92	5.4
T69	Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	6	440	3	3	3	3	0	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	88	5.28
T70	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	3	120	0	1	3	2	0	SM	Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	7	1.44



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T71	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	4	90 80 60 60	2	2	2	2	1	SM	Multiple stems at ground level. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	10	1.77
T72	Ash (<i>Fraxinus exeslior</i>)	6	240	1	3	4	3	1	SM	Slight lean in stem towards north. Canopy suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	26	2.88
T73	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	11	520	4	5	5	5	1	EM	Deadwood throughout crown upto 1m in length and 50mm diameter.	20+	B1	122	6.24
T74	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	640	5	4	4	4	2	M	Tight fork union at approximately 2m.	10+	C1	185	7.68
T75	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	7	390	4	1	4	4	2	EM	Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	69	4.68
T76	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	180	2	0.5	3	0.5	2	Y	Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	15	2.16
T77	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	410	5	5	5	3	2	EM	Base of tree abutting stone boundary wall.	20+	B1	76	4.92
T78	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	180	3	3	3	3	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	15	2.16
T79	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	13	450	5	5	5	5	3	M	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	92	5.4
T80	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	7	350 340	5	4	4	5	2	EM	Twin stemmed at ground level.	20+	B1	108	5.86
T81	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	12	350 330	4	5	5	4	3	EM	Twin stemmed at approximately 1m.	20+	B1	105	5.78
T82	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	550	6	4	5	5	1	EM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	137	6.6
T83	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	420	6	2	3	3	1	EM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Mutual suppression of canopy by adjacent trees.	20+	B1	80	5.04



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T84	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	14	520	6	3	3	3	1	EM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Mutual suppression of canopy by adjacent trees.	20+	B1	122	6.24
T85	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	450	5	3	0	4	0	EM	Crown bias towards north. Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	92	5.4
T86	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	620 370	6	6	6	4	1	M	Twin stemmed at ground level.	20+	B1	236	8.67
T87	Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	6	670	3	5	5	4	0	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	203	8.04
T88	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	220	5	2	0	2	2	SM	Crown bias towards north. Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	22	2.64
T89	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	520 380 270	5	3	3	4	2	EM	Multiple stems at ground level.	20+	B1	221	8.39
T90	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	380 370 350	6	3	4	4	2	EM	Multiple stems at ground level.	20+	B1	183	7.63
T91	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	560 520 280	5	3	0	3	0	EM	Multiple stems at ground level. Dense ivy on stems preventing full visual inspection. Crown bias towards north.	10+	C1	300	9.77
T92	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	740	6	6	6	6	2	M	Ivy on stem.	20+	B1	248	8.88
T93	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	530 280 280	4	4	4	4	0	EM	Multiple stems. Wire fence occluded in stem.	10+	C1	198	7.94
T94	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	640 370	6	6	6	3	0	M	Twin stemmed at ground level. Dense ivy on stem.	20+	B1	248	8.88
T95	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	14	6 STEMS X 320	6	3	6	6	0	M	Multiple stems at ground level. Ivy on stems.	20+	B1	278	9.41



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T96	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	14	6 STEMS X 360	6	1	5	5	0	M	Multiple stems at ground level. Ivy on stems.	20+	B1	352	10.59
G1	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) x 2, Elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) x 1, Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) x 1	5	250	2	2	2	2	0	EM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C2	28	3
G2	Elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) x 2	3	100	2	2	2	2	0	M	Deadwood throughout crown upto 1m in length and 40mm diameter. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	<10	U	5	1.2
G3	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) x 5, Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) x 5, Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) x 9	7	250	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C2	28	3
G4	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) x 4	4	100	2	2	2	2	0	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C2	5	1.2
G5	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) x 3	8	390	4	4	3	5	0	EM	Mutual suppression of canopies. Deadwood throughout crown upto 1m in length and 40mm diameter. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B2	69	4.68
G6	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) x 2	8	450 350 300	5	5	5	5	0	EM	Multiple stems at ground level. Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B2	188	7.74



Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

June 2023

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
G7	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) x 4, Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) x 3	4	100	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C2	5	1.2
G8	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) x 24, Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) x 1, sycamore x 1	7	209	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C2	20	2.51
G9	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) x 4	6	350	4	4	4	4	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B2	55	4.2
G10	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) x 3, Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) x 5, Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) x 1	6	100	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C2	5	1.2
W1	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	700	5	5	5	5	0	M	Mature woodland with dense rhododendron undergrowth. No signs of recent management.	40+	A2	222	8.4



APPENDIX II

PHOTOGRAPHS

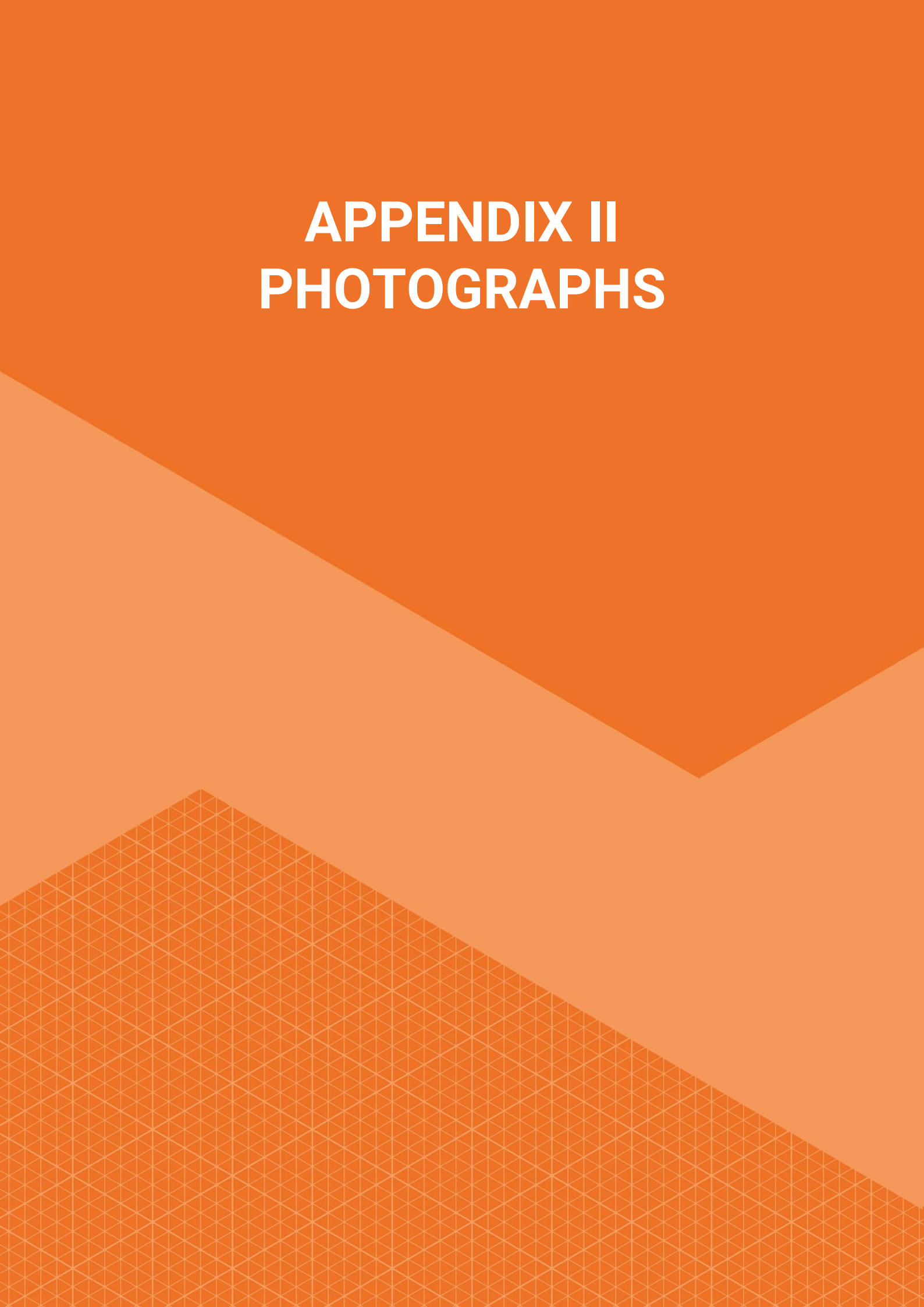
The background of the page is composed of several geometric shapes. A large, dark orange triangle points downwards from the top right. Below it, a lighter orange shape fills the middle section. In the bottom left corner, there is a triangular area filled with a fine, light-colored grid pattern. The overall design is modern and minimalist.

