



WE KNOW SERVICES

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Site

Prescot to Cronton Cycleway – Phase Eight

Client

Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Report Date

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Version

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Prescott to Cronton Cycleway Phase Eight



An image of the eastern area of the site.

Quality Assurance

The information which the author has prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Arboricultural Association's Code of Ethics and Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed within this report are true and represents the author's professional opinions.

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1 Introduction

We Know Services were instructed by Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council to undertake an BS5837:2012 arboricultural survey of the tree features within and adjacent to the red line boundary at Prescott to Cronton Cycleway Phase Eight, Fox's Bank Lane to Penny Lane, Cronton.

This report details the arboricultural implications of developing the site, including a survey of the trees on and near the development which may impact the proposal.

- A. A survey of the trees on and near the development which may impact the proposal.
- B. A tree schedule.
- C. Advice on the removal, retention, and management of trees.
- D. Assessment of the potential effects of the proposal on retained trees and vice versa.
- E. Assessment of the requirement for tree protection for the duration of the works
- F. Mitigation proposal for any loss.

The survey was undertaken on 22nd June 2022 by means of visual inspection from ground level by an experienced and qualified arboriculturalist. The inspection can be restricted in cases where trees were Ivy clad or surrounded by vegetation.

Under *BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations*, the assessment of trees is made objectively. The tree categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning development design layout.

The following documents have been made available by the client:

- Drawing - 56829 (55566) 2D Topo (15-03-21) - Rev.C
- Drawing - 60629784-SHT-30-PCP8-CT-0101-0113 (Blinded Copy)

All trees have been added to the drawing indicatively. Any dimensions regarding tree positions and protective fencing must be checked on site.

The survey was carried out noting the conditions of the trees at the time of inspection. As trees are part of the natural environment, conditions can naturally change; therefore, the contents of this report are valid for one year only. After this period, re-inspection may be required.

2 Statutory Designations

A check for tree preservation orders and conservation areas was undertaken on 04/07/22 using Knowsley Councils My Neighbourhood Online Map, the results showed that the trees within G1 are subject to a tree preservation order (Knowsley Council Ref: 86/00002/TPO). The remainder of the site had no tree preservation orders. The entire site was not within a conservation area at the time the checks were undertaken.

3 Survey Methodology

The trees were surveyed (prefixed T, or G for group) and recorded in the tree schedule in Appendix 1.0. Where groups are recorded, average height and diameter at breast height (DBH) of the trees in the group are reported. Where access to the base of any trees was limited, stem size was estimated.

All the trees were assessed using: a grading A to C (retention) and U (removal); condition and age class as defined in Appendix 2.0.

Where appropriate, canopy spread for each tree was recorded at four cardinal points to reproduce an accurate representation of the crown shape of the tree on the tree plan in Appendix 3.0.

The survey included all trees within the proposal area and trees near to the proposal.

Tree Ownership

Whilst undertaking the tree survey, it was evident that most of the features surveyed were not situated within the site boundary. Therefore, before any of the trees recommended for removal within this report are removed, ownership information should be obtained.

If any trees that are recommended for felling reside off-site, permission from the landowner needs to be obtained to fell the tree. If permission is not gained, then no tree felling can take place.

4 Survey Results

The survey identified sixteen tree features on site consisting of nine individual trees, six groups and one tree stump.

Of these, twelve tree features were classed as category B, one feature was categorised as category C and the remaining three tree features were classed as category U.

S2

During the survey S2, a stump from a felled tree, was found adjacent to Fox's Bank Lane. It is recommended that this stump is removed regardless of any proposals.

T5

During the survey, a dead tree (T5) was found lying adjacent to G4. This tree had suffered from stem failure and had consequently died, this tree should be removed regardless of any proposals.

T14

T14, an Ash tree, upon inspection was found to be in poor condition. It was evident that the tree was in the early stages of senescence because of the amount of dieback in the crown, this has left the tree with deadwood throughout the crown and a reduced area of live growth. Therefore, the removal of this tree is recommended to ensure the safety of the surrounding area.

G16

Upon inspection of G16, a group of mixed broadleaf trees and hedges, most of the group was found to be in good condition. However, there were two Ash trees within the group that had symptoms of an advanced ash dieback infection, these trees have been referenced on the accompanying arboriculture plans (Appendix Four) as 'G16D' and 'G16E.'

These trees should be removed regardless of the proposals to ensure they do not pose a risk to the users of the area. The remaining features of this group can be retained.

G16A

Upon inspection of G16A, an Oak within G16, it was evident that a column of decay was present from 0 – 2.5m on the southern side of the stem. The opening was approximately 0.5m wide and had occluded on the edges of the opening, this indicates that it is likely that this decay has been present for a long time. The exposed stem had evidence of brown rot which had decayed approximately half of the stem. Upon further inspection of the tree, the crown was in good condition and had good vitality.

Because the decay is localised to one area and the tree has evidence that it has adapted to this defect, with regular monitoring following the change of land use, it is recommended that this tree can be retained.

5 Impact Assessment

Table 5.1: Impact Table

Tree No.	RPA Radius	Distance to Proposed Cycleway (m)	RPA Incursion (m ²)	RPA Incursion (%)	Can the tree/s be successfully retained?
G1	0.90	0	103.1	44.7%	No
S2	Remove due to condition.				
G3	0.90	0	20.3	2.8%	Yes
G4	3.60	2.3	0	0.0%	Yes
T5	Remove due to condition.				
T6	5.40	4.3	2.3	2.5%	Yes
T7	7.68	2.4	34.4	18.6%	Yes
T8	6.48	3.4	22.7	17.2%	Yes
T9	6.00	3.3	14.8	13.1%	Yes
T10	7.92	3.9	30.5	15.5%	Yes
G11	3.60	2.3	0	0.0%	Yes
T12	7.20	2.9	36.7	22.5%	Yes
G13	2.40	2.4	0	0.0%	Yes
T14	Remove due to condition.				
T15	6.24	3.2	19.5	15.9%	Yes
G16	6.00	0	69.5	8.8%	Yes

Table 5.2 Impact Assessment

	Trees to be retained		Trees to be removed	
	With no impact	With detailed construction	Due to condition	Due to development
Tree No.	G4, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, G11, T12, G13, T15	G3, G16	S2, T5, T14, G16D, G16E	G1

Due to the proposals, a total of one group is proposed for removal. A further two features require special measures to enable the retention of them.

G1

Due to the proposed crossing entrance from Phase Seven of the cycleway, it is recommended that the vegetation and small trees within G1 are removed to accommodate the proposals.

At the time of surveying, the trees and vegetation within G1 were no higher than the height of the boundary wall and most of the vegetation appeared to be self-seeded. Even though the area is covered by a tree preservation order, the loss of the vegetation in the highlighted area will not have a detrimental impact to the amenity of the area.

