

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA)

NOVEMBER 2025

Liverpool FC Academy

The Liverpool Way

Kirkby

Liverpool

L33 7ED

U R B A N
G R E E N

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Project No.:	UG3257			
Project:	Liverpool FC Academy, Liverpool			
Location:	Liverpool FC Academy, The Liverpool Way, Kirkby, Liverpool, L33 7ED			
Title:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment			
Document Type:	BS 5837: 2012			
Date:	27/11/2025			
Prepared By:	Adam Hodgins			
Checked By:	Helen Lord			
Approved By:	Adam Hodgins			
Revision Status:				
Rev:	Date:	Issue/Purpose/ Comment:	Prepared:	Checked:

CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary	1
2. Introduction	2
2.1. Instructions and References.....	2
2.2. Scope.....	4
2.3. Documents Provided.....	4
2.4. Limitations	4
2.5. The Site	5
2.6. Soil Profile.....	5
3. Legislation.....	5
3.1. National Planning Policy Framework (2024).....	5
3.2. Tree Preservation Orders	5
3.3. Ecological Considerations.....	6
3.4. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).....	6
4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	7
4.1. Summary of the Development	7
4.2. Benefits Trees Provide to New Developments	7
4.3. Tree Constraints.....	7
4.4. Root Protection Areas (RPAs) Explained.....	7
4.5. Surveyed Trees.....	8
4.6. Impacts of Development.....	8
4.7. Tree Surgery Works	10
4.8. Protective Fencing	10
4.9. Ground Protection for Pedestrians or Light Vehicles	10
4.10. Temporary Site Cabins	11
4.11. Utilities	11
5. Recommendations	12
Appendix 1 – Tree Data Schedule	
Appendix 2 – Tree Data Schedule Definition of Terms	
Appendix 3 – Tree Retention Categories	
Appendix 4 – Site Plans	

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1.1. Urban Green has been instructed by The Liverpool Football Club and Athletics Grounds Limited to carry out an Arboricultural Survey to British Standard 5837: 2012 guidelines at Liverpool FC Academy, The Liverpool Way, Kirkby, Liverpool, L33 7ED and produce our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2. It is proposed to develop the site by extending the existing academy building; erection of a new spectator stand for the northern sports pitch; construction of a roof structure over the southern pitch; and remodelling of the existing car park, alongside associated hard and soft landscaping. Full details of the proposed site layout can be seen on the plans included in Appendix 4.
- 1.1.3. Access to Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council's online interactive mapping facility on 05/09/2025 indicated that there are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) currently in effect at the site or in the vicinity, nor does not lie within a Conservation Area.
- 1.1.4. The proposed development necessitates the removal of six individual trees and six tree groups within the site boundary. However, it is noted that the majority of these are of low value. It is recommended that this tree loss is mitigated against through onsite replacement tree planting and the production of a robust soft landscaping scheme.
- 1.1.5. Two further individual trees will require removal due to their poor condition and location, irrespective of the proposed development, in accordance with Arboricultural best practice.
- 1.1.6. Before any tree works are carried out trees should first be assessed for their suitability for protected species by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist.
- 1.1.7. Tree protective fencing and ground protection will need to be installed at the alignment shown on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 4 before any construction activity takes place.
- 1.1.8. It will also be necessary to carry out Arboricultural supervised excavation with possible root pruning within the Root Protection Area(s) (RPAs) of retained tree group G12, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 1.1.9. The removal of existing hard surfacing within the RPA of retained tree T45 will need to be carried out under Arboricultural supervision. Other existing hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees and tree groups will afford sufficient protection throughout the proposed development.
- 1.1.10. New permanent hard surfacing proposed within the RPAs of retained tree groups G8 and G49 will need to be constructed using a system of Cellular Confinement, or similar, to avoid causing undue damage to the rooting environment.
- 1.1.11. Information regarding the layout of new utilities and drainage and final site levels should be submitted to the Arboricultural Consultant so that the impact of these on the retained trees can be assessed.
- 1.1.12. An Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) will be required, detailing works within the RPAs of trees to be retained.

2. Introduction

2.1. Instructions and References

- 2.1.1. Urban Green have been instructed by The Liverpool Football Club and Athletics Grounds Limited to carry out an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*' at Liverpool FC Academy, The Liverpool Way, Kirkby, Liverpool, L33 7ED and produce our findings in a report to be submitted with a detailed planning application.
- 2.1.2. All trees, regardless of their statutory status, are a material consideration in a planning application. BS 5837: 2012 recognises the potential conflict between trees and development. The standard sets out to assist those concerned with trees in relation to construction and aid with decision making. This is achieved by providing impartial and balanced information on trees and their potential impacts.
- 2.1.3. Due to the size and nature of the site, it was decided that the survey methodology would include broadly grouping trees that share very similar characteristics. This method is in line with point 4.4.2.3 of BS 5837: 2012 that states '*Trees forming groups...should be identified and considered as groups where the arboriculturist determines that this is appropriate... It may be appropriate to assess the quality and value of trees as a whole, rather than individuals.*'
- 2.1.4. The site is located in the area shown in the Site Context plan below. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Reference is SJ 42330 98438.



Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).
This drawing is copyright and is for use on this site only. This drawing should be read in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings and specialist subcontractors / supply chain drawings and specifications.
Responsibility for the reproduction of this drawing in paper form, or issued in electronic format, lies with the recipient to check that all information has been replicated in full and is correct when compared to the original paper or electronic image.

Legend: Red Line Boundary		1 Kilometers		N
Client: The Liverpool Football Club and Athletics Grounds Limited		Issue: 01	Figure: 01	U R B A N G R E E N A: Ground Floor, The Tower, Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way, Manchester M3 7BF T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131 weareurbangreen.co.uk
Project: Liverpool FC Academy		Scale @ A4 1:12,000		
Title: Site Context		Approved by: CL	Checked by: AH	
Drawing Ref: UG_3257_SITE_CONTEXT		Author: CL	Date: 04/11/2025	

2.2. Scope

- 2.2.1. The AIA considers any potential impacts on existing trees including the effect of any tree loss required to implement the design and recommendation for the establishment of new trees.

2.3. Documents Provided

- 2.3.1. A scaled topographical plan has been provided with tree positions already plotted (Drawing Number 9539A_T_P2). Any extra trees found on site that were not included on the original plan have been plotted according to measurements taken on site and/or using aerial photography.
- 2.3.2. Tree locations which have been estimated are illustrated on the plans included in Appendix 4, by their identifying number with a “#” suffix. The exact locations of these trees must be verified, and any discrepancies discussed with the Arboricultural Consultant before starting works on site.
- 2.3.3. A plan outlining the development proposals has been overlaid with the Tree Constraints Plan to assess the potential impacts.

2.4. Limitations

- 2.4.1. This report is based upon a visual inspection carried out from ground level only. The consultant shall not be responsible for events that happen after the date of the report due to factors that were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.
- 2.4.2. The consultant accepts no liability in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under their supervision.
- 2.4.3. Assessing the potential influence of trees upon load bearing soils, beneath existing and proposed structures resulting from water abstraction by trees or rehydration of shrinkable soils was not included in the contract brief and is therefore not considered in the report. The consultant cannot be held responsible for damage arising from such action.
- 2.4.4. Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change over time. The contents of this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of the report.
- 2.4.5. Potentially hazardous trees are highlighted, and appropriate recommendations are made to reduce the associated risks to an acceptable level.

2.5. The Site

- 2.5.1. The site is located to the west of Arbour Lane, Liverpool and comprises a football training complex. The site features several existing buildings, football pitches, paved areas for parking, vehicular and pedestrian access, and ornamental trees and shrubs. The site is bounded by additional football pitches to the north, an industrial estate to the east, a leisure centre and community centre to the south, and residential properties to the west.

2.6. Soil Profile

- 2.6.1. Reference to the Cranfield University Soil and Agrifood Institute's online Soilscape Viewer suggests the underlying soil profile at the site is characterised as a naturally wet, highly acidic sandy and loamy soil, with very low fertility. This soil profile is typical of arable, horticultural and some wet lowland heath environments.

3. Legislation

3.1. National Planning Policy Framework (2024)

- 3.1.1. The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) 2024 acknowledges the importance and benefits of trees in urban environments and for new developments, both in their amenity and economic value, and provision of ecosystem services. The NPPF states that new developments should accommodate for the provision and long-term maintenance of newly planted trees, and the retention of existing trees wherever possible.

3.2. Tree Preservation Orders

- 3.2.1. A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a Local Authority under section 198 of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* (as amended) and the *Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012* to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A TPO prohibits the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting and wilful damage or destruction of trees without the Local Authority's written consent.
- 3.2.2. Access to Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council's online interactive mapping facility on 05/09/2025 indicated that there are no TPOs currently in effect at the site or in the vicinity, nor does it lie within a Conservation Area.
- 3.2.3. It is recommended that the Local Authority is consulted before any tree works are undertaken, as new TPOs may have been created since the time of enquiry, and heavy fines exist for unauthorised works to protected trees.
- 3.2.4. All works to trees covered by a TPO require permission from the Local Authority, including any pruning. However, this does not include trees that are dead or have become dangerous. The removal of dead branches is also excluded from a TPO. Although the above exceptions exist, it is advisable to give the Local Authority five days' notice in writing of any intended removal. Permission is not needed where tree work is required to implement an approved planning application.

- 3.2.5. It is an offence to remove more than five cubic metres of timber in any one calendar quarter without having first obtained a felling licence from the Forestry Commission. It must be noted, however, that this excludes sites where planning permission has already been granted.

3.3. Ecological Considerations

- 3.3.1. Prior to the commencement of any tree works, the trees should be assessed for the presence of protected species, many of which are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and/or the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* (as amended).
- 3.3.2. Where there is evidence that roosting bats, nesting birds, or other protected species are present, works in these areas should pause and the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist should be sought about how best to proceed.
- 3.3.3. If tree works are carried out during the bird nesting season (March to September, inclusive), trees should be inspected by a qualified ecologist to confirm likely absence, no more than forty-eight hours prior to the commencement of works.