PLATE 1 TREE T1



PLATE 2 TREE T2



PLATE 3 TREE T8



PLATE 4 TREE T25



PLATE 5

TREE T34



PLATE 6

TREE T38



PLATE 7

TREE T40

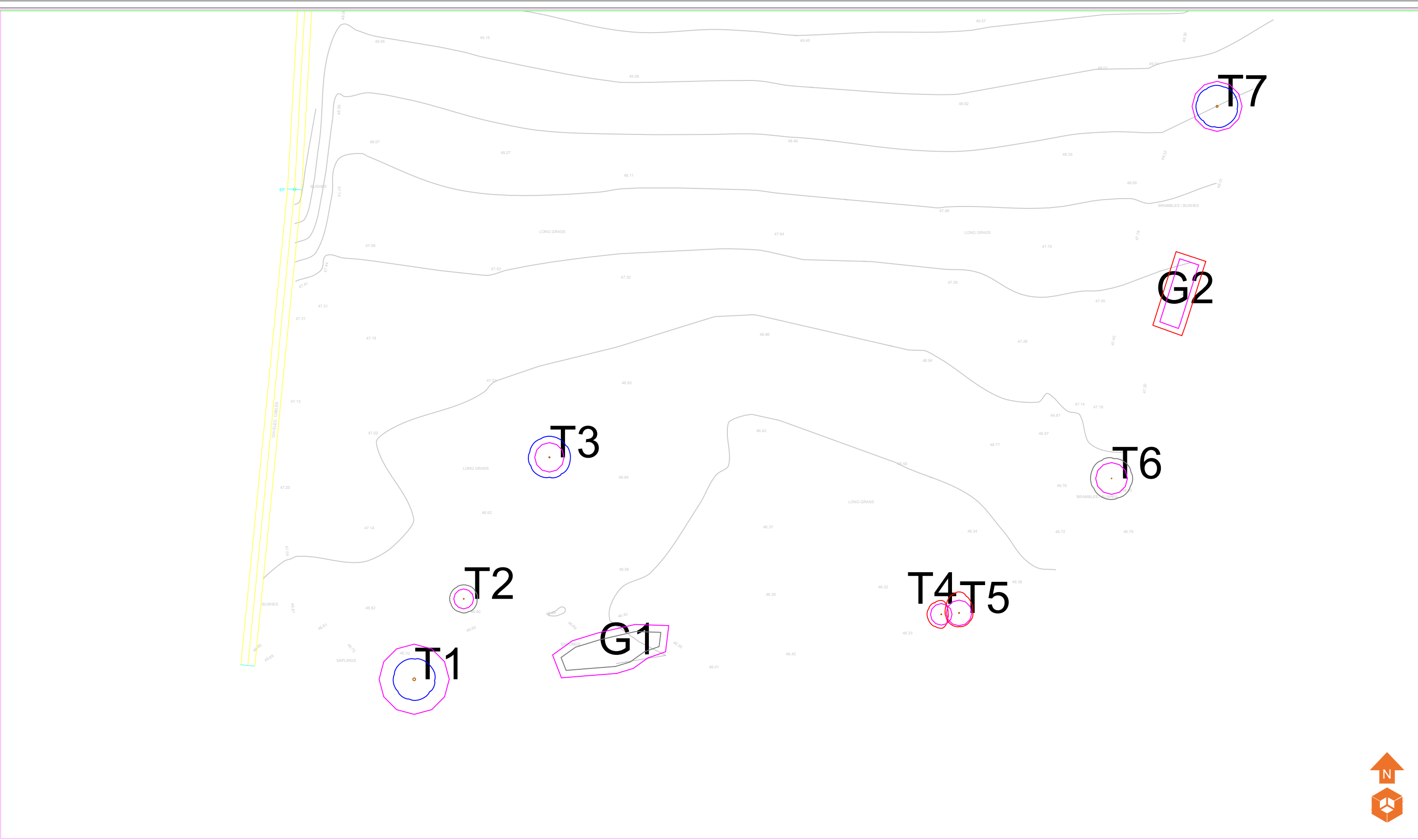


PLATE 8

TREE T48



APPENDIX III TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN



Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:

Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years

Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years

Those Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees

Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
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

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Notes:

Stem locations of a number of trees were not included on the topographical survey based site plan provided, and their location was subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor using aerial imagery and estimation at the time of the survey. As such, the plotted location of trees cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate.