Root Protection Areas Adjacent to the Field

Apart from G1 and S2, the remaining features currently reside on the edge of land currently used for agricultural purposes. During the survey, it was evident that tilling operations had regularly taken place within the root protection areas of all the features and there was no evidence present that the roots spread further than where the field had been tilled (*Image 5.3*). Therefore, it is highly likely that the impact from the proposed cycleway will be smaller than is indicated on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan (Ref: 22/00011/AIA/P8) and as indicated within the Impact Table (*Table 5.1*).

Even though the proposed cycleway will likely not have as much of an impact to the roots of the adjacent features, future root growth will need to be taken into consideration. When the tilling operations cease and the proposed cycleway is installed, it is highly likely that the tree roots will more than likely grow underneath the proposed cycleway. Whilst this will not be problematic at first, in the future the roots will have the potential to cause uplift and cracks to the surface of the proposed cycleway. This could lead to costly future maintenance and trip hazards to the users of the proposed

cycleway. To prevent this from happening, it is recommended that a flexible bonded surfacing is used for the entire length of the field adjacent to the referenced features. This will allow the roots to grow underneath the surfacing but will likely prevent cracking in the surfacing. It is considered that the use of this surfacing will allow for the proposals to proceed and protected the retained features long-term.



Image 5.3 Showing the proximity of the tilling operations to the field boundary

T7 and T8

The proposed plans indicate that there will be a fence installed where T7 and T8 are located, this could potentially lead to the loss of these trees. However, to ensure the fence can be installed without the loss of the trees, it is recommended that the fence is moved at least 0.5 m from the edge of the stem. By moving the fence, it will allow for the retention of both features with no major impact to the trees.

The impact of the fence to all the features on site has also been assessed, it has been considered that because the fence will be a post and rail fence, the impact of installing the fence within the root protection areas will not have a detrimental impact to the long-term health of the trees.

G3 and G16

The proposed plans indicate that there will be horse holding areas to be installed within the root protection areas of G3 and G16 and they are proposed to be located adjacent to the edge of the groups. Because these features are on the boundary of the site and the ownership of these features is unclear, the retention of the features is deemed necessary to avoid legal complications. To enable the retention of the features, the use of a no dig cellular confinement system for both horse holding areas is recommended. It is considered that the use of these systems will enable the retention of the features. Further details can be found within *Section 6.2*.

Precautionary measures including supervision by the project arboricultural consultant during the works are detailed in the accompanying method statement (Ref: 22/00011/AMS/P8).

6 Mitigation Proposals

6.1 Replacement Tree Planting

Due to the loss of the trees identified in the Impact Table, it is recommended that replacement trees are planted as part of the proposed landscaping scheme. The extent of mitigation planting required will need to be confirmed in agreement with the Local Planning Authority once the development proposal is finalised.

Requirements usually involve replacement of trees on a two for one basis. This is based on tree sizes of 12-14cm girth, however for replacements that are significantly larger (20-25cm girth), it is considered that an increased size will mitigate for the tree loss in the form of replacements on a one for one basis.

This will have several benefits for the development and the character of the area. These are:

- Give a greater diversity of age class on the site, increasing sustainability.
 - Give a greater diversity of species and therefore wildlife habitat.
 - As the trees proposed for removal are to the rear of the site some of the replacement planting will be situated to the front of the development.
- Therefore, the tree cover and amenity value in the locality will increase.

A list of recommended tree species proposed are listed in *Table 5.3: Replacement Tree Specifications*.

Table 5.3: Recommendations for Replacement Tree Specification

Tree Species	Tree Size
Field Maple - <i>Acer campestre</i>	20-25 cm girth
Hawthorn – <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	20-25 cm girth
Scots Pine - <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	20-25 cm girth
English Oak - <i>Quercus robur</i>	20-25 cm girth
Rowan - <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	20-25 cm girth

6.2 Horse Holding Area Construction Within RPAs

As detailed in *Section 5*, the Impact Table raises concern of the proximity of the horse holding areas to G3 and G16 and the effect the proposals would have on the safe useful life expectancy of these features.

The proposed encroachments within the root protection areas are below the 20% guideline within BS5837:2012, but they are proposed to be adjacent to these features which could have negative effects to both the trees and the proposed horse holding areas. A no dig, cellular confinement system can mitigate this and allow for the retention of the trees along with the site proposals.

Laying hard surfacing directly within RPAs typically results in direct pressure downwards onto the roots, soil compaction and loss of available water to the soil. It can also cause the roots to callus which typically leads to cracks within hard surfacing.

Cellular confinement systems are a 'no dig' system that places a load transferring 'mattress' on top of a porous membrane and layer of a sharp sand and clean angular stone. This spreads the load of passing traffic and does not obstruct the passage of water to the roots, when used in conjunction with a porous surface material. By using this system.

Further details about cellular confinement systems along with a proposed methodology and cross-sectional diagram can be found in the accompanying arboricultural method statement (Ref: 22/00011/AMS/P8).

7 Summary and Conclusion

The survey identified sixteen tree features on site consisting of nine individual trees, six groups and one tree stump.

Of these, twelve tree features were classed as category B, one feature was categorised as category C and the remaining three tree features were classed as category U.

The tree categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock, but it is not meant to be interpreted rigidly and is presented to form a balanced judgement on tree retention and removal.

The proposals have impacted three tree features on site, of these one tree feature is recommended for removal. The remaining tree features on site can be retained.

A precautionary method of working near trees is detailed in the accompanying Arboricultural Method Statement.

Following site development, regular (annual or biannual) inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified arboricultural consultant.

It is considered that in following the advice in this document, any negative factors affecting the remaining trees on site will be minimised.

Appendix I.0 Tree Survey Schedule

Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Prescott to Cronton Cycleway Phase Eight

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Prescott to Cronton Cycleway – Phase 8											Date of Survey: 22/06/22		
Surveyor: Jonathan Henderson													
Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Condition rating	Comments and preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Tree quality category rating
					N	E	S	W					
G1	Mixed Broadleaf	75	3	SM	1	1	1	1	0+	Good	Group of lower vegetation up to 5m back from wall. No access to group.	10+	C2
S2	Stump	N/A	0	D	N/A						Stump from felled tree - Remove	N/A	U
G3	Mixed Broadleaf	250 AVG	15	M	See Plan				0+	Good	Good shapes and forms. Dense area of trees and shrubs. Minor deadwood in most crowns (>50mm diameter). Tilling operations within 2m of stems, root damage evident. Individually of lower value. No major visible defects.	20+	B2
G4	Mixed Broadleaf	300 AVG	15	M	See Plan				0+	Good	Good shapes and forms. Dense area of trees and shrubs. Minor deadwood in most crowns (>50mm diameter). Tilling operations within 2m of stems, root damage evident. Individually of lower value. No major visible defects.	20+	B2

Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Prescott to Cronton Cycleway Phase Eight

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Prescott to Cronton Cycleway – Phase 8											Date of Survey: 22/06/22		
Surveyor: Jonathan Henderson													
Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Condition rating	Comments and preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Tree quality category rating
					N	E	S	W					
T5	Dead	N/A	5	D	1	1	1	1	N/A	Dead	Dead tree on edge of field. Remove.	N/A	U
T6	Oak	450	12	M	7	5	6	4	2	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood throughout. Minor ivy growth on lower stem. No major visible defects.	20+	B1
T7	Oak	640	12	FM	7	5	6	4	2	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood in crown (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	20+	B1
T8	Oak	540	13	FM	6	6	7	4	7	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood in crown (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	20+	B1
T9	Oak	500	13	FM	5	3	6	6	3	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood in crown (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	20+	B1
T10	Oak	660	12	FM	6	5	6	4	3	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood in crown (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	20+	B1

Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Prescott to Cronton Cycleway Phase Eight

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Prescott to Cronton Cycleway – Phase 8											Date of Survey: 22/06/22		
Surveyor: Jonathan Henderson													
Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Condition rating	Comments and preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Tree quality category rating
					N	E	S	W					
G11	Mixed Broadleaf	300	12	M	See Plan				0+	Good	Group of oak and hazel along field boundary. Good shapes and forms. Minor deadwood in most. No major visible defects.	20+	B1
T12	Oak	600	12	FM	5	5	5	5	3	Good	Good shape and form. Dense epicormic growth on stem. Minor deadwood in crown (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	20+	B1
G13	Mixed Broadleaf	200	8	M	See Plan				0+	Good	Group of oak and hazel along field boundary. Good shapes and forms. Minor deadwood in most. Individually of lower value. No major visible defects.	20+	B2
T14	Ash	500	10	OM	5	6	7	6	6	Poor	Reasonable shape and form. Tree in early stages of senescence. Deadwood throughout. Limited long-term value. Fell.	>10	U

Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Prescott to Cronton Cycleway Phase Eight

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Prescott to Cronton Cycleway – Phase 8											Date of Survey: 22/06/22		
Surveyor: Jonathan Henderson													
Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Condition rating	Comments and preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Tree quality category rating
					N	E	S	W					
T15	Oak	520	10	FM	6	6	6	6	5	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood present in the crown (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	20+	B2
G16	Mixed Broadleaf	500	12	FM - OM	See Plan				0+	Good - Poor	Group of trees adjacent to the field boundary. First oak within group has stem decay present (G16A). x2 Ash within group in significant decline (G16D and G16E). Oaks within group are in good condition. Remove x2 Ash Trees within group.	20	B2

Appendix 2.0 Tree Survey Key

Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Prescott to Cronton Cycleway Phase Eight

Trees for removal			
Category and definition	Criteria		
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	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 R category trees (i.e. 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 Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality Note – Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).		
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category and definition	Criteria - Subcategories		
	1 Arboriculture values	2 Landscape values	3 Conservation values
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboriculture features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture)
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboriculture features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits
	Note - Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation		

Age Class

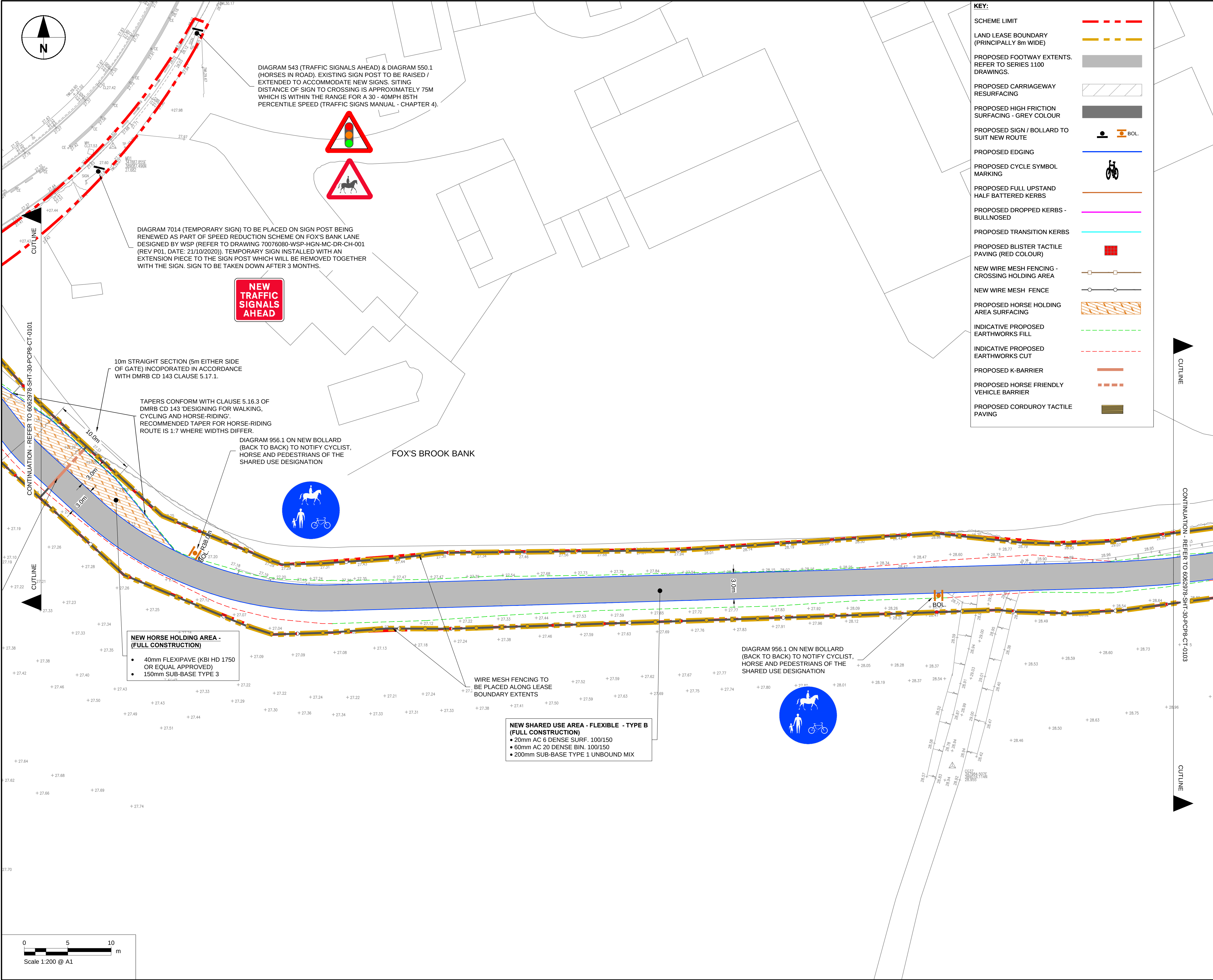
Y	Young	Trees that have not yet established
SM	Semi-Mature	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown
EM	Early mature	Between 1/3 and 2/3 expected height and crown
M	Mature	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown
FM	Fully Mature	Full expected height and crown
OM	Over-Mature	Crown beginning to break up and decrease in size
S	Senescent	Crown in advanced stage of break-up

Condition

Good – Feature needs little, if any attention.
Fair – Feature has minor, but rectifiable defects.
Poor – Feature has major defects or is in late decline.
Dead – Feature is dead.

Appendix 3.0 Proposed Development Plans





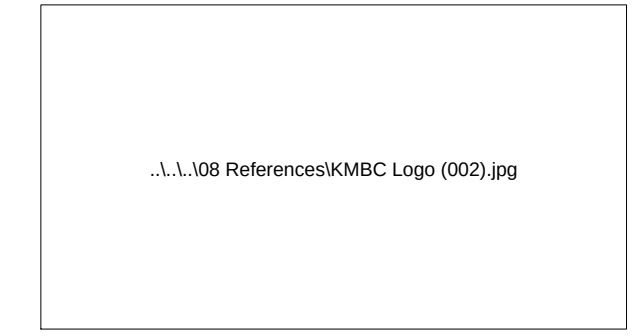
KEY:	
SCHEME LIMIT	
LAND LEASE BOUNDARY (PRINCIPALLY 8m WIDE)	
PROPOSED FOOTWAY EXTENTS. REFER TO SERIES 1100 DRAWINGS.	
PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY RESURFACING	
PROPOSED HIGH FRICTION SURFACING - GREY COLOUR	
PROPOSED SIGN / BOLLARD TO SUIT NEW ROUTE	
PROPOSED EDGING	
PROPOSED CYCLE SYMBOL MARKING	
PROPOSED FULL UPSTAND HALF BATTERED KERBS	
PROPOSED DROPPED KERBS - BULLNOSED	
PROPOSED TRANSITION KERBS	
PROPOSED BLISTER TACTILE PAVING (RED COLOUR)	
NEW WIRE MESH FENCING - CROSSING HOLDING AREA	
NEW WIRE MESH FENCE	
PROPOSED HORSE HOLDING AREA SURFACING	
INDICATIVE PROPOSED EARTHWORKS FILL	
INDICATIVE PROPOSED EARTHWORKS CUT	
PROPOSED K-BARRIER	
PROPOSED HORSE FRIENDLY VEHICLE BARRIER	
PROPOSED CORDUROY TACTILE PAVING	



PROJECT

PRESCOT TO CRONTON CYCLEWAY

CLIENT



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L36 9YU
tel. 0151 489 6000
www.knowsley.gov.uk

CONSULTANT

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4th Floor, Merchants Court
2-12 Lord Street
Liverpool, L2 1TS
www.aecom.com

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DETAILED DESIGN

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ISSUE/REVISION

D3	08.11.2021	PLANNING UPDATE
D2	21.05.2021	CLIENT & PLANNING REVIEW
D1	11.01.2120	DETAILED DESIGN
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NUMBER

60629784

SHEET TITLE

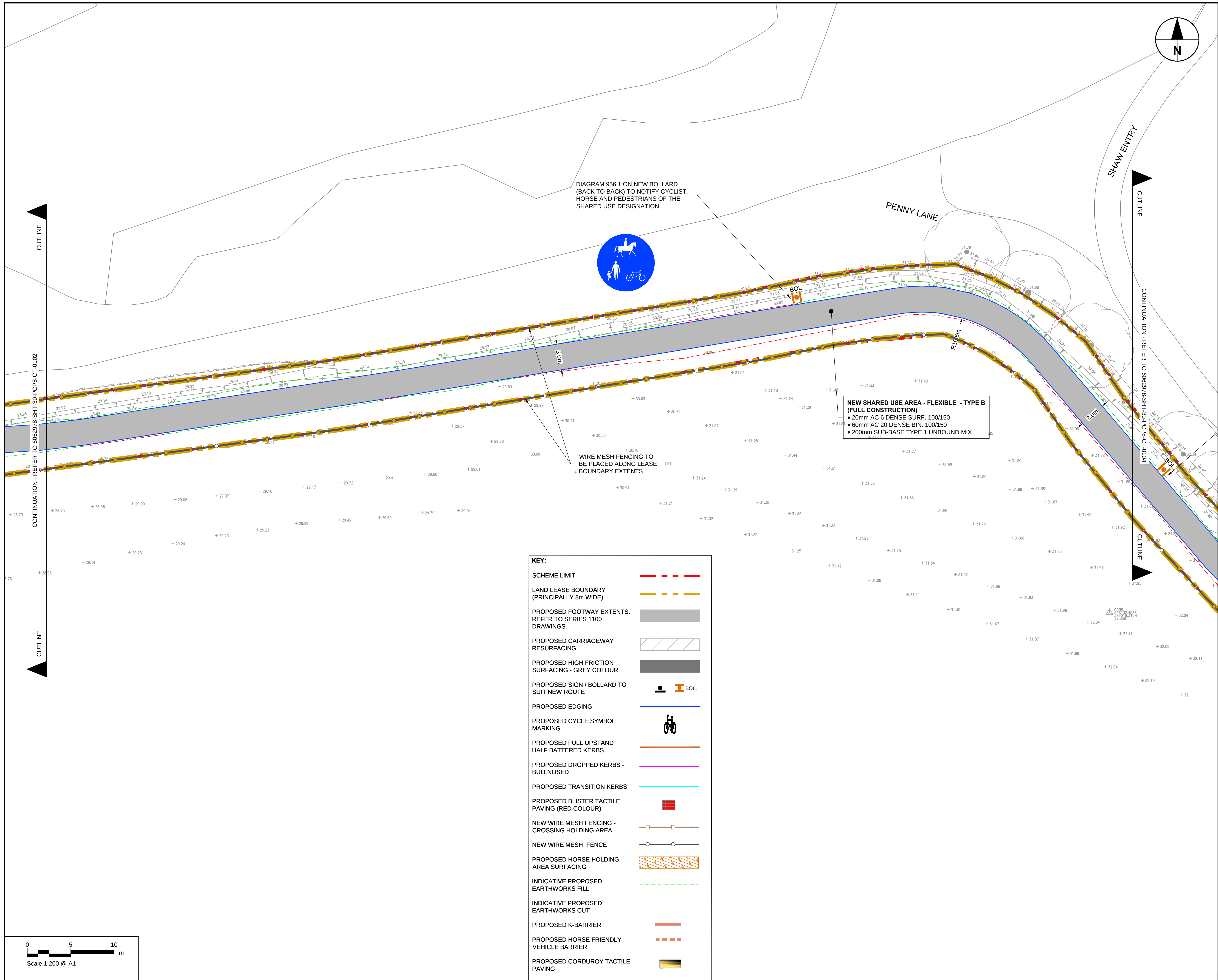
PHASE 8
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
(SHEET 2)