3.4. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

- 3.4.1. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) was introduced under Schedule 7A of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the *Environment Act 2021*) to ensure that wildlife habitats on development sites are enhanced and managed following completion of the development. It is mandatory for new developments to achieve a gain of 10% in quality and/or condition of wildlife habitats, either within the site or, if this is not possible, in an alternative location, as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1. Summary of the Development

- 4.1.1. It is proposed to develop the site by extending the existing academy building; erection of a new spectator stand for the northern sports pitch; construction of a roof structure over the southern pitch; and remodelling of the existing car park, alongside associated hard and soft landscaping. Full details of the proposed site layout can be seen on the plans included in Appendix 4.

4.2. Benefits Trees Provide to New Developments

- 4.2.1. Trees provide a variety of visual, health, social, financial, ecological and environmental benefits. Retention of existing trees, particularly mature, well-established trees, alongside new developments can provide immediate visual amenity and landscape value. The appearance of streets, footpaths, areas of public open space, courtyards, educational and healthcare facilities, and gardens can all benefit from the retention of trees, which can even increase residential property value.

4.3. Tree Constraints

- 4.3.1. BS 5837: 2012 recognises that conflicting requirements of the planning system for development means that trees are only one factor which need to be taken into consideration. Although there may be certain specimens that can pose significant constraints to development due to their importance, it is essential that inappropriate tree retention is avoided.
- 4.3.2. Trees can be adversely affected on development sites if their protection is not factored into the wider project management of onsite operations. The tree survey plan has been transposed over plans detailing current proposals to assess the impact on surveyed trees.
- 4.3.3. It is essential that roots are protected from construction works including physical damage from excavation and changes in soil structure from compaction and changes in ground levels.

4.4. Root Protection Areas (RPAs) Explained

- 4.4.1. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is an area of ground around the base of a tree indicated on the plans included in Appendix 4 as an ochre yellow circle centred around the stem which is calculated in relation to the stem diameter.
- 4.4.2. Most tree roots grow within the upper 600mm of the soil profile where most nutrients are available as the result of the decomposition of organic matter close to the surface. Rooting conditions become less favourable at depth as the soil density increases, creating anaerobic conditions.
- 4.4.3. BS 5837: 2012 states that the default position for proposed structures should always be outside the RPA. It is recognised that this may not always be possible, yet tree retention would be desirable. In this instance, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the retained tree(s).

- 4.4.4. Existing site conditions, such as the presence of structures and/or surfaces in proximity to trees, in addition to tree species and geology, can affect tree root morphology and distribution. In cases where existing site conditions are likely to have resulted in asymmetrical rooting, a polygon of equivalent area reflecting the likely root distribution and RPA has been produced, in accordance with section 4.6 of BS 5837: 2012.

4.5. Surveyed Trees

- 4.5.1. The survey assessed twenty-two individual trees, thirty-four tree groups and three hedgerows, the quality and value of which are summarised below. Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups, hedgerows, and woodlands can be viewed in the Tree Data Schedule in Appendix 1.
- 4.5.2. Eleven tree groups were assessed as BS 5837: 2012 'Moderate Quality' Retention Category 'B'; twenty individual trees, twenty-three tree groups and three hedgerows were assessed as BS 5837: 2012 'Low Quality' Retention Category 'C'; and two individual trees were assessed as BS 5837: 2012 'Unsuitable' Category 'U'.
- 4.5.3. Trees group G59 is offsite. The remaining trees, tree groups and hedgerows are within the site or on the boundaries.
- 4.5.4. The tree cover is comprised of low-to-moderate-quality ornamental and boundary screening planting.
- 4.5.5. Trees along the site entrance adjacent to Arbour Lane and to the eastern and western boundaries are visually important in terms of their contribution to the character and appearance of the area. Trees internal/central to the site are of secondary importance in visual terms.

4.6. Impacts of Development

- 4.6.1. The proposed development would necessitate the removal of one tree group (G50) assessed as BS 5837: 2012 'Moderate Quality' Retention Category 'B'; and six individual trees (T9, T10, T11, T32, T46 and T52) and five tree groups (G36, G51, G53, G57 and G58) assessed as BS 5837: 2012 'Low Quality' Retention Category 'C' within the site boundary, as detailed in the Tree Removal Plan and Tree Works Schedule in Appendix 4.
- 4.6.2. Trees T15 and T18 will also require removal due to their poor condition and location, irrespective of the proposed development, in accordance with Arboricultural best practice.
- 4.6.3. The proposed development will also require access facilitation pruning works (crown lifting) to retained tree group G8, as indicated on the Tree Removal Plan. These works are relatively minor in nature and, provided they are carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 '*Tree work – Recommendations*', should not materially harm the long-term health, appearance or retention value of the trees.
- 4.6.4. The removal of these trees and tree groups would have a low, localised, albeit long-term impact on the wider character and appearance of the site and locale, with limited external views from nearby public vantage points. It is recommended the removal of these trees and tree groups be mitigated against through onsite replacement tree planting and the production of a robust soft landscaping scheme.

- 4.6.5. The remaining trees, tree groups and hedgerows are to be retained and can be protected throughout the proposed development in accordance with the standards and practices detailed in BS 5837: 2012 and in this report.
- 4.6.6. Tree protective fencing will need to be installed at the alignment indicated on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 4, prior to the commencement of the proposed development. A specification for protective fencing can be viewed in the Tree Protection Index in Appendix 4 and in section 4.8. of this report.
- 4.6.7. Sections of protective fencing will need to be repositioned to facilitate works within the RPAs of retained tree groups G8 and G49, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan. The development should be phased to allow for the retention of protective fencing in the primary position for as long as is reasonably practicable.
- 4.6.8. Temporary ground protection will also need to be installed in the positions indicated on the Tree Protection Plan prior to the commencement of the proposed development. A specification for ground protection can be viewed in the Tree Protection Index and in section 4.9. of this report.
- 4.6.9. Existing hard surfaces to be retained with the RPAs of retained trees and tree groups T14, T29, T30, G37, G38, G41 and T45 will afford sufficient protection to the rooting environment of the trees for the duration of the proposed development, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.6.10. Existing hard surfaces to be removed within the RPA of retained tree T45, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan, will need to be carried out using hand-operated tools only, under Arboricultural supervision, in accordance with an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).
- 4.6.11. Arboricultural supervised excavation with possible root pruning will be required within retained tree group G12, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan. These works will also need to be carried out using hand-operated tools only, under Arboricultural supervision, in accordance with an AMS.
- 4.6.12. New permanent hard surfaces are proposed within the RPAs of retained tree groups G8 and G49, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan. These new surfaces will need to be constructed using an above-ground 'no-dig' method, such as the use of a Cellular Confinement system, or similar, to avoid damaging the tree roots and soil structure. The construction of these new surfaces will need to be carried out in accordance with an AMS.

4.7. Tree Surgery Works

- 4.7.1. Tree works that are recommended within the Tree Works Schedule in Appendix 4 are works required to facilitate development and include details of remedial works. Tree works stated in the Tree Data Schedule are of a general maintenance nature and can be carried out at any time as per recommendations.
- 4.7.2. Tree works required to facilitate the development will be carried out prior to the commencement of any onsite operations. This should allow sufficient space for approved construction to be carried out.
- 4.7.3. Any unforeseen tree works that become apparent during the construction process will require written consent from the Local Authority Tree Officer.
- 4.7.4. All specified tree work is to be carried out in accordance with the standards and practices detailed in BS 3998: 2010.

4.8. Protective Fencing

- 4.8.1. Temporary protective fencing will need to be installed at the alignment indicated on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 4, prior to the commencement of any proposed development on site including the delivery of materials and site facilities.
- 4.8.2. Any fencing that is damaged so that it is no longer able to protect retained trees must be replaced/repared immediately at the alignment indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.8.3. The required specification for protective fencing is illustrated in the Tree Protection Index (Insert 1).
- 4.8.4. The 'in-ground' system involves driving vertical scaffold poles approximately 0.6m into the ground onto which are affixed horizontal scaffold poles and bracing struts. 2m high anti-climb weldmesh panels are then wired to the scaffold framework. The vertical scaffold poles should be at a maximum of 3m apart.
- 4.8.5. No fixing shall be made to any tree, and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to the tree roots when locating uprights.
- 4.8.6. A 600mm x 300mm warning sign reading "TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT" shall be fixed to every 10m of protective fencing, as illustrated on the Tree Protection Index (Insert 2).

4.9. Ground Protection for Pedestrians or Light Vehicles

- 4.9.1. The primary method of ground protection is the installation of a compressible layer (e.g. woodchip) over a geotextile fabric with side butting scaffold boards.
- 4.9.2. Ground protection measures whilst working the RPA must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoid compaction of the soil.
- 4.9.3. The boarding will be left in place until the construction works are finished.
- 4.9.4. Scaffolding may first be erected with the uprights on spreader boards and the ground protection installed around the uprights.

4.10. Temporary Site Cabins

- 4.10.1. All storage facilities and deliveries will make use of existing hard surfaces to avoid unnecessary compaction within RPAs. The locations will be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to delivery and will remain in the agreed locations unless approved by the LPA.
- 4.10.2. If storage facilities require siting within RPAs, every effort will be made to ensure that any damage to aerial parts of retained trees is avoided and that appropriate footings are used to avoid root damage or compaction of the soil.

4.11. Utilities

- 4.11.1. At the time of writing Urban Green have not been made aware of any new utilities or service runs that will be associated with the development. Information regarding the layout of new utilities and drainage and final site levels should be submitted to the Arboricultural Consultant so that the impact of these on the retained trees can be assessed.
- 4.11.2. Any new utilities to be installed at the site should be undertaken in accordance with the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) guidance note '*NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Volume 4)*'.

5. Recommendations

- 5.1.1. An Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) will be required to provide solutions and working methods so that the impacts identified do not have a detrimental effect on retained trees.
- 5.1.2. All operations that could affect trees on and adjacent to the site must be considered as part of the project management of the proposed development. It is therefore recommended that an Arboricultural Consultant is appointed as part of the design and management team to advise on pre-development issues and supervise onsite operations.
- 5.1.3. The Arboricultural Consultant may also have an advisory role in the preparation of site including tree surgery works and the protection of trees during demolition processes.

Appendix 1 - Tree Data Schedule

The following pages contain information gathered at the site during the tree survey. The reader should refer to Appendices 2 and 3 to correctly interpret the tree survey data.

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
H1	Semi-Mature Bay <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	av 2	0	0	M	30	1 1 1	1: Regularly maintained boundary screening hedgerow growing grass verge.	No action required.		Good	20-40	0.36
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
G2	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 7.5	av 3.5	3.5	M	av 320	3.5 3.5 each	1: Growing within H1, limiting inspection. 2: Linear group of planted ornamentals growing in grass verge. 3: Single stemmed with adequate clearance over entrance. 4: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems from crown lifting with minimal occlusion.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.84
									n/a	3	Good	B-2	
H3	Semi-Mature Bay <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	av 2	0	0	M	50	1 1 1	1: Regularly maintained boundary screening hedgerow growing in grass verge.	No action required.		Good	20-40	0.60
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
G4	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 8	av 3	2.5	SW	av 320	4 4 each	1: Group of two planted ornamentals growing in grass verge. 2: Single stemmed with adequate clearance over entrance. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems from crown lifting with minimal occlusion. 4: Mower damage to surface roots with some decay and occlusion.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.84
									n/a	3	Good	B-2	
G5	Young Irish Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> ‘fastigiata’	av 4	av 0.5	0.5	M	av 150	0.5 0.5 each	1: Group of four planted ornamentals growing in grass verge. 2: Multi-stemmed with fastigate form. 3: Minimal visible evidence of previous management. 4: Some visible root girdling.	No action required.		Good	40+	1.80
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
G6	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 6	av 2.5	2	SW	av 200	2.5 2.5 each	1: Group of five planted ornamentals growing in grass verge with metal rings embedded into soil around base. 2: Single stemmed with adequate clearance over entrance. 3: Multiple pruning wounds to lower stems from crown lifting with little occlusion.	No action required.		Good	40+	2.40
									n/a	3	Good	C2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G7	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 5	av 3	2	SE	av 190	av 3 3 3 each	1: Linear group of four planted ornamentals growing adjacent H1 in grass verge. 2: Single stemmed with adequate clearance over entrance. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems from crown lifting with minimal occlusion and minor decay pockets in places. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots.	No action required.		Good	40+	2.28
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
G8	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	av 9	av 2	3	M	av 290	av 4.5 4.5 4.5 each	1: Group of three planted ornamentals growing in grass. 2: Single stemmed with slightly low hanging canopies, acceptable due to location. 3: Multiple pruning wounds to lower stems from crown lifting, occluding well. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots. 5: No visible symptoms indicative of infection with ash dieback currently.	Prune for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+	3.48
									n/a	3	Good	B-2	
T9	Semi-Mature Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	6	3	2	SW	120	2.5 2.5 2.5	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection. 2: Planted ornamental growing in box shrub in grass verge. 3: Multiple stems arising from 2m above ground level. 4: Occasional pruning wounds to lower stem, well occluded. 5: Sparse canopy with dieback to lower canopy to north, central stem has snapped at 2.5m.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Fair	10-20	1.44
									n/a	n/a	Fair	C2	
T10	Semi-Mature Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	8.5	2	2	M	160	3 3 3	1: Planted ornamental growing in bare ground in small gap in shrub bed. 2: Bifurcated stem at 2.5m above ground level. 3: Occasional small pruning stubs to lower stem. 4: Small diameter shade deadwood to lower canopy.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+	1.92
									n/a	n/a	Good	C2	
T11	Early-Mature Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	9	2	2	M	220	5.5 5.5 5.5	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection. 2: Planted ornamental growing in box shrub bed. 3: Bifurcated stem at 2.5m above ground level with slightly low hanging canopy to north. 4: Occasional stubs and pruning wounds to lower stem and branches, occluding well.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+	2.64
									n/a	n/a	Good	C+2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G12	Semi-Mature Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	av 7.5	av 2.5	2	SW	av 180	av 4 4 4 each	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection. 2: Group of two planted ornamentals growing in shrub bed. 3: Bifurcated stems at 2m above ground level. 4: Multiple pruning wounds to lower stems and branches with minimal occlusion.	No action required.		Good	20-40	2.16
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
G13	Young Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	av 6	av 2	2	M	av 160	av 1.5 1.5 each	1: Surrounding vegetation and ivy clad stems prevented detailed inspection. 2: Group of two planted ornamentals growing in shrub bed. 3: Multiple stems arising from 2m above ground level. 4: Occasional pruning wounds to lower stems, well occluded. 5: Symptoms indicative of infection with ash dieback.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	1.92
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T14	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	2.5	3	NW	240	4 3 1.5	1: Planted ornamental growing in cellular gravel and soil planting pit in car park. 2: Single stemmed with slightly sparse, biased canopy due to previous branch removal. 3: Multiple pruning wounds to lower stem and branches, generally occluding well. 4: Small diameter deadwood within canopy. 5: No visible symptoms indicative of infection with ash dieback currently.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	2.88
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T15	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	3	2.5	SE	160	0.5 0.5 0.5	1: Planted ornamental growing in cellular soil and gravel planting pit in car park. 2: Single stemmed with sparse canopy. 3: Occasional pruning wounds to lower stem with some occlusion, decay evident to wound to south at 2.5m. 4: Apical and canopy dieback, small amount of live foliage.	Remove.		Poor	<10	n/a
									Moderate	1	Fair	U	
T16	Semi-Mature Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	7	2	2	M	260	4 4 4	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection, DBH estimated. 2: Planted ornamental growing in shrub bed. 3: Single stemmed with dense lateral branch network. 4: Minimal visible evidence of previous management.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.12
									n/a	3	Good	C+2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G17	Semi-Mature Mixed	av 8	av 2	1	M	av 260	av 4.5 4.5 4.5 each	1: Surrounding vegetation and ivy clad stems prevented detailed inspection. 2: Group of planted ornamentals growing in shrub bed, two field maple one ash and one hawthorn. 3: Single stemmed with multiple stems arising from ground level of ash. 4: Minimal visible evidence of previous management.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.12
	Species								n/a	3	Good	B-2	
T18	Dead Dead	3	0	2	SW	100	0.5 0.5 0.5	1: Dead specimen growing adjacent boundary metal fence. 2: Poses low risk due to size.	Remove.		Dead	Dead	n/a
	Tree								Low	n/a	Dead	U	
T19	Semi-Mature Field Maple	6	2	2	M	270	4 4 4	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection, DBH estimated. 2: Planted ornamental growing in shrub bed. 3: Single stemmed with dense lateral branch network. 4: Minimal visible evidence of previous management.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.24
	Acer campestre								n/a	3	Good	C+2	
G20	Semi-Mature Hawthorn	av 5	av 2	2	M	av 120	av 1.5 3 3 each	1: Surrounding vegetation and ivy clad stems prevented detailed inspection. 2: Closely spaced group of two growing in shrub bed. 3: Single stemmed with pronounced curve south from 2m with biased canopies due to neighbouring trees. 4: Minimal visible evidence of previous management.	No action required.		Good	20-40	1.44
	Crataegus monogyna								n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T21	Semi-Mature Silver Birch	10	2	2	E	170	2.5 2.5 2.5	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection. 2: Planted ornamental growing in shrub bed. 3: Single stemmed with slightly low hanging canopy. 4: Minimal visible evidence of previous management.	No action required.		Good	40+	2.04
	Betula pendula								n/a	3	Good	C+2	
G22	Semi-Mature Ash	av 7	av 2	2	M	av 200	av 3 3 3 each	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection. 2: Group of three planted ornamentals growing in shrub bed. 3: Bifurcated stems at 2m above ground level. 4: Multiple pruning wounds to lower stems, occluding well. 5: Symptoms indicative of infection with ash dieback.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	2.40
	Fraxinus excelsior								n/a	3	Fair	C2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G23	Semi-Mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	av 5	av 2	1.5	M	av 120	av 2 2 2 each	1: Surrounding vegetation and ivy clad stems prevented detailed inspection, DBH estimated. 2: Clustered group growing in shrub bed. 3: Presents as one multi-stemmed specimen. 4: Dieback to canopy of southernmost tree, poses no significant risk due to location.	No action required.		Good	20-40	1.44
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T24	Semi-Mature Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	8.5	2.5	2.5	M	300	3.5 3.5 3.5	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection, DBH estimated. 2: Planted ornamental growing in shrub bed. 3: Single stemmed with dense lateral branch network. 4: One visible pruning wound to west at 2m with little occlusion.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.60
									n/a	3	Good	C+2	
T25	Semi-Mature Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	8.5	3	3	M	280	4 4 4	1: Surrounding vegetation and ivy clad stem prevented detailed inspection. 2: Planted ornamental growing in shrub bed. 3: Bifurcated stem at 2m above ground level. 4: Occasional pruning wounds to lower stem with some occlusion.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.36
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T26	Semi-Mature Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	6	3	2.5	M	270	3 3 3	1: Planted ornamental growing in shrub bed. 2: Multiple stems arising from 2m above ground level. 3: Multiple stubs from previous branch removal to lower canopy with minor decay.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.24
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
G27	Young Mixed Species	av 5	av 1.5	1.5	M	av 180	av 1.5 1.5 each	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection. 2: Densely spaced cluster of self-set holly and hazel growing in shrub bed. 3: Multiple stems arising from ground level. 4: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems to west.	No action required.		Good	40+	2.16
									n/a	3	Fair	C1	
T28	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6.5	2.5	2.5	M	200	3 3 3	1: Surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection, DBH estimated. 2: Single stemmed planted ornamental growing in shrub bed. 3: Occasional pruning wounds to lower stem with some occlusion. 4: Symptoms indicative of infection with ash dieback.	No action required.		Fair	10-20	2.40
									n/a	3	Good	C2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
T29	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6.5	2	2.5	M	180	2 2 2	1 2 2	No action required.		Fair	10-20	2.16
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T30	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	2.5	2.5	SE	180	2.5 2.5	1.5	No action required.		Fair	10-20	2.16
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T31	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	2	2	M	230	5 5	5	No action required.		Good	40+	2.76
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
T32	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	2	2	M	270	4.5 4.5	4.5	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+	3.24
									n/a	n/a	Good	C2	
G33	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 10	av 2	2	M	av 240	av 3.5 3.5 each	3.5	No action required.		Good	40+	2.88
									n/a	3	Fair	B2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
H34	Early-Mature Bay <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	av 3	o	o	M	10	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	1: Regularly maintained screening hedgerow growing in grass.	No action required.		Good	20-40	1.20
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
T35	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6.5	2	2.5	SW	210	3 3 3 3	1: Planted ornamental growing in grass verge. 2: Bifurcated stem at 2m above ground level. 3: Occasional stubs and pruning wounds to lower stem with some occlusion. 4: Mild symptoms indicative of infection with ash dieback.	No action required.		Fair	20-40	2.52
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
G36	Young Cypress <i>Cupressus</i> sp.	av 3	o	o	M	av 110	av 1 1 1 each	1: Group of planted ornamentals growing in grass verge. 2: Single stemmed with slightly leaning stems. 3: Minimal visible evidence of previous management. 4: Sparse canopy to easternmost tree.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+	1.32
									n/a	n/a	Good	C2	
G37	Semi-Mature Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	av 8	av 3	2.5	M	av 300	av 3 3 3 each	1: Group of planted ornamentals growing in grass verge, with small recently planted leylandii between each tree. 2: Single stemmed with more fastigate form. 3: Pruning wounds to lower stems and branches throughout with some occlusion. 4: Small amount of small diameter deadwood to lower canopies. 5: Occasional wounds to lower stems, occluding well with no visible decay.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.60
									n/a	3	Good	B2	
G38	Early-Mature Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	av 9	av 3	2.5	M	av 410	av 4 4 4 each	1: Group of planted ornamentals growing in grass, small leylandii recently planted between each tree. 2: Single stemmed with more fastigate form. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems and branches with some occlusion. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots with some girdling roots.	No action required.		Good	40+	4.92
									n/a	3	Good	B2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G39	Semi-Mature Mixed	av 9	0	0	M	av 300	av 5 5 5 each	1: Surrounding vegetation and ivy clad stems prevented detailed inspection. 2: Moderately spaced boundary screening group of ash, lime, rowan, pine and silver birch with dense understory of hawthorn, hazel, bay, blackthorn, cotoneaster and holly. 3: Predominantly single stemmed with occasional bifurcated specimen. 4: Small diameter shade deadwood to inner canopies.	No action required.		Good	40+ B2	3.60
	Species								n/a	3	Good		
G40	Semi-Mature Downy Birch	av 8	av 2	2	M	av 230	av 3 3 3 each	1: Linear group of three planted ornamentals growing in grass verge. 2: Single stemmed with slightly low hanging canopies in places. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems with little occlusion and minor decay pockets in places. 4: Minor mower damage to visible surface roots.	No action required.		Good	40+ C+2	2.76
	Betula pubescens								n/a	3	Good		
G41	Semi-Mature Downy Birch	av 8.5	av 2	2	W	av 230	av 3 3 3 each	1: Group of three planted ornamentals growing in sloping grass verge. 2: Single stemmed with slightly low hanging canopies. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems with some occlusion and minor decay pockets in places. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots. 5: Missing section of bark to westernmost tree at 1.5m.	No action required.		Good	40+ C+2	2.76
	Betula pubescens								n/a	3	Good		
G42	Semi-Mature Downy Birch	av 8	av 2	2.5	M	av 280	av 4.5 4.5 each	1: Group of four planted ornamentals growing in sloping grass verge. 2: Single stemmed with slightly low hanging canopies. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems with some occlusion. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots. 5: Small diameter shade deadwood to inner canopies.	No action required.		Good	40+ C+2	3.36
	Betula pubescens								n/a	3	Good		
T43	Semi-Mature Himalayan Birch	5.5	1.5	2	S	190	3.5 3.5 3.5	1: Planted ornamental growing in sloping grass verge. 2: Trifurcated stem at ground level with slightly low hanging canopy. 3: Occasional pruning wounds to lower stems, generally occluding well with decay pockets in places. 4: Leaf discolouration indicates drought stress.	No action required.		Good	40+ C2	2.28
	Betula utilis var. jacquemontii								n/a	3	Good		

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G44	Semi-Mature Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	av 8	av 2.5	3	M	av 310	av 4.5 4.5 4.5 each	1: Group of three planted ornamentals growing in grass verge. 2: Two trifurcated and one quadfurcated stems at ground level. 3: Multiple pruning wounds to lower stems with some occlusion and minor decay pockets. 4: Small hanging snapped branch to west of central tree canopy poses no significant risk.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.72
									n/a	3	Fair	C+2	
T45	Early-Mature Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	8.5	3	2.5	M	350	3.5 3.5 3.5	1: Planted ornamental growing in grass verge. 2: Trifurcated stem at ground level. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems and branches with minimal occlusion and minor decay to stubs. 4: Two large wounds with evident decay to stubs to north at 0.5 and 1m from previous stem removal.	No action required.		Good	40+	4.20
									n/a	3	Fair	C+2	
T46	Semi-Mature Black Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	5	0.5	0.5	M	240	3 3 3	1: Limited access prevented detailed inspection, DBH estimated. 2: Planted ornamental growing at edge of shrubs in grass verge. 3: Bifurcated stem at ground level with low hanging canopy, adequate clearance from adjacent path. 4: Minimal visible evidence of previous management.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+	2.88
									n/a	n/a	Fair	C2	
G47	Semi-Mature Downy Birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	av 9	av 2	2	M	av 240	av 3.5 3.5 3.5 each	1: Linear group of three planted ornamentals growing in grass close to security fence. 2: Single stemmed with slightly low hanging canopies. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems, generally occluding well with minor decay pockets.	No action required.		Good	40+	2.88
									n/a	3	Good	C2	
G48	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 5.5	0	0	M	av 170	av 3.5 3.5 3.5 each	1: Densely spaced screening group growing at top of grass bund behind security mesh. 2: Predominantly hazel with cherry laurel, buddleia and dog rose. 3: Regularly maintained to east adjacent mesh, appears unmanaged otherwise.	No action required.		Good	40+	2.04
									n/a	3	Good	C+2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G49	Semi-Mature Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	av 6	av 2.5	3	M	av 220	av 3.5 3.5 3.5 each	1: Two planted ornamentals growing in grass. 2: Quadfurcated stems at ground level. 3: Multiple pruning wounds to lower stems with some occlusion and minor decay pockets. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots, girdling roots to northernmost tree. 5: Two stems crossing and fusing to southernmost tree.	No action required.		Good	40+ C2	2.64
									n/a	3	Fair		
G50	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 8.5	av 2	2.5	M	av 340	av 5 5 5 each	1: Linear group of five planted ornamentals growing in grass verge. 2: Single stemmed with slightly low hanging canopies in places. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems with minimal occlusion. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+ B-2	4.08
									n/a	n/a	Good		
G51	Semi-Mature Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>jacquemontii</i>	av 6.5	av 2	2	M	av 170	av 4 4 4 each	1: Linear group of six planted ornamentals growing in grass verge. 2: Multiple stems arising from 2m above ground level. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems and branches with minimal occlusion. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+ C2	2.04
									n/a	n/a	Good		
T52	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	6.5	3	2.5	S	250	3 3 3	1: Planted ornamental growing in grass verge. 2: Bifurcated stem at 2m above ground level. 3: Multiple pruning wounds to lower stem and branches with minimal occlusion. 4: Large wound to east of stem from ground level to 2m at stem junction, almost completely occluded, possible stub from failed stem at apex/stem junction.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	20-40 C2	3.00
									n/a	n/a	Fair		
G53	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 7	av 2	2	M	av 270	av 4 4 each	1: Group of four planted ornamentals growing in grass. 2: Multiple stems arising from 2-3m above ground level. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems with minimal occlusion. 4: Large stem wound to northernmost tree from ground level to 2m, occluding well with no evident decay to exposed wood.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+ C+2	3.24
									n/a	n/a	Fair		

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G54	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 4.5	O	O	M	av 140	av 2 2 2 each	1: Densely spaced scrubby group of hawthorn and hazel growing behind security mesh. 2: Minimal visible evidence of previous management. 3: Small amount of dieback within canopies. 4: Provides some screening to adjacent pitch.	No action required.		Good	20-40	1.68
									n/a	3	Fair	C2	
G55	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 10	av 1	1	M	av 250	av 4 4 4 each	1: Limited access and surrounding vegetation prevented detailed inspection, DBH estimated. 2: Densely spaced group of Italian alder and ash growing behind security mesh at edge of disused area. 3: Single stemmed with low hanging canopies, minimal visible evidence of previous management. 4: Occasional ash has mild symptoms indicative of infection with ash dieback. 5: Provides screening to adjacent pitch.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.00
									n/a	3	Good	B-2	
G56	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 8	av 3	3	M	av 290	av 4 4 4 each	1: Linear group of seven planted ornamentals growing in grass verge in small gaps within H1. 2: Single stemmed with adequate clearance over entrance. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems and branches with minimal occlusion. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots with some girdling roots.	No action required.		Good	40+	3.48
									n/a	3	Good	C+2	
G57	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 8	av 2.5	2.5	M	av 320	av 4.5 4.5 each	1: Group of two planted ornamentals growing in grass. 2: Bifurcated stems at 4-5m above ground level. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems and branches with minimal occlusion. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+	3.84
									n/a	n/a	Good	C+2	
G58	Semi-Mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	av 8	av 2.5	2.5	M	av 330	av 5 5 5 each	1: Group of two planted ornamentals growing in grass. 2: Bifurcated stems at 4-5m above ground level. 3: Multiple stubs and pruning wounds to lower stems and branches with minimal occlusion. 4: Mower damage to visible surface roots.	Remove for development - see Tree Removal Plan.		Good	40+	3.96
									n/a	n/a	Good	C+2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species (Common Name) (Botanical Name)	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	RPA Radius
									Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category	(m)
G59	Semi-Mature	av 9	av 2	2	M	av 280	av	1: Offsite group of moderately spaced planted ornamentals growing in grass verge behind security fencing. 2: Species include pine, silver birch, ash, wild cherry, rowan, oak and alder with understory of smaller diameter hazel, bay and cotoneaster. 3: Predominantly single stemmed with canopies merging with onsite trees, provides screening from adjacent road. 4: Little visible evidence of recent management.	No action required.		Good	40+ B2	3-36
	Mixed						4 4 4		n/a	3	Good		
	Species						each						

Appendix 2 – Tree Data Schedule Definition of Terms

Tree Referencing:	Individual Trees T (+number) Grouped Trees G (+number) Hedgerows H (+number) Woodlands W(+number)
Age Category/Life Stage:	Young Usually <15 years Semi-Mature Significant growth expected, approximately one third of life expectancy complete Early-Mature Full height achieved with further significant growth possible, up to two thirds of life expectancy complete Mature Full height has been achieved with possible spreading