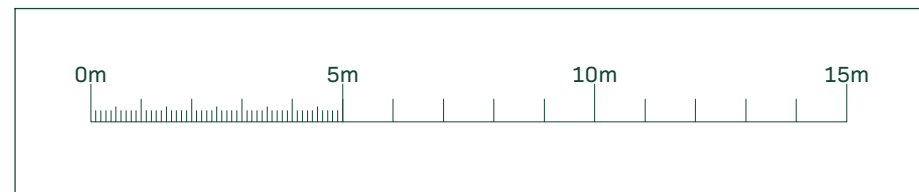


Indicative
only



Methodology: All trees, groups of trees, woodlands, hedges and large shrub groups growing on and/or within influencing distance of the sites red line boundary (RLB) or survey area (as defined by the client), were surveyed and categorised in accordance with the guidance set out in British Standards (BS)5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and adjacent structure examinations, may be required if not employed; though may form part of the recommendations;

- Inspections may be required when using suspended scaffolds, towers, ladders & GPS devices;
- Where it was not possible to take accurate measurements from the ground, the following may be required:
 - Locations & physical dimensions of inaccessible trees site
 - Locations & physical dimensions of inaccessible trees site

Arboricultural features found to be of sufficient distance from the defined RLO or outside of the defined scope of the survey (as per the RLO) may be excluded from the survey.

Arboricultural features found to be of insufficient size, as determined by the survey team, may be excluded from the survey when measured at 1.5m) have been excluded from the survey where the Arboriculturist has determined it appropriate to do so.

Where the Arboriculturist has determined that a tree requires protection on or around the area of survey has been carried out, the Arboriculturist will provide recommendations for protection by the client, which represents the state in its existing condition, where ever possible this should be a topographical survey carried out by a qualified surveyor.

Measurements taken from an architect or a GIS file from Ordnance Survey may be used, but the Arboriculturist will not be responsible for the provided base plan.

Each tree has been assigned a category (**U, A, B, C**) and one (or more) sub-category (**1, 2, 3**) in accordance with Table 1 - cascade chart for tree quality assessment, as contained in British Standards (BS)5837:2012. In addition to the British Standards defined categories, an additional category (**V**) has also been provided in compliance with UK Government guidance for Ancient and Veteran trees/woodland and to help provide clear distinction of these arboricultural features from other trees.

The tree survey schedule contains full details of all collected data for recorded trees, groups, woodlands and hedgerows. Information includes:

- Sequential reference number and suite (F, G, W, H) denoting the type of arboricultural feature, i.e. Frieze, Group, Wood, Hedgerow or Stand
- Common name
- Height - recorded in meters (m)
- Diameter - recorded in millimeters (mm), measured in accordance with Figure C.1, Annex C (BS5837:2012)
- Crown extent - recorded in meters to either the four cardinal or inter-cardinal points, i.e. N, S, W or NE, SE, SW, NW
- Canopy clearance - recorded in meters denoting the ground to canopy height at each of the four cardinal or inter-cardinal points (N, S, E, W or NE, SE, SW, NW)
- Age class - including Newly Planted, Young, Semi-mature, Early-mature, Mature & Ancient
- Physiological condition
- Structural condition
- BS 5837:2012 categorisation and sub-category
- Estimated remaining life expectancy (<10 Yrs, 10+ Yrs, 20+ Yrs)
- Observations

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the RPA has been plotted around each tree. This is a minimum area (m²) which should be maintained and left undisturbed around each retained tree.

The RPA is calculated in accordance with chapter 4.6 of (BS)5937:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations. The calculated RPA is capped at 707m², which is the equivalent to a circle with a 15m radius.

Existing site features such as dwellings, retaining walls, roads, service routes, etc., are likely to be partial or complete barriers to root development. Where existing site features are believed to be significant enough to be considered barriers to root development, the RPAs affected have been modified to appropriately reflect these barriers.

Where RPAs have been modified, they have been done so to equal distances in all directions (with the exception of any identified root barrier) from the trunk of the tree. The RPAs are increased in size (radius) across both the "site" and adjacent land to maintain the area (m²) as per the original un-modified (circular) RPA.

Age Class:
 Newly Planted (NP) - A tree that has recently been planted,
 typically within the last 1-2 years.
 Young (Y) - A tree that is well established but still in the early
 stages of growth;
 Semi-mature (SM) - A tree that is significantly developed but
 has not yet reached full size or growth potential;
 Early-mature (EM) - A tree that has reached near full size and
 may begin to show signs of ageing;
 Mature (M) - A tree that has reached its full size and growth
 potential for its species and surroundings;
 Ancient (A) - A tree which is surviving beyond its species
 typical age range.

Good - Good vitality with no evident signs of physiological dysfunction;
Fair - Moderate vitality with some signs of physiological dysfunction, but unlikely to be of long-term significance and/or reversible;
Poor - Low vitality with significant and/or irreversible physiological dysfunction;
Dead - No vitality.

Good - No hazard indicators, with a form typical of the species or growing location;
Fair - Some hazard indicators, but of no long-term significance and/or easily mitigated;
Poor - Significant and/or irreversible hazard indicators that may result in premature failure (whole or in-part);
Not Visible - Restricted view/access prohibiting full visual inspection.

Category **V** - Trees (if any, because of their age, size and shape, are of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value).

Category **U** - Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Category **A** - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category **B** - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category **C** - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities
2 - Mainly landscape qualities
3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation

No. Individual Trees Surveyed				
V	U	A	B	C
0	0	0	8	3

No. Groups Surveyed				
V	U	A	B	C
0	0	0	3	3

Rev:	Date:	Notes:
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Project:	St Aidens Church Adswood Road, Huyton, Liverpool, L36 7XR
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Client: **Nine Points Property Ltd**

Drawing: Tree Constraints Plan

Based on: 77916CVLS-01

Drawing No:

44752738 TCP01

Date:	Scale:
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Date.	Scale.
Nov 2025	1:150

[illegible]

Key:

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Tree Nos.:	?T/G/H/W	Trunks:	
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Buffer		Category	
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Very old:		'V' trees:	
Ancient:			

Category 'A' trees:  Category 'B' trees: 

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled.
Please notify us of any discrepancies found. Attach Consulting Ltd. stamp

This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design and protection of retained trees.

This drawing is not to be read as a definitive part of the engineering or construction statement. An architect or structural engineer should be contacted over a drawing or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements.

This drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be used.