P1	REVA	01.09.2021	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked

Client:

Vistry Partnerships

Job Title:

Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Job No:

80-571

Drawing No:

001

Date:

01.09.2021

Scale:

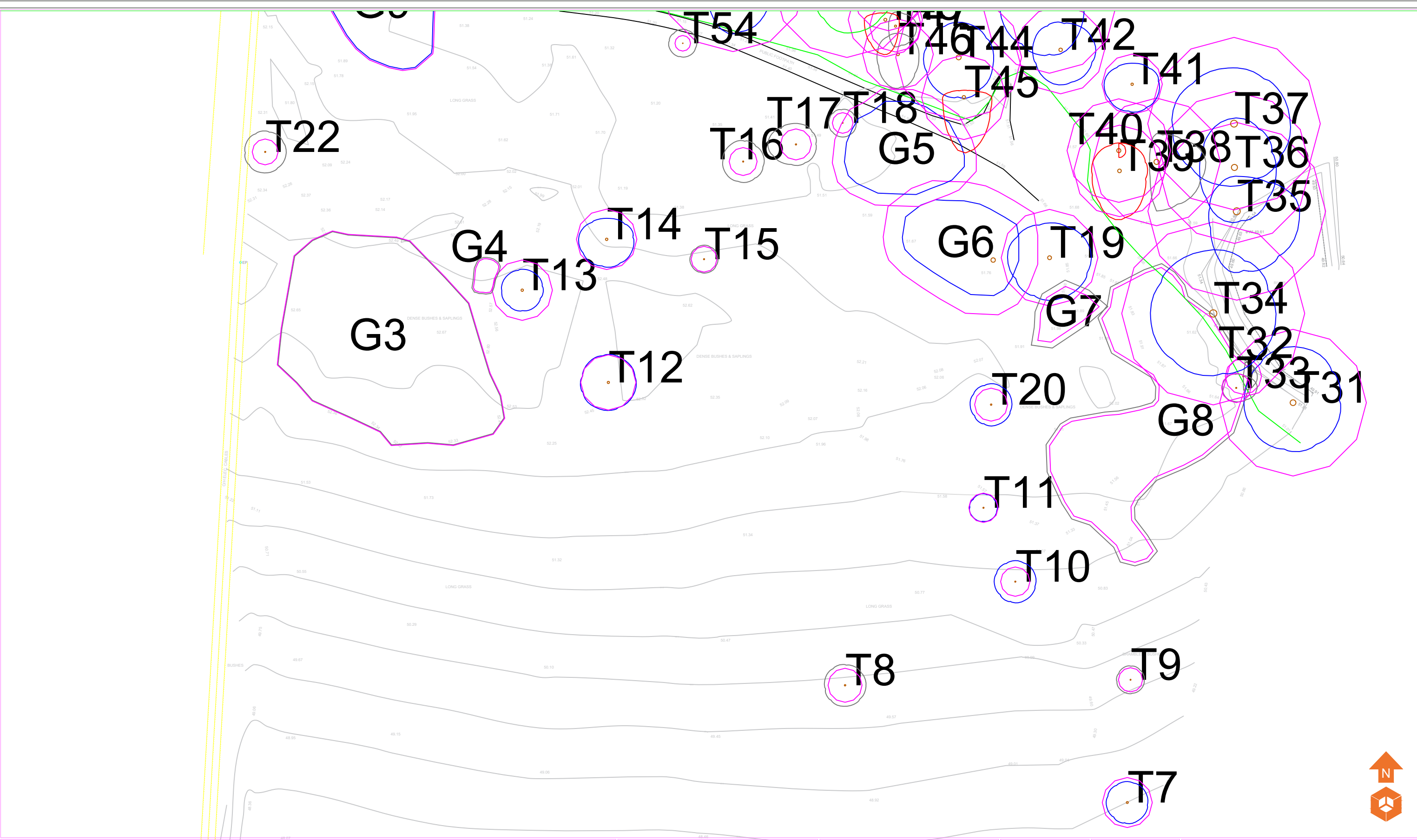
1:500 @ A3

 **e3p**

Environmental Engineering Partnership Ltd
Taylor Road, Trafford Park
Urmston, Manchester, M41 7JQ
Tel: 0161 707 9612
E-mail: info@e3p.co.uk
Website: www.e3p.co.uk