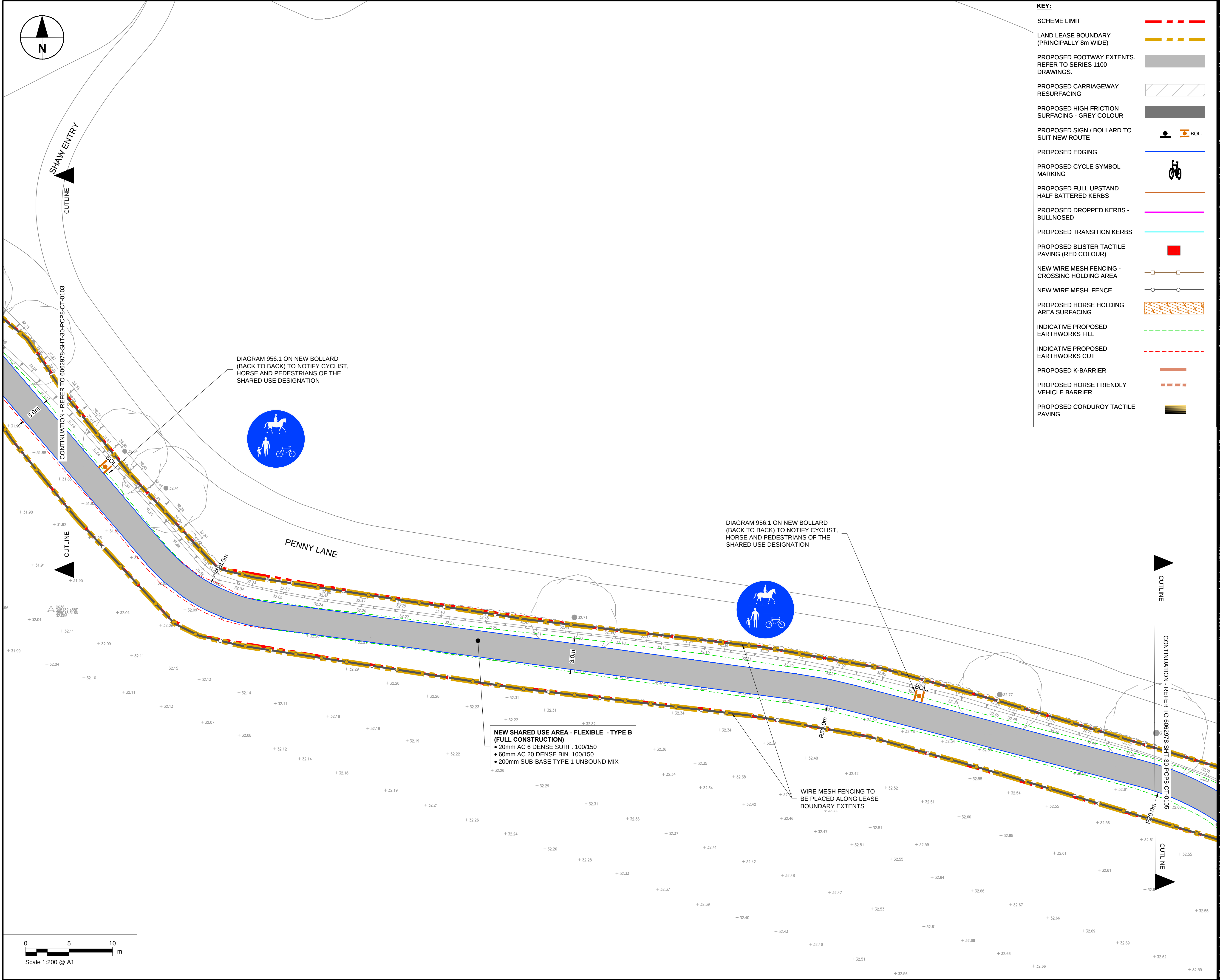
SHEET NUMBER

60629784-SHT-30-PCP8-CT-0102

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KEY:	
SCHEME LIMIT	
LAND LEASE BOUNDARY (PRINCIPALLY 8m WIDE)	
PROPOSED FOOTWAY EXTENTS. REFER TO SERIES 1100 DRAWINGS.	
PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY RESURFACING	
PROPOSED HIGH FRICTION SURFACING - GREY COLOUR	
PROPOSED SIGN / BOLLARD TO SUIT NEW ROUTE	
PROPOSED EDGING	
PROPOSED CYCLE SYMBOL MARKING	
PROPOSED FULL UPSTAND HALF BATTERED KERBS	
PROPOSED DROPPED KERBS - BULLNOSED	
PROPOSED TRANSITION KERBS	
PROPOSED BLISTER TACTILE PAVING (RED COLOUR)	
NEW WIRE MESH FENCING - CROSSING HOLDING AREA	
NEW WIRE MESH FENCE	
PROPOSED HORSE HOLDING AREA SURFACING	
INDICATIVE PROPOSED EARTHWORKS FILL	
INDICATIVE PROPOSED EARTHWORKS CUT	
PROPOSED K-BARRIER	
PROPOSED HORSE FRIENDLY VEHICLE BARRIER	
PROPOSED CORDUROY TACTILE PAVING	



PROJECT

PRESCOT TO CRONTON CYCLEWAY

CLIENT

Knowsley Council
Yorkon Buildings, Archway Road, Huyton,
L36 9YU
tel. 0151 489 6000
www.knowsley.gov.uk

CONSULTANT

AECOM
4th Floor, Merchants Court
2-12 Lord Street
Liverpool, L2 1TS
www.aecom.com

NOTES

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6. REFER TO DRAWING NO. 60629784-SHT-30-PCP0-CT-0100 TO 0101 FOR SCHEME LOCATION PLAN.

DETAILED DESIGN

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ISSUE/REVISION

D3	08.11.2021	PLANNING UPDATE
D2	21.05.2021	CLIENT & PLANNING REVIEW
D1	11.01.2120	DETAILED DESIGN
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NUMBER

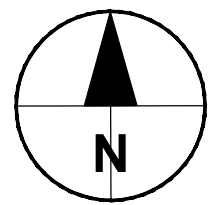
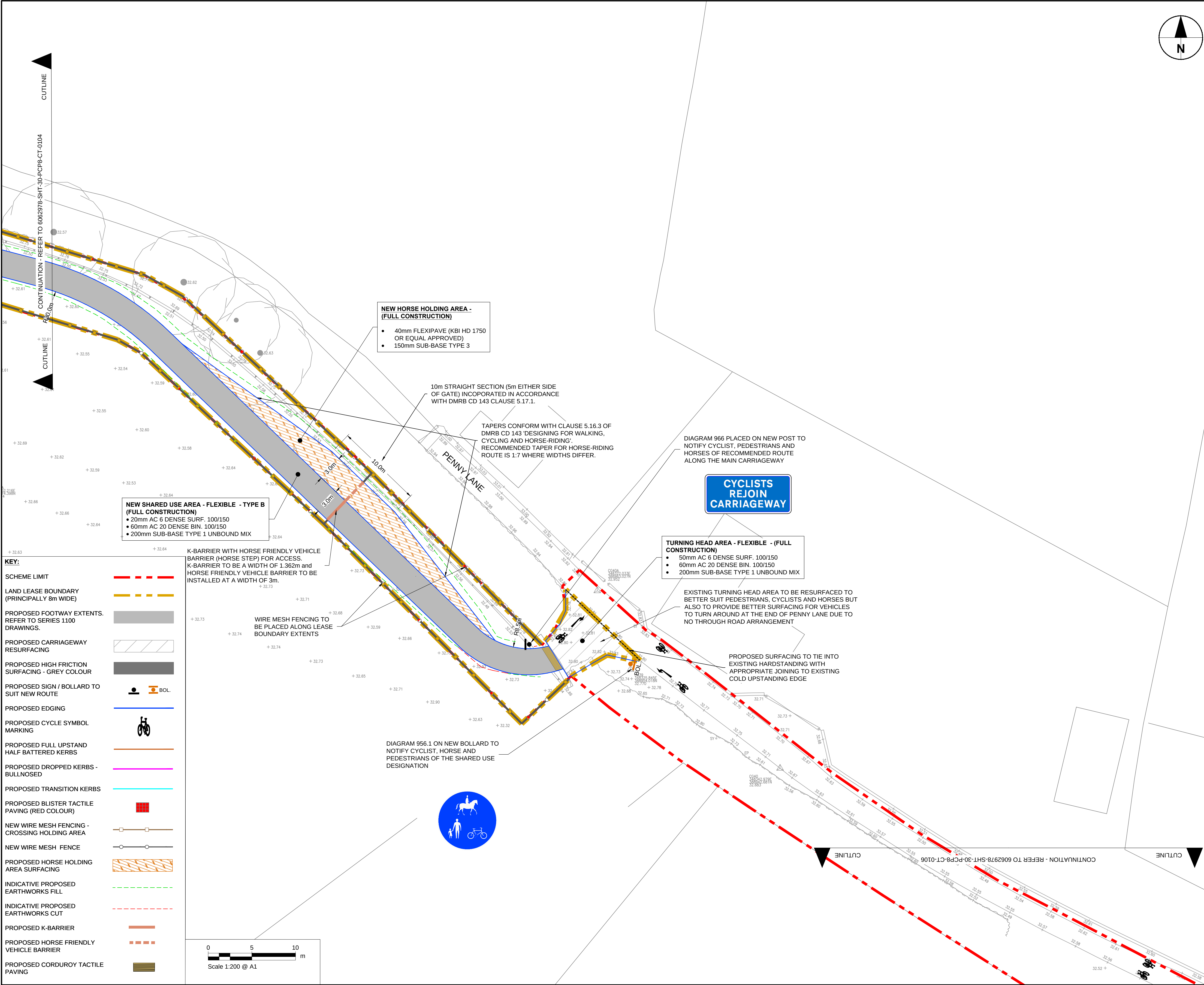
60629784

SHEET TITLE

PHASE 8
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
(SHEET 4)

SHEET NUMBER

60629784-SHT-30-PCP8-CT-0104

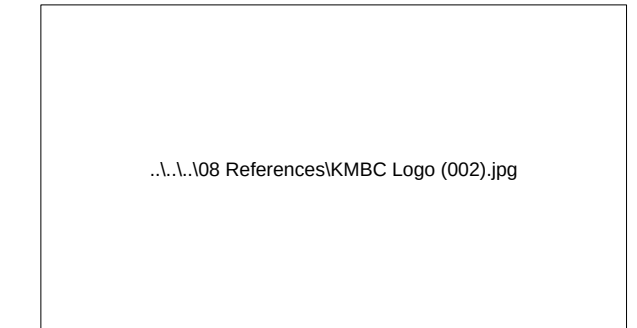


AECOM

PROJECT

PRESCOT TO CRONTON
CYCLEWAY

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ISSUE/REVISION

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D1	11.01.2120	DETAILED DESIGN
I/R	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NUMBER

60629784

SHEET TITLE

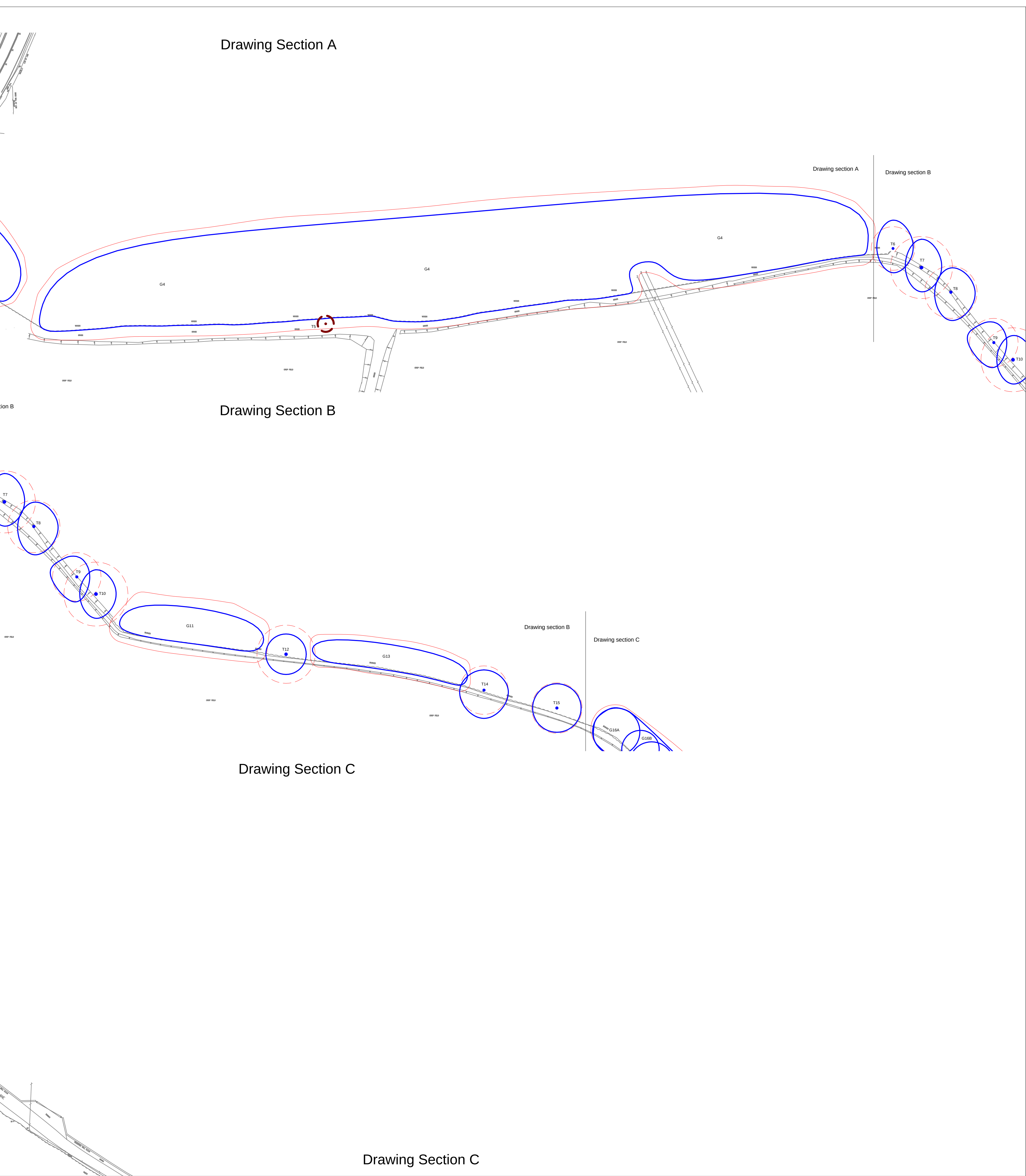
PHASE 8
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
(SHEET 5)

SHEET NUMBER

60629784-SHT-30-PCP8-CT-0105

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Appendix 4.0 Arboricultural Plans



- Category A Trees
- Category B Trees
- Category C Trees
- Category U Trees
- Root protection area

 WE KNOW SERVICES

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Roby Road
Huyton
L16 3NA

Email: info@weknowservices.co.uk

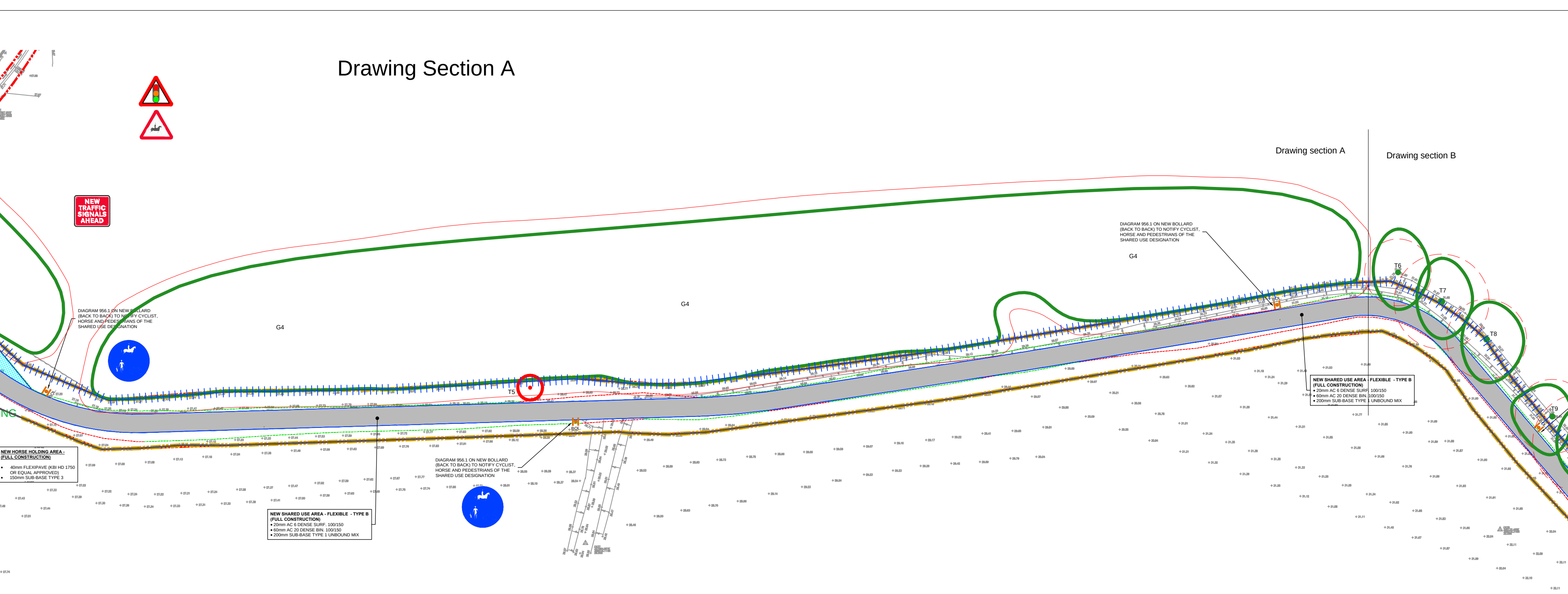
Client:
Knowsley Council

Site Address:
Prescot to Cronton Cycleway
Phase Eight

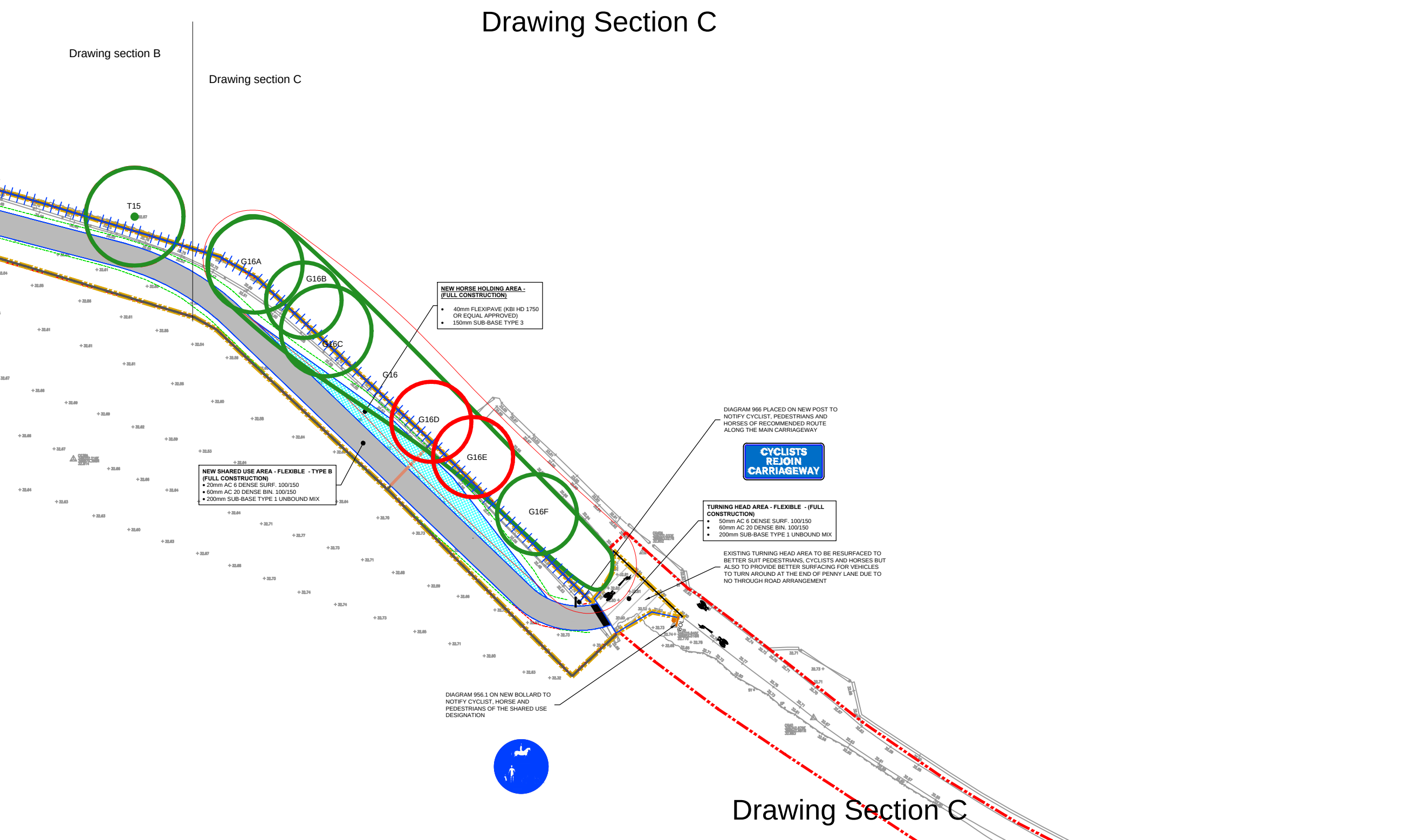
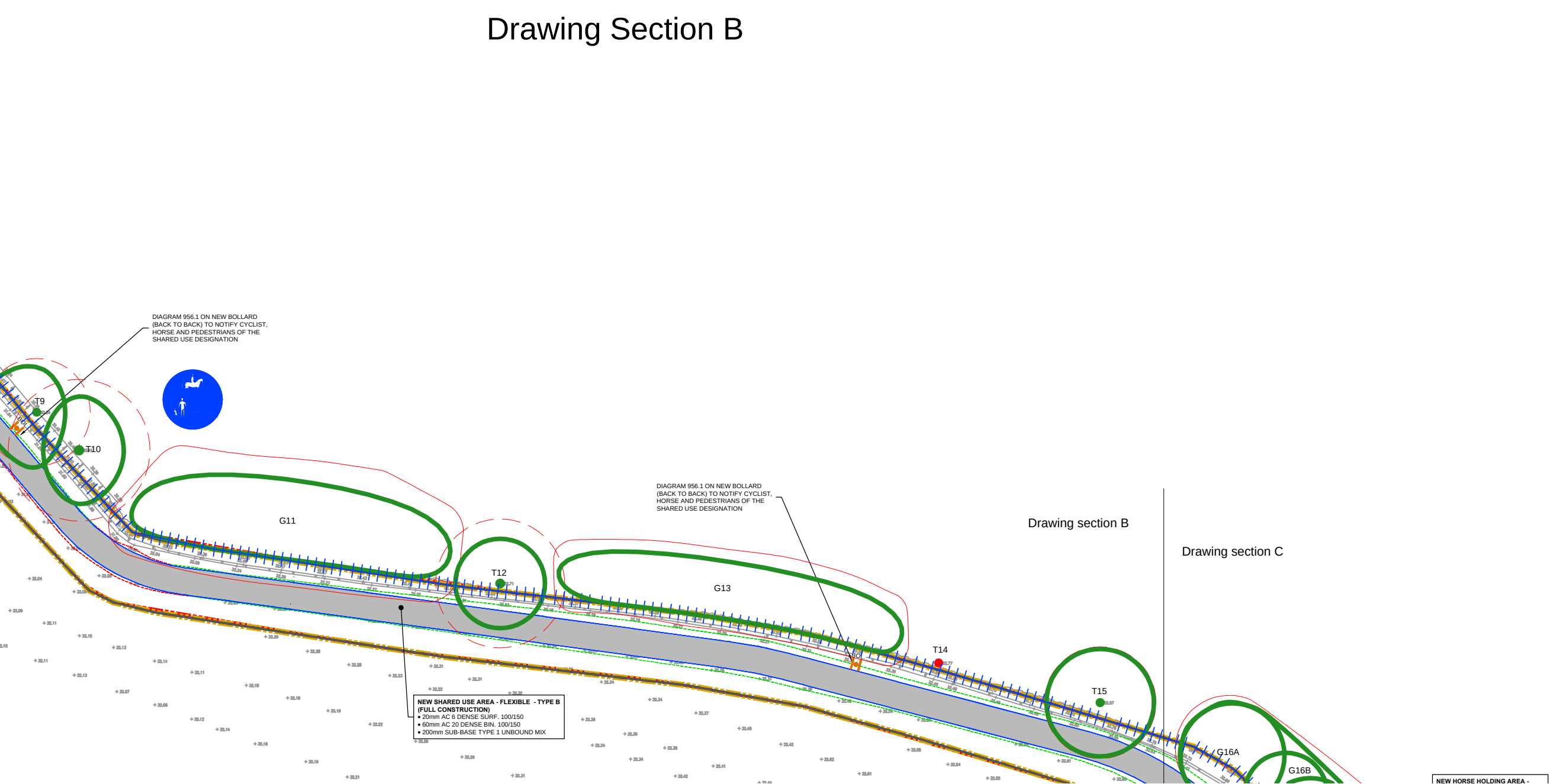
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Date: 21/09/2022	Scale: 1:500@A1
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Drawing Section C



-  Retained Trees
-  Trees to be Removed
-  Root protection area
-  Cellweb TRP





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Roby Road
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L16 3NA

Email: info@weknowservices.co.uk

Client:
Knowsley Council

Site Address:
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Phase Eight

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan
Drawing No: 22/00011/TPP-8/C
Date: 21/09/2022
Scale: 1:500@A1
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