



Arboricultural Impact Assessment Overview

in Relation to Proposed 5 Unit Residential Development at



**Foxhill Farm, Foxhill Lane,
Halewood, Merseyside, L26 4XG**

Prepared by:

Bowland 
Tree Consultancy Ltd

December 2022

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW FOXHILL FARM, FOXHILL LANE, HALEWOOD

CONTENTS

1. TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE & BS5837: 2012 TABLE 1
2. TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATION
3. MANUFACTURER'S BROCHURE FOR CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEM
4. TREE CONSTRAINTS PLANS
5. TREE IMPACT PLAN



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**ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW
FOXHILL FARM, FOXHILL LANE, HALEWOOD**

Project Details

Project No.: BTC2540

Site: Foxhill Farm, Foxhill Lane, Halewood, Merseyside, L26 4XG

Agent: PWA Planning

Council: Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Survey Date: 3 April 2020 & 27 July 2022

Surveyed by: Joseph Lambert BSc(Hons) FdSc MArborA & Roland Jones HND Arb MArborA

Prepared by: Roland Jones HND MArborA & Joseph Lambert BSc(Hons) FdSc MArborA

Checked by: Joseph Lambert BSc(Hons) FdSc MArborA

Date of Issue: 6 December 2022

Version No: 1

DISCLAIMER

Survey Limitations: Unless otherwise stated all trees are surveyed from ground level using non-invasive techniques. The disclosure of hidden crown and stem defects, in particular where they may be above a reachable height or where trees are ivy clad or in areas of ground vegetation, cannot therefore be expected. All obvious defects, however, are reported. Detailed tree safety appraisals are only carried out under specific written instructions. Comments upon evident tree safety relate to the condition of said tree at the time of the survey only.

Unless otherwise stated all trees should be re-inspected annually in order to appraise their on-going mechanical integrity and physiological condition. It should, however, be recognised that tree condition is subject to change, for example due to the effects of disease, decay, high winds, development works, etc. Changes in land use or site conditions (e.g. development that increases access frequency) and the occurrence of severe weather incidents are also significant considerations with regards tree structural integrity and trees should therefore be re-assessed in the context of such changes and/or incidents and inspected at intervals relative to identified and varying site conditions and associated risks.

Where trees are located wholly or partially on neighbouring private third-party land then said land is not accessed and our inspection is therefore restricted to what can reasonably be seen from within the site. Stem diameters of trees located on such land are estimated. Any subsequent comments and judgments made in respect of such trees are based on these restrictions and are our preliminary opinion only. Recommendations for works to neighbouring third-party trees are only made where a potentially unacceptable risk to persons and/or property has been identified during our survey. Where significant structural defects of third-party trees are identified and associated management works are considered essential to negate any risk of harm and/or damage then we will first attempt to inform the site occupier of the issues and, if not possible, then inform the relevant Council. Where a more detailed assessment is considered necessary then appropriate recommendations are set out in the Tree Survey Schedule.

Where tree stem locations are not included on the plan(s) provided then they are plotted at the time of the survey using, where appropriate and/or practicable, a combination of measurement triangulation and GPS co-ordination. Where this is not possible then locations are estimated. Restrictions in these respects are detailed in the report.

The tree survey and any report information provided is intended as a guide to identify key tree related constraints to site development only. As such, the potential influence of trees upon existing or proposed buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of their roots abstracting water from shrinkable load-bearing soils is not considered herein. The tree survey information in its current form should not therefore be considered sufficient to determine appropriate foundation depths for new buildings. Accordingly, an updated survey, with reference to the current NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 - Building Near Trees, must therefore be prepared for the specific purpose of informing suitable foundation depths subsequent to planning approval being granted. The advice of a structural engineer must also be sought with regard to appropriate foundation depths for new buildings.

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Statutory Tree Protection: It is the client's responsibility to check for the presence of any statutory tree protection measures, such as the site's location within a Conservation Area and/or the presence of any Tree Preservation Orders, directly with the applicable Council's planning department prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works. In turn, it is also the client's responsibility to check for the need for a felling licence with the Forestry Commission prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works. Bowland Tree Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for any decisions made by the client to prune or remove trees where any such statutory protection exists.

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Validity: The findings and recommendations contained within this report are, providing its recommendations are observed and the site conditions are retained as per the date(s) of the survey, valid for a period of twelve months from the last survey date. This period of validity may be reduced should there be any changes in factors affecting both the surrounding environment and/or built structures in relative proximity to the trees. The condition of trees should be re-appraised directly, through a site survey, following major weather events such as storms, changes undertaken to the site's conditions, inclusive of demolition and/or ground works, or the removal of existing site vegetation, including trees.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL							
Site:		Foxhill Farm, Foxhill Lane, Halewood, Merseyside, L26 4XG					
Agent for Client:		PWA Planning					

Surveyor:	Joseph Lambert BSc (Hons) FdSc MArborA & Roland Jones HND MArborA
Survey Dates:	3 April 2020 & 27 July 2022
Job Reference:	BTC2540

Page: 1 of 10

No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)	
T1	Common Elder	2	1x120 1x100 (ts)	N E S W	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	N/A 0	SM	M	- Located atop a concrete block wall with resultant significantly limited future potential. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	Remove tree due to location within block wall.	<10	U	11	1.87
T2	Goat Willow	4	90	N E S W	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	N/A 0	Y	G	- Young self-set tree. - No significant visible defects at time of survey. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C1	4	1.08
T3	Goat Willow	6	6x120 (ms)	N E S W	4 4 3 4	N/A 0	SM	G	- Multiple stems arise from ground level. - Immediately adjacent to barn wall with canopy in contact with roof. - Projected to displace barn wall and damage barn roof through incremental stem growth and canopy growth. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	Remove tree due to projected damage to adjacent barn through future growth.	<10	U	46	3.81
T4	Sycamore	6.5	160	N E S W	2 2 2 2	N/A 1	Y	G	- Main stem and canopy in contact with building to north, and subsequently causing visible damage to roof edge and rainwater gutter. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	Remove tree due to evident damage to adjacent barn.	<10	U	12	1.92
T5	Sycamore	11.5#	500#	N E S W	4 6 4.5 2.5	2 0	M	M	- Located to east of farm building and outside redline boundary, therefore not accessed to inspect in detail. - Dense basal growth impeded inspection. - Canopy moderately biased to east. - RPA offset to east due to agricultural building hard surface to west. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C1	113	6

Headings and Abbreviations:

No.	Allocated sequential reference number - Tree ('T'), Group ('G'), Woodland ('W') or Hedge ('H') reference number - refer to plan and to numbered tags where applicable
Species:	Common name
Height:	In metres, to half nearest metre – where possible approximately 80% are measured using an electronic clinometer and the remainder estimated against the measured trees. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree
Stem Diam.:	Stem diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm - measured and calculated as per Annex C of BS5837:2012. MS = multi-stemmed, TS = twin-stemmed
Branch Spread:	Crown radius measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give an accurate visual representation of the crown
Branch & Canopy Clearances:	Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.5-N) and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.
Life Stage:	Estimated age class - Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, PM = post-mature
PC:	Physiological Condition - a measure of the tree(s)' overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, MD = Moribund, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good
General Observations and Comments:	Comments relating to the tree(s)' overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, etc.
Management Recommendations:	Either Preliminary or In Consideration of the Proposal - In the case of Arboricultural Constraints Surveys the recommended management works only take existing site and tree circumstances and conditions into account and not proposed developments. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement related
ERC:	Surveys take the proposed development into consideration with recommendations made accordingly. More than one option may be given if considered appropriate
Cat. Grade:	Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
RPA m²:	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1
RPA Radius (m):	Root Protection Area in m² - calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order avoid root damage
# (Estimated Dimensions):	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection
	Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is duly suffixed with a "# symbol