The client must not amend any drawing, design or other intellectual property produced by E3P Ltd without permission in writing from E3P Ltd in advance of any amendments being made. In the event that such written permission is not obtained in advance of the amendments being made, E3P Ltd shall not be liable for any damage and/or losses occurring as a result of the amended drawing, design or intellectual property.

Tree Constraints Plan
Sheet 1 of 3



Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:

Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years

Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years



Those Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees

Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
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

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Notes:

Stem locations of a number of trees were not included on the topographical survey based site plan provided, and their location was subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor using aerial imagery and estimation at the time of the survey. As such, the plotted location of trees cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate.

Client:

Vistry Partnerships

Job No:

80-571

Date:

01.09.2021

Drawing No:

001

Scale:

1:500 @ A3



Environmental Engineering Partnership Ltd
Taylor Road, Trafford Park
Urmston, Manchester, M41 7JQ
Tel: 0161 707 9612
E-mail: info@e3p.co.uk
Website: www.e3p.co.uk

Job Title:

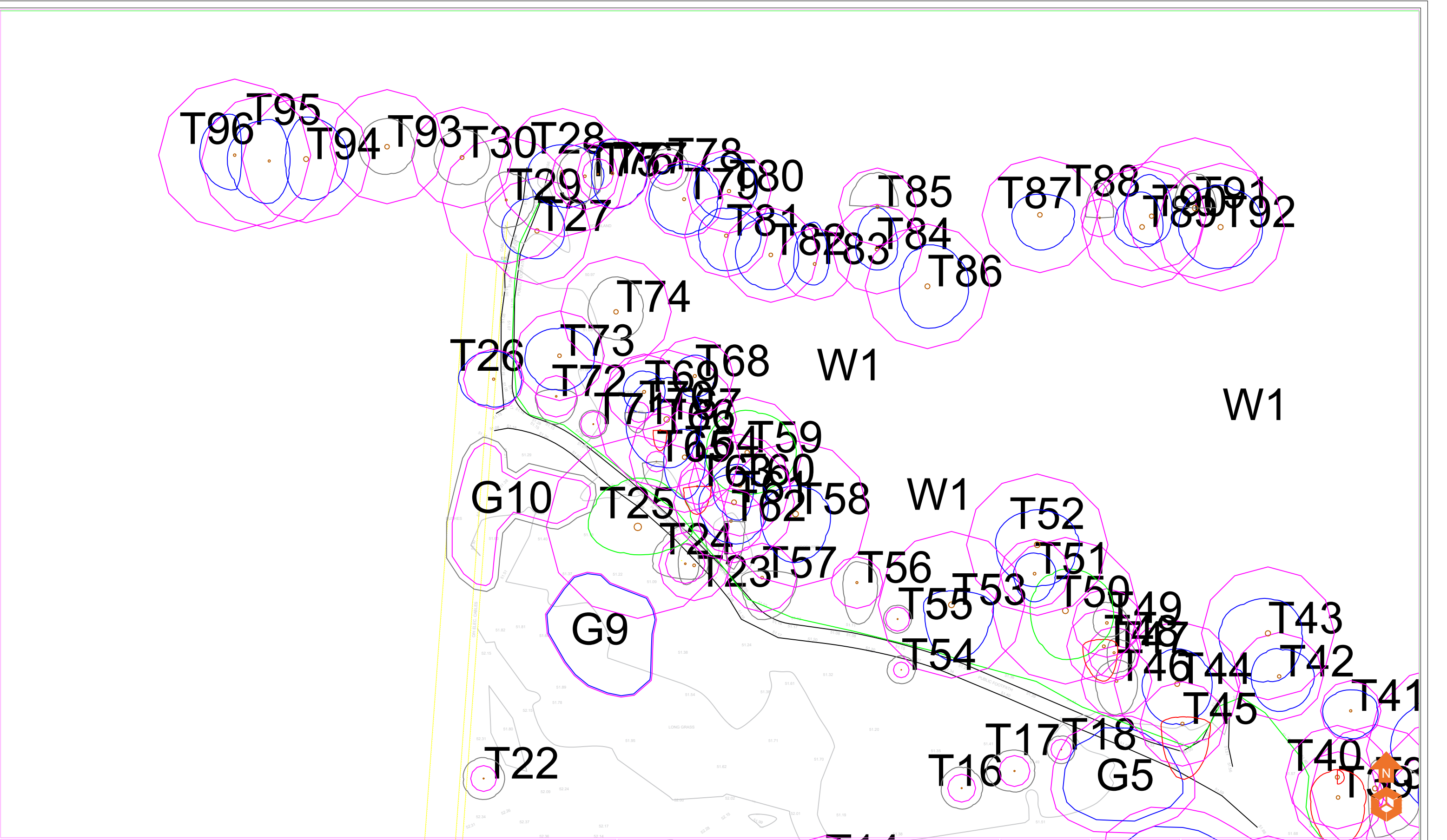
Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Drawing Title:

Tree Constraints Plan
Sheet 2 of 3

The client must not amend any drawing, design or other intellectual property produced by E3P Ltd without permission in writing from E3P Ltd in advance of any amendments being made. In the event that such written permission is not obtained in advance of the amendments being made, E3P Ltd shall not be liable for any damage and/or losses occurring as a result of the amended drawing, design or intellectual property.

P1	REVA	01.09.2021	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked



Tree Categorisations:
Those to be Considered for Retention:



Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years



Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years

Those Unsuitable for Retention:



Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees



Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
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

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):



RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Notes:

Stem locations of a number of trees were not included on the topographical survey based site plan provided, and their location was subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor using aerial imagery and estimation at the time of the survey. As such, the plotted location of trees cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate.

P1	REVA	01.09.2021	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked

Client:	Vistry Partnerships
Job Title:	Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Job No:	80-571
Drawing No:	001
Date:	01.09.2021
Scale:	1:500 @ A3
Drawing Title:	Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 3 of 3



Environmental Engineering Partnership Ltd
Taylor Road, Trafford Park
Urmston, Manchester, M41 7JQ
Tel: 0161 707 9612
E-mail: info@e3p.co.uk
Website: www.e3p.co.uk

The client must not amend any drawing, design or other intellectual property produced by E3P Ltd in advance of any amendments being made. In the event that such written permission is not obtained in advance of the amendments being made, E3P Ltd shall not be liable for any damage and/or losses occurring as a result of the amended drawing, design or intellectual property.

APPENDIX IV TREE IMPACTS & PROTECTION PLAN



Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:

- Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years
- Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years



Those Unsuitable for Retention:

- Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees
- Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge**
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



Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

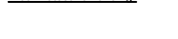
- RPAs**
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appendix Temporary Protective Fencing Specification
- Tree Removals:**
Tree removals Proposed tree removals in the context of the development proposals



Root Protection Area Encroachment:



Tree Protective Fencing:



Notes:

Stem locations of a number of trees were not included on the topographical survey based site plan provided, and their location was subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor using aerial imagery and estimation at the time of the survey. As such, the plotted location of trees cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate.

Client:

Vistry Partnerships

Job Title:

Halsnead, Lickers Lane

Job No:

80-571

Drawing No:

001

Date:

14.06.2023

Scale:

1:1000 @ A3

Drawing Title:

Tree Impacts & Protection Plan
Sheet 1 of 2



Environmental Engineering Partnership Ltd
Taylor Road, Trafford Park
Urmston, Manchester, M41 7JQ
Tel: 0161 707 9612
E-mail: info@e3p.co.uk
Website: www.e3p.co.uk

The client must not amend any drawing, design or other intellectual property produced by E3P Ltd without permission in writing from E3P Ltd in advance of any amendments being made. In the event that such written permission is not obtained in advance of the amendments being made, E3P Ltd shall not be liable for any damage and/or losses occurring as a result of the amended drawing, design or intellectual property.

P1	REVA	14.06.2023	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked