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Surveyor:	Joseph Lambert BSc (Hons) FdSc MArborA & Roland Jones HND MArborA
Survey Dates:	3 April 2020 & 27 July 2022
Job Reference:	BTC2540

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T6	Hybrid Black Poplar	10#	700#	N E S W	6 0 1.5 3	2-NW 1	PM	M	- Located to east of farm building and outside redline boundary, therefore not accessed to inspect in detail. - Has evidently previously failed at a height of approximately 2m. - Canopy now consists of single branch of approximately 300mm diameter arising to north-west at a height of approximately 2m, from which two vertical stems of approximately 250mm diameter arise. - Canopy in contact with and causing damage to barn roof to west. - Short projected remaining safe life expectancy. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	<10	U	222	8.4
T7	Lawson Cypress	7	300#	N E S W	2 2 2 2	N/A 0	SM	G	Visibility significantly restricted by dense brambles and shrubs.	- Remove tree in order to construct development as proposed. - Compensate for loss through new tree planting elsewhere on site as component of landscaping scheme. - NB: Delivery of compensatory tree planting elsewhere on site can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a development specific Landscape Proposal Plan (LPP).	10+	C1	41	3.6
T8	Leyland Cypress	11.5	350	N E S W	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	N/A 0.5	EM	G	- Not accessed to inspect in detail. - Evidently previously pruned down to a height of approximately 2m, with multiple stems now arising from this point. - Stem in contact with wooden boundary fence and projected to cause displacement through incremental growth.	Remove tree due to displacement of boundary fencing.	<10	U	55	4.2
T9	Apple	4	320	N E S W	7 1 0 1	N/A 0	M	P	Tree has evidently failed at rootplate to north-west and is now lying on ground.	Remove tree as has failed at base.	<10	U	46	3.84

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T10	Weeping Willow	14	660	N 7.5 E 8 S 8 W 7	2 2	M	G	- Stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 2m with wide union. - Evidently previously pruned at a height of approximately 7m. - South side of canopy in contact with overhead telephone line and pole.	- Retain tree in context of proposed development. - Ensure protection of Root Protection Area (RPA) through establishment of Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) in accordance with appended specification. - Construct proposed hard-surfaced area, where it encroaches into RPA, in accordance with s7.4 of BS5837:2012 using a 3d cellular confinement system (see appended Manufacturer's Brochure), and install fence within RPA using appropriate hand held tools in accordance with s7.2 & s7.3 of BS5837:2012. - NB: Tree's protection during development can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a site and development specific Arboricultural Method Statement AMS and TPP.	20+	B1	197	7.92
T11	Common Oak	12	850	N 10 E 10 S 10 W 10	2 4	M	G	- Open grown field hedgerow tree. - Multiple primary branches arise from a height of approximately 2m. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	40+	A1	327	10.2
T12	Sycamore	11	1x250 2x220 (ms)	N 4.5 E 4.5 S 4.5 W 4.5	1 0	EM	G	- Located to north of ditch, with RPA subsequently offset to north. - Triple stemmed from a height of approximately 1m with tight unions. - Mechanically trimmed on south side to maintain clearance to track. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	20+	B1	72	4.79
T13	Common Ash	12	1x300 1x280 (ts)	N 5.5 E 5.5 S 6 W 5.5	1 2	EM	P	- Twin stemmed from a height of approximately 1m with wide union - Canopy showing up to 10% dieback due to colonisation by Ash Dieback Disease (ADD), with resultant short projected remaining life expectancy of less than 10 years. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	<10	U	76	4.92

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T14	Common Ash	9#	1x300 1x280 (ts)#	N E S W	3.5 4.5 2 0	N/A 4	EM	MD	- Located within garden of neighbouring property on opposite side of 2m high wall, therefore not accessed to inspect in detail. - RPA consequently offset to west due to boundary wall foundations, which are projected to have restricted root growth to east. - Dense ivy to main stem and primary branches. - Canopy showing a severe reduction in vitality due to colonisation by ADD. - Short projected remaining life expectancy of less than 10 years. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	Recommend tree owner removes tree due to evident condition and resulting short projected remaining life expectancy.	<10	U	76	4.92
T15	Common Horse Chestnut	13#	500#	N E S W	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	3 3.5	M	G	- Located within garden of neighbouring property on opposite side of 2m high wall, therefore not accessed to inspect in detail. - RPA consequently offset to west due to boundary wall foundations, which are projected to have restricted root growth to east. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	20+	B1	113	6
T16	Common Hornbeam	13#	450#	N E S W	4 4 4 4	N/A 3	EM	MD	- Tree evidently in a terminal state of decline, with largely dead canopy. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	Recommend tree owner removes tree due to evident condition and risk posed to third parties on adjacent highway.	<10	U	92	5.4
T17	Wild Cherry	4.5	150	N E S W	3 3 3.5 3	1-N 1	Y	P	- Canopy showing a significant reduction in vitality. - Dead twigs throughout crown.	- Remove tree in order to construct development as proposed. - Compensate for loss through new tree planting elsewhere on site as component of landscaping scheme. - NB: Delivery of compensatory tree planting elsewhere on site can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a development specific LPP.	10+	C1	10	1.8

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T18	Common Oak	14	640	N E S W	5.5 4 7.3 5	2-S 1	EM	G	- Field boundary tree located on edge of dry ditch. - Small amount of deadwood of approximately 75mm diameter at 4m and 4.5m height up centre of stem. - Partially occluded internal decay pocket with cavity approximately 50mm diameter at 4m up stem. - Small amount of Powdery Mildew evident on lower south crown.	- Ensure protection of RPA through establishment of development site boundary along redline boundary (See TIP). - NB: Tree's protection during development can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a site and development specific Arboricultural Method Statement AMS and TPP.	40+	A1	185	7.68
T19	Common Horse Chestnut	14	760	N E S W	6.5 4.5 4 5.5	2-E 0	EM	G	- Field boundary tree situated on north side of dry ditch. - Multi-stemmed at 4m height. - Vigorous epicormic growth. - Three small branches on lower south crown evidently damaged by mechanical hedge cutting activities.	- Ensure protection of RPA through establishment of development site boundary along redline boundary (See TIP). - NB: Tree's protection during development can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a site and development specific Arboricultural Method Statement AMS and TPP.	20+	B1	261	9.12
G1	Goat Willow, Weeping Willow	≤ 6	≤ 3x100 (ms)#	N E S W	≤ 3 ≤ 3 ≤ 3 ≤ 3	N/A ≥ 0	Y	M	- Area of young self-set trees within area of dense bramble, and therefore not able to access to inspect in detail. - Approximately seven trees >75mm diameter within group. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C1	≤ 14	≤ 2.08
G2	approx. 4no. Common Elder, 2no. Ash	≤ 6	≤ 90	N E S W	≤ 1.5 ≤ 1.5 ≤ 1.5 ≤ 1.5	N/A ≥ 0	Y	M	- Evidently self-set group between two agricultural buildings, with stems and canopies in contact with both and subsequently projected to cause damage through future incremental stem and canopy growth. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	Remove group due to projected damage to adjacent barns through future growth.	<10	U	≤ 4	≤ 1.08

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G3	Common Elder, Common Hawthorn, Willow	≤ 9#	≤ 220#	N ≤ 2 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 2 W ≤ 2	N/A ≥ 0	SM-EM	M	- Located to east of farm building and outside redline boundary, therefore not accessed to inspect in detail. - Likely part of a lapsed field hedgerow now forming closely spaced group, many with multiple stems arising from ground level. - Several canopies and some stems in contact with farm buildings to west. - RPA of group offset to east due to hard surface of agricultural building to west. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C1	≤ 22	≤ 2.64
G4	approx. 7no. Wild Cherry	≤ 7	≤ 180	N ≤ 2 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 2 W ≤ 2	N/A ≥ 0	Y	G	Closely spaced group of self-set young trees.	- Remove group in context of proposed development due to unsuitability in proximity to proposed dwelling owing to projected future potential growth of species. NB: Group located outside redline application boundary but evidently within wider site ownership boundaries. - Compensate for loss through new tree planting elsewhere on site as component of landscaping scheme. - NB: Delivery of compensatory tree planting elsewhere on site can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a development specific LPP.	10+	C1	≤ 15	≤ 2.16
G5	1no Apple, 1no. Pear, 1no. Plum	≤ 6	≤ 150#	N ≤ 1.5 E ≤ 1.5 S ≤ 1.5 W ≤ 1.5	N/A ≥ 1.5	SM	G	- Located in garden of Foxhill Cottage, and not accessed to inspect in detail. - Apple adjacent to entrance track previously pruned at a height of approximately 2m.	- Remove group in order to construct development as proposed. - Compensate for loss through new tree planting elsewhere on site as component of landscaping scheme. - NB: Delivery of compensatory tree planting elsewhere on site can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a development specific LPP.	10+	C1	≤ 10	≤ 1.8

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G6	2no. Kanzan Cherry	≤ 9	≤ 280	N ≤ 4 E ≤ 4 S ≤ 4 W ≤ 4	N/A ≥ 1.5	EM	M	Moderately spaced pair located within garden of neighbouring bungalow to south, therefore not accessed to inspect in detail.	- Remove group in order to construct development as proposed. - Compensate for loss through new tree planting elsewhere on site as component of landscaping scheme. - NB: Delivery of compensatory tree planting elsewhere on site can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a development specific LPP.	10+	C1	≤ 35	≤ 3.36
G7	2no. Common Horse Chestnut	≤ 13.5	≤ 540	N ≤ 6 E ≤ 5.5 S ≤ 6 W ≤ 3	2.5-E ≥ 1	EM	G	- Closely spaced pair approximately 1.5m apart and situated at the end of a dry ditch. - Tree to west of group has part occluded internal decay pocket with cavity approximately 75mm diameter at 4.5m up stem. - Exposed cambium suggests wildlife activity evident within. - Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>) present across both crowns.	- Ensure protection of RPA through establishment of development site boundary along redline boundary (See TIP). - NB: Tree's protection during development can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a site and development specific Arboricultural Method Statement AMS and TPP.	20+	B2	≤ 132	≤ 6.48
G8	2no. Hawthorn, 2no. Weeping Willow, 2no. Whitebeam, 1no. Sycamore	≤ 10	≤ 590	N ≤ 5 E ≤ 5 S ≤ 5 W ≤ 5	N/A ≥ 0.5	EM	M	- Moderately closely spaced group in road verge. - Sycamore has significant stem lean to east from ground level, correcting at a height of approximately 2m. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C1	≤ 157	≤ 7.08
G9	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly, Willow	≤ 7	≤ 110	N ≤ 2.5 E ≤ 2.5 S ≤ 2.5 W ≤ 2.5	N/A ≥ 0	SM	M	- Very closely spaced linear group. - Evidently previously a managed hedgerow that has now outgrown. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C1/2	≤ 33	≤ 3.23

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G10	2no. Common Ash	≤ 6.5	≤ 1x160 1x120 (ts)	N E S W	≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5	N/A ≥ 0	SM	M	▪ Moderately spaced pair in field boundary. ▪ Canopies fouling overhead telephone line. ▪ North side of canopies mechanically trimmed to maintain clearance to track. ▪ Canopies showing up to 25% dieback due to colonisation by ADD. ▪ Short projected remaining life expectancies of less than 10 years. ▪ Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	▪ N/A	<10	U	≤ 18	≤ 2.4
G11	2no. Goat Willow	≤ 7	≤ 450	N E S W	≤ 4.5 ≤ 4.5 ≤ 4.5 ≤ 4.5	N/A ≥ 0	EM	M	▪ Moderately closely spaced pair with multiple stems arising between ground level and 1.8m. ▪ Mechanically trimmed on track side to maintain clearance. ▪ Canopies fouling overhead telephone line. ▪ Tree to west has tear-out wound and of approximately 600mm length and 150mm width on primary branch to north at a height of approximately 2m, likely from passing farm machinery. ▪ Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	▪ N/A	10+	C1	≤ 92	≤ 5.4
G12	approx. 3no. Common Ash	≤ 8	≤ 120	N E S W	≤ 3.5 ≤ 3.5 ≤ 3.5 ≤ 3.5	N/A ≥ 2.5	SM	M	▪ Closely to loosely spaced linear group with multiple stems arising between ground level and a height of approximately 2m. ▪ Trees within group evidently previously managed at a height of approximately 2m as part of H3, but have now become outgrown from hedgerow. ▪ Canopies fouling overhead telephone line. ▪ Canopies showing very minor signs of dieback due to colonisation by ADD, but subsequently deemed to have a relatively short projected remaining life expectancy. ▪ Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	▪ N/A	<10	U	≤ 39	≤ 3.53

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL							
Site:		Foxhill Farm, Foxhill Lane, Halewood, Merseyside, L26 4XG					
Agent for Client:		PWA Planning					

Surveyor:	Joseph Lambert BSc (Hons) FdSc MArborA & Roland Jones HND MArborA
Survey Dates:	3 April 2020 & 27 July 2022
Job Reference:	BTC2540

No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
G13	3no. Lombardy Poplar	≤ 21#	≤ 550#	N ≤ 5 E ≤ 5 S ≤ 5 W ≤ 5	N/A ≥ 3	M	M	- Located within walled garden of neighbouring property, on opposite side of 2m high wall, therefore not accessed to inspect in detail. - RPA consequently offset to west due to boundary wall foundations, which are projected to have restricted root growth to east. - Canopies all showing a moderate reduction in vitality. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	▪ N/A	10+	C1	≤ 137	≤ 6.6
G14	Hawthorn, Holly	≤ 6	N/A	N ≤ 2 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 2 W ≤ 2	N/A ≥ 0	SM	M	- Very closely spaced group of shrubs within garden of neighbouring property. - Boundary wall projected to have restricted root growth and development outside of curtilage of property. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	▪ N/A	10+	C1	N/A	≈ 2
G15	Common Horse Chestnut, Common Lime	≤ 15#	≤ 500#	N ≤ 7.5 E ≤ 7.5 S ≤ 7.5 W ≤ 7.5	N/A ≥ 2	M	G	- Moderately spaced group within neighbouring property behind boundary wall, therefore not accessed to inspect in detail. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	▪ N/A	20+	B1	≤ 113	≤ 6
G16	5no. Sycamore, 1no. Laburnum, 1no. Crab Apple	≤ 11	≤ 2x330 2x290 1x210 (ms)	N ≤ 5.5 E ≤ 6.5 S ≤ 5.5 W ≤ 6	N/A ≥ 0	EM	M-G	- Moderately to loosely spaced linear group of Sycamore along roadside. - Laburnum and Crab Apple growing below two Sycamores. - All trees have multiple stems with tight unions arising between ground level and a height of approximately 1.5m. - Tree to centre-east has evidently had multiple stems removed to west at ground level allow CCTV camera to be installed to west. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	▪ N/A	10+	C1	≤ 195	≤ 7.87
G17	Common Hawthorn	≤ 5	≤ 200#	N ≤ 2 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 2 W ≤ 2	N/A ≥ 0	EM	M	- Very closely spaced group of Hawthorn, Elder and Sycamore, which is likely a lapsed field hedgerow - Evidently previously managed at a height of approximately 4m in order to maintain clearance from overhead high voltage power line. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	▪ N/A	10+	C1	≤ 18	≤ 2.4

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL							
Site: Foxhill Farm, Foxhill Lane, Halewood, Merseyside, L26 4XG							
Agent for Client: PWA Planning							

Surveyor:	Joseph Lambert BSc (Hons) FdSc MArborA & Roland Jones HND MArborA
Survey Dates:	3 April 2020 & 27 July 2022
Job Reference:	BTC2540

No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread		Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
G18	10no. Wild Cherry	≤ 4.5	≤ 50	N E S W	≤ 1 ≤ 2 ≤ 2 ≤ 1	1-N ≥ 1	Y	M	- Group of young tightly spaced suckering trees. - Evidently within 5m of gable end of property. - Evidently suppressed by larger Willow tree, T10 adjacent.	- Remove group in order to construct development as proposed. - Compensate for loss through new tree planting elsewhere on site as component of landscaping scheme. - NB: Delivery of compensatory tree planting elsewhere on site can be assured through imposition of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval requiring provision of and adherence to a development specific LPP.	10+	C1	≤ 1	≤ 0.6
H1	Hawthorn	≈ 5	N/A	≈ 3 wide		N/A 0	M	M	- Evidently previously managed at approximately 2m. - Sides of hedge evidently recently mechanically trimmed to approximately 3m to provide clearance to track and field. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C2	N/A	≈ 1.5
H2	Ash, Hawthorn, Goat Willow	≈ 4	N/A	≈ 3 wide		N/A 0	EM	M	- Length of native field hedgerow which is evidently mechanically trimmed at a height of approximately 2m. - High voltage overhead electric cables above hedgerow. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C2	N/A	≈ 1.5
H3	Hawthorn	≈ 4	N/A	≈ 2 wide		N/A 0	SM	M	- Mechanically trimmed field boundary hedgerow. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C2	N/A	≈ 1.5
H4	Common Hawthorn	2	N/A	≈ 1.5 wide		N/A 0	EM	M	- Mechanically trimmed field boundary hedgerow. - High voltage overhead electric cables above hedgerow. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C2	N/A	≈ 1
H5	Common Hawthorn	≈ 1.5	N/A	≈ 1.5 wide		N/A 0	EM	M	- Length of mechanically trimmed field hedgerow. - Not projected to be impacted by development proposals within redline boundary under consideration.	N/A	10+	C2	N/A	≈ 1

BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see BS5837:2012 paragraph 4.5.7.</i>			Red
	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	2. Mainly landscape qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green
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. Examples include the presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, so they form distinct landscape features which attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. But which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features. For example, trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens. Or trees which are internal to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	Blue
Category C Those trees 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	Grey
	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 150mm should be considered for relocation			

- TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATION -

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs), enclosed by **Temporary Protective Fencing**, as detailed below and to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), shall:

1. be retained in place throughout the development process, as specified in the 'Temporary Protective Fencing Construction' section below and detailed in BS5837:2012 Figure 2 (overleaf);
2. be sited in the area(s) defined by the Root Protection Areas or, if applicable, the Construction Exclusion Zones, as detailed on the associated Tree Plan;
3. be erected prior to any construction, demolition or excavation works and remain in place for the duration of the project;
4. preclude any delivery of site accommodation and/or materials and/or plant machinery;
5. preclude all construction related activity, with the sole exception of specified arboricultural works and any other works to be carried out under supervision that have been agreed by all parties; and
6. preclude the storage of all development related materials and substances including fuels, oils, additives, cement and/or any other deleterious substance.

Any incursion into CEZs must be by prior arrangement, following consultation with the LPA.

Temporary Protective Fencing Construction

1. Temporary protective fencing panels shall be weldmesh "Heras" panels of at least 2.0 metres in height.
2. The panels shall butt together and be securely fixed to a scaffold framework, as per 3 to 5 below.
3. The scaffold framework shall comprise of upright poles of at least 3.0 metres in length driven no less than 0.6 metres into the ground at maximum 3.0 metre centres with horizontal and diagonal poles fixed to the uprights, as per 4 to 5 below.
4. The two horizontal rail poles shall be attached to the uprights at heights of 0.6 and 1.8 metres with 3 no. clamps to each joint.
5. The diagonal scaffold pole struts be clamped to the top rail of the scaffold framework at a 45° angle and extend back into the CEZ and clamped to a 0.7 metre length of scaffold tube that shall be driven no less than 0.5m into the ground.
6. No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating posts.
7. A 600mm x 300mm warning sign reading "TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT" (see Figure 1, below) shall be fixed to every 10.0 metre length of protective fencing.
8. On completion and prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials, the LPA shall inspect and approve the Temporary Protective Fencing.

Figure 1: CEZ Warning Sign

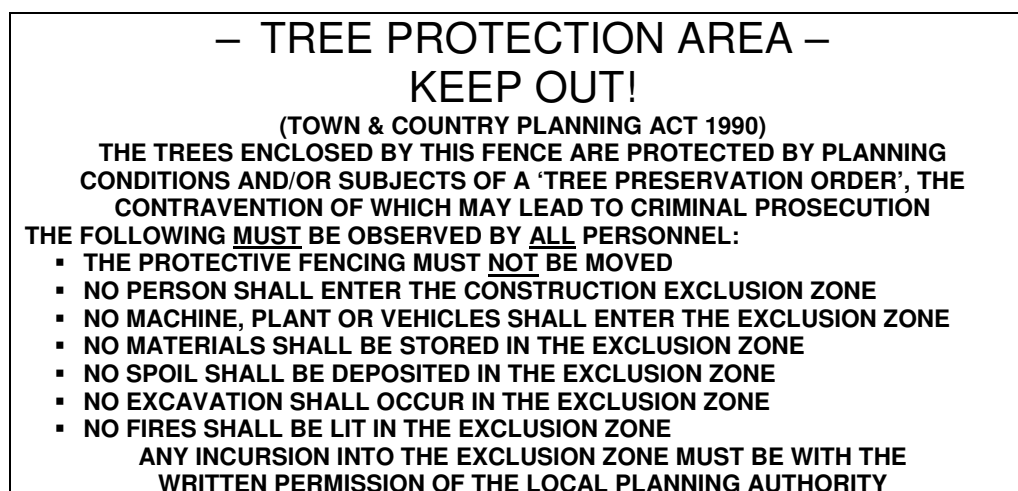
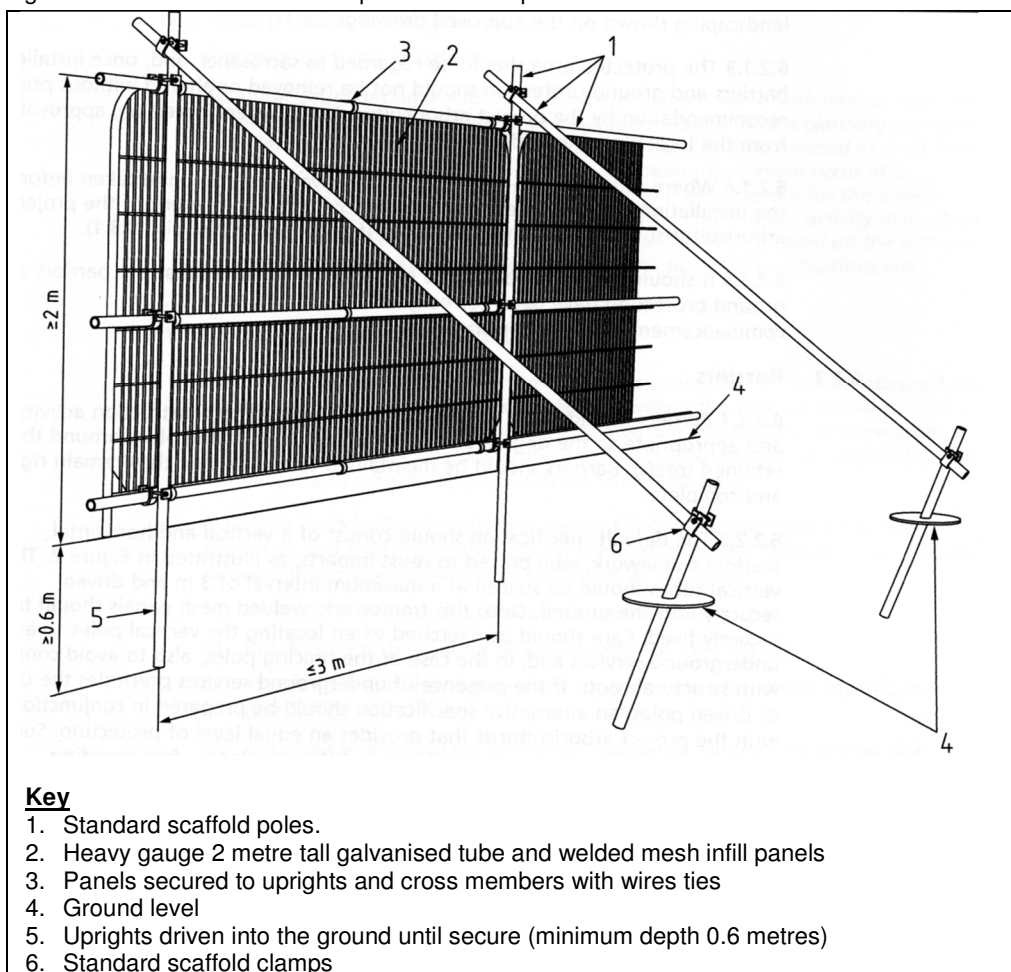


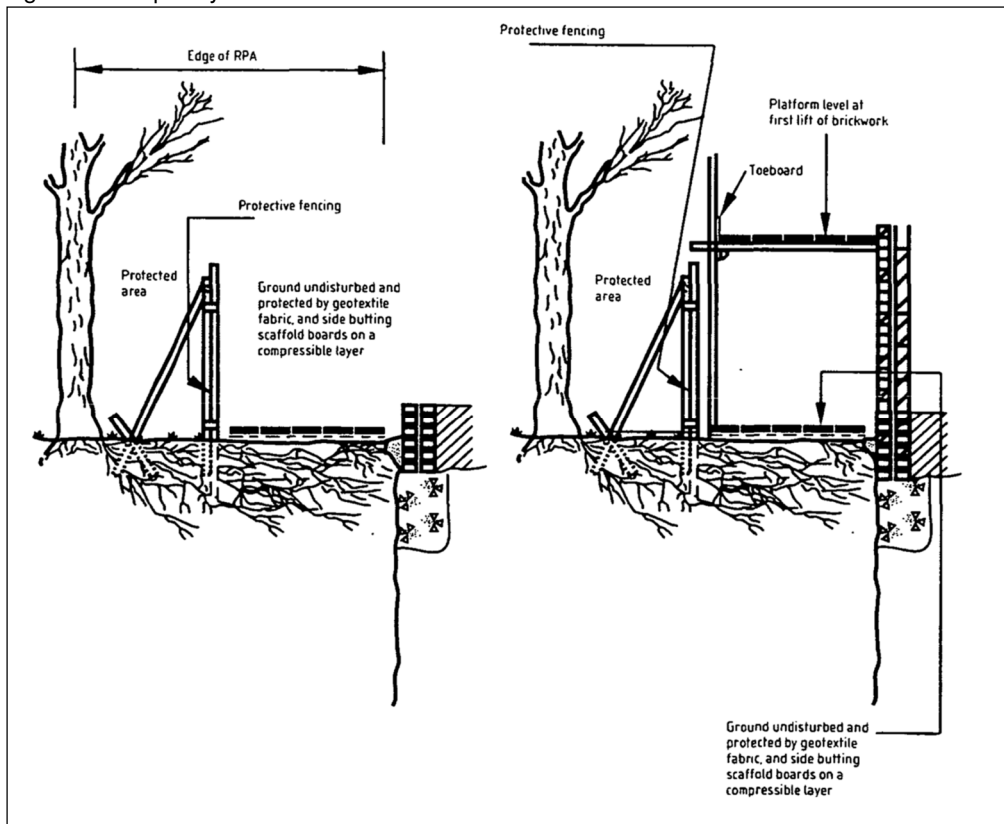
Figure 2: BS5837:2012 Default specification for protective barrier



Temporary Ground Protection

1. Any necessary Temporary Ground Protection areas shall conform to Figure 3, below, unless otherwise agreed with the LPA.
2. The Ground Protection Area shall be left undisturbed and covered by a semi-permeable geotextile membrane which shall, in turn, be covered by a compressible layer consisting of a material such as woodchip.
3. Side-butting scaffold boards shall then be fitted to cover the Ground Protection Area.
4. On completion of installation, and prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials, the Consulting Arboriculturist or the LPA Tree Officer, as agreed, shall inspect the Temporary Ground Protection.
5. The Temporary Ground Protection shall remain in place until completion of the project and only removed following receipt of written permission from the LPA.

Figure 3: Temporary Ground Protection – Recommended Construction





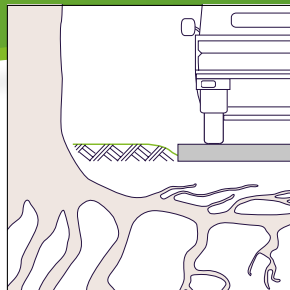
GEOSYSTEMS®



GEOWEB®

TREE ROOT PROTECTION (TRP) SYSTEM

Powered by GEOSYSTEMS® technology.



defining **green** in cellular confinement

Greenfix™

SOIL STABILISATION AND EROSION CONTROL LTD

THE PROBLEM

CONSTRUCTION-RELATED TREE DAMAGE

Critical Root Zone/Tree Protection Zone is the minimum area beneath a tree that must remain undisturbed to preserve a sufficient amount of root mass in order to give a tree a chance of survival.

When construction equipment and vehicles intrude a tree's Critical Root Zone, they can cause negative impacts to the soil environment including compaction of the soil, damage to near-surface roots and ultimately endanger the structural integrity of the tree. The majority of a tree's root system is contained within the top three feet of the surface, and construction excavation and compaction can damage or even destroy roots to the point where trees may not survive.

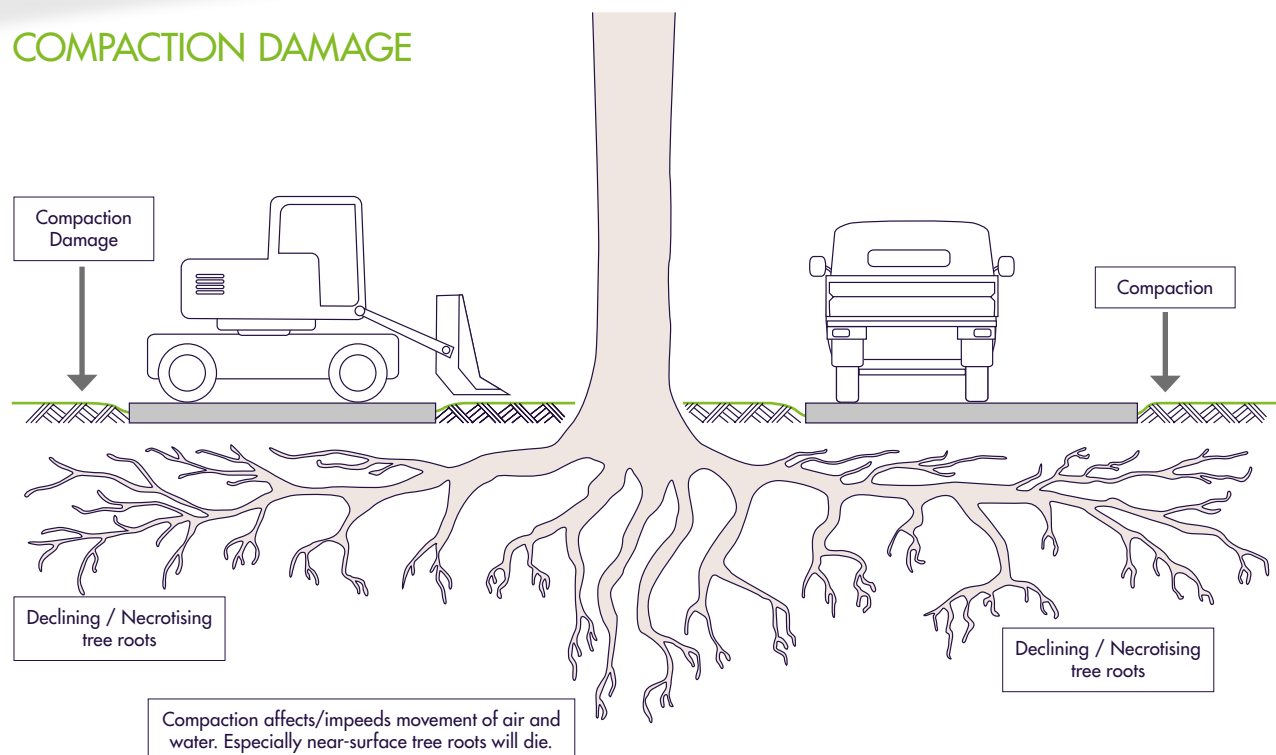
Tree Root Protection (TRP) systems should be eco-friendly as well as comply with local standards and regulations.*

*Compliance with Standards:

In the United Kingdom, Tree Root Protection systems must comply with the Arboricultural Method Statement as outlined in BS5837:2005 and may require supervision by an Arboriculturist.



COMPACTION DAMAGE



THE GEOWEB® SOLUTION

TREE ROOT PROTECTION (TRP) SYSTEM

Used extensively in civil engineering construction for over 30 years, the GEOWEB® system is a three-dimensional structure that:

- provides strength to confined soils
- distributes loads laterally, not vertically
- reduces point loads
- reduces compaction of the subsoil

Manufactured from high quality, high-strength polyethylene with a textured surface and perforated walls, GEOWEB® cells with selected infill control shearing, lateral and vertical movement, and reduce subbase depth requirements.

The GEOWEB® system is a low impact development (LID) solution with exceptional load-bearing capabilities and environmental benefits. The system has a long history of solving heavy load support problems for roadways, road base support, parking lots, road shoulders, ports, trucking/intermodal terminals and railroads.

COST BENEFITS

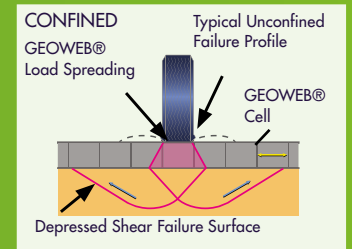
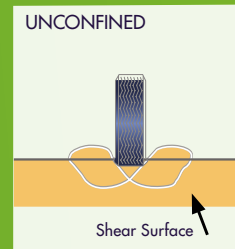
The GEOWEB® TRP system is an economical solution for reducing construction vehicle impact to the tree root zone compared with other methods. Once installed, the system has minimal-to-no visibility.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

With permeable infill (topsoil/vegetation, aggregate, sand), perforated GEOWEB® cell walls offer environmental benefits:

- water infiltration
- lateral movement of air and water
- water and nutrient migration
- promotes root development

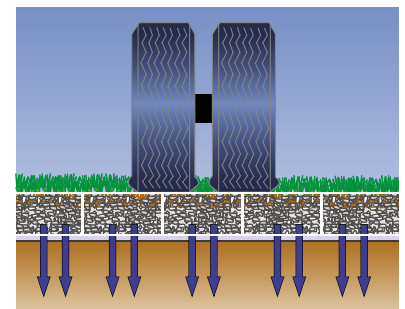
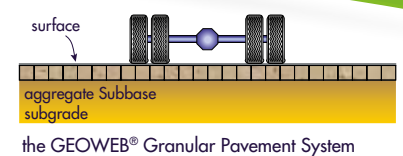
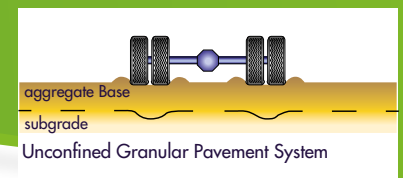
The tree root protection system can be a temporary or permanent solution.



LOAD DISTRIBUTION

By distributing and bridging applied loads, the GEOWEB® TRP system reduces vertical stresses that are typically applied to the underlying soil and root zone.

The GEOWEB® system is ideally suited for tree root protection applications where weak subsoil or no-dig restrictions exist.



GEOWEB®

TRP SYSTEM INSTALLATION

Step 1: Remove the upper grass and soft soils by hand or by machine if acceptable.

Step 2: Install a high-strength woven geotextile allowing adequate drainage as a separation layer between soft subgrade and GEOWEB® infill material.

Step 3: Expand GEOWEB® sections over the area to be protected and use temporary stakes or weights to hold sections open to prevent movement during infilling.

Step 4: Connect adjacent sections using ATRA® Keys. Position the sections so the slots are aligned, insert the key and turn 90 degrees locking the panels together. ATRA® Keys provide a long-term connection that is safer, quicker and stronger than staples or cable ties. In environmentally protected areas (SSSI in United Kingdom), ATRA® Keys can be used without the requirement for diesel-fueled compressors.

Step 5: For permeability, infill the fully connected GEOWEB® system with a well graded, crushed, angular stone such as MOT Type 1X (also known as MOT Type3). Over fill the cells by up to 30mm to allow for compaction.

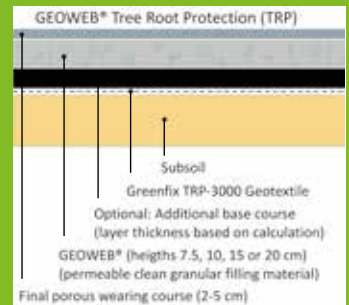
Step 6: Compact the fill material with conventional plant or non-vibratory plant when required. Fill should be maintained above the GEOWEB® system by a minimum of 10mm at all times or a permanent wearing course of blocks, porous asphalt or gravel installed.



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

It is important to ensure the correct GEOWEB® cell size and cell depth are specified and installed based on the anticipated pavement loads. These are calculated based on the following criteria:

- traffic type and loading
- frequency of traffic
- subgrade strength (typically CBR, Ev2, Cu or SPT values)
- infill type
- allowable settlement of the pavement



To assist you in determining the correct GEOWEB® solution for your application, Presto GEOSYSTEMS® or their network of distributors/representatives can assist with the calculation for your project. You can be confident that you will receive the most suitable and economical solution for your project.

PRESTO GEOSYSTEMS® COMMITMENT — To provide the highest quality products and solutions.

Presto GEOSYSTEMS® is committed to helping you apply the best solutions for your tree root protection needs. Our solutions-focused approach to solving problems adds value to every project. Rely on the leaders in the industry when you need a solution that is right for your application. Contact Presto GEOSYSTEMS® or our worldwide network of knowledgeable distributors/representatives for assistance.



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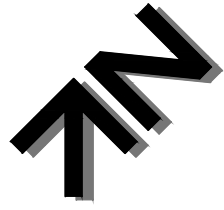
GREENFIX SOIL STABILISATION AND EROSION CONTROL SPECIALISTS

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GW/TRP01-A4 JAN 2012
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AP-6852



KEY

T = Individual Tree
G = Group of Trees
H = Hedge

Please refer to Tree Survey Schedule and associated constraints documents for specific details in respect of items below.

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

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

Those Considered Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Immediately be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Note: The stem locations of the surveyed trees and the stem locations and full extents of the groups and hedges were not included in the landscape survey plan (see previous), and the tree locations and group and hedge extents were subsequently plotted to the individual block survey at the time of the survey using GPS entry. As such, the plotted locations of the trees and the extents of the groups and hedges cannot therefore be considered to be fully accurate.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs
Areas of Ground around Trees that should be Protected Through:
Development Works with Tree Protection
Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone, and Approved Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Project:
FOXHILL FARM
FOXHILL LANE
HALEWOOD
MERSEYSIDE
L26 4XG

Agent for Client:
PWA PLANNING

Title:
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
In Relation to Proposed 3 Unit Residential Development
Plan 1 of 2

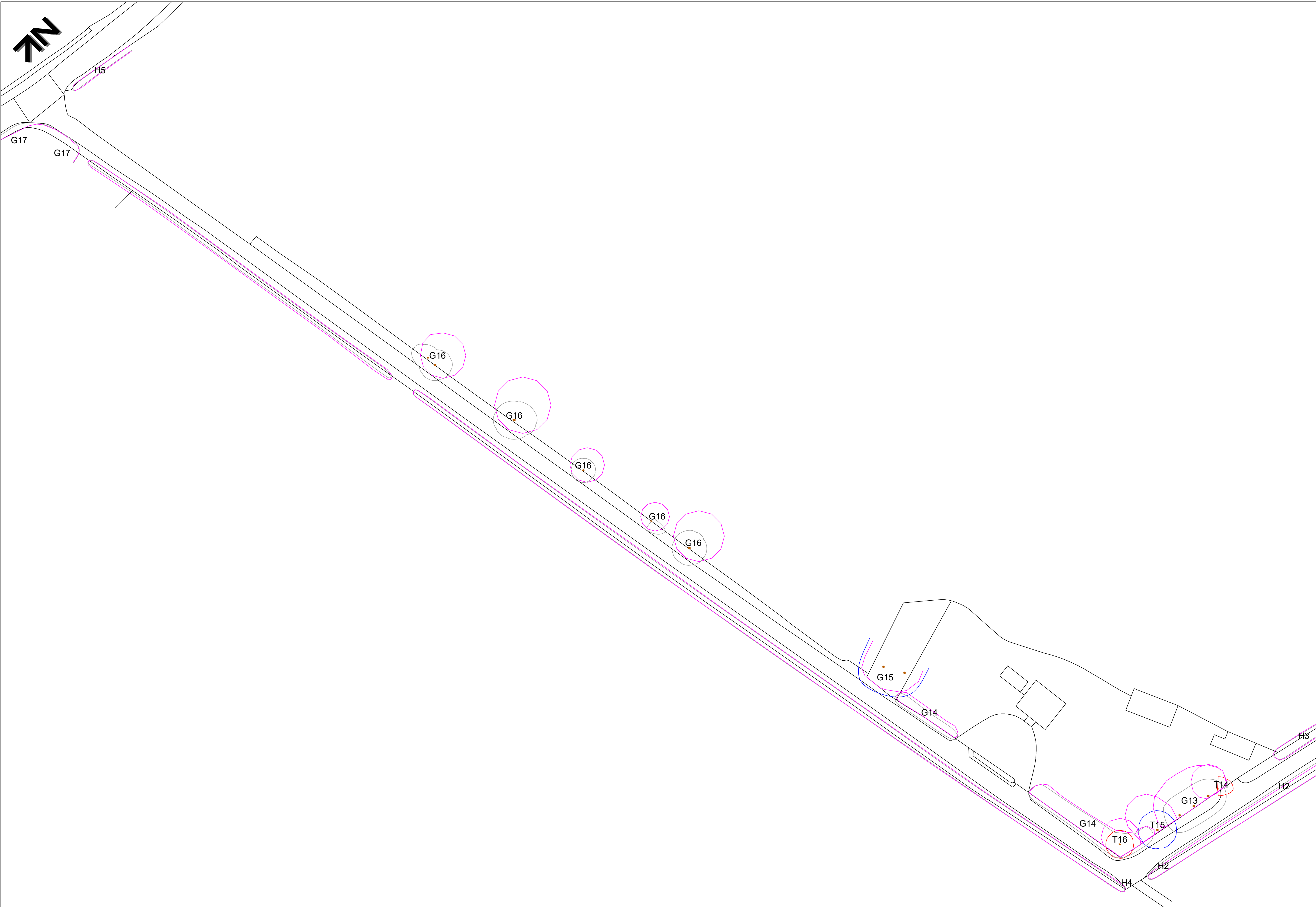
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Date: July 2022
Drawn by: JT
Checked by: RJ

Bowland
Tree Consultancy Ltd
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Ref: BT2540-1CP

Rev:

Important: The original version of this plan was produced in colour, which is essential to the plan's interpretation and usability. As such, a monochrome copy should not be used.



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Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge

Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees

Those Considered Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge

Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Immediately be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Note: The stem locations of the surveyed trees and the stem locations and full extents of the groups and hedges were not included in the landscape survey plan nor provided, and the tree locations and group and hedge extents were subsequently plotted to the individual surveyor at the time of the survey using GPS entry. As such, the plotted locations of the trees and the extents of the groups and hedges cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs

Areas of Ground around Trees that should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone. (see Appendix 1 Temporary Protective Fencing Specification)

Project:

FOXHILL FARM
FOXHILL LANE
HALEWOOD
MERSEYSIDE
L26 4XG

Agent for Client:

PWA PLANNING

Title:

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
In Relation to Proposed 3 Unit Residential Development
Plan 2 of 2

Scale:

1:500@A1

Date:

July 2022

Drawn by:

JT

Checked by:

RJ

Ref:

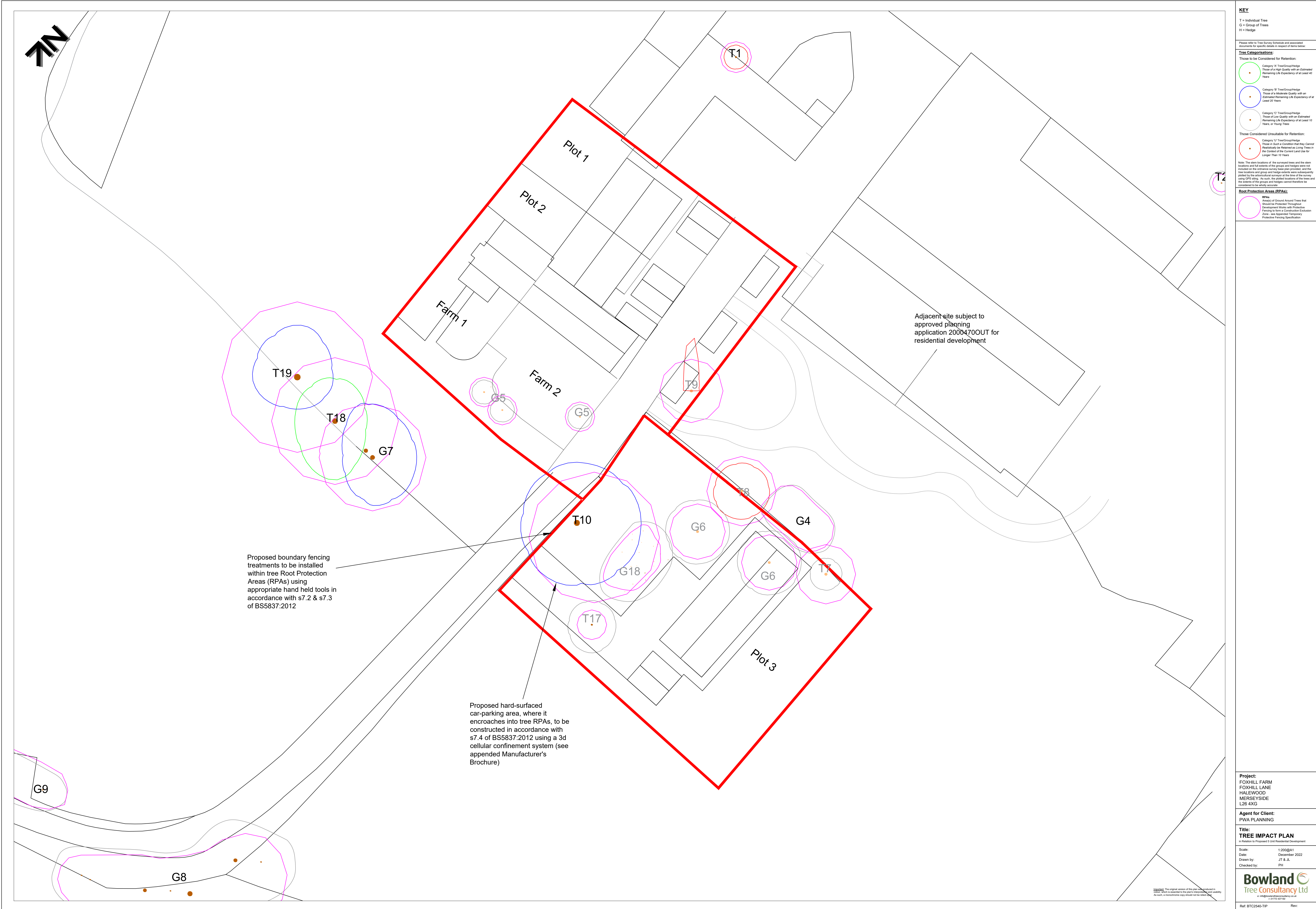
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Rev:

Boowland
Tree Consultancy Ltd

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t 01772 427160

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Those Considered Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Reasonably be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Note: The stem locations of the surveyed trees and the stem locations and full extents of the groups and hedges were not included on the reference survey maps (see attached), and the tree locations and group and hedge extents were subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor at the time of the survey using GPS data. As such, the plotted locations of the trees and the extents of the groups and hedges cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs
Areas 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

Project:
FOXHILL FARM
FOXHILL LANE
HALEWOOD
MERSEYSIDE
L26 4XG

Agent for Client:
PWA PLANNING

Title:
TREE IMPACT PLAN
In Relation to Proposed 5 Unit Residential Development

Scale: 1:200@A1
Date: December 2022
Drawn by: JTB/JL
Checked by: PH

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Ref: BTC2540-TIP

Rev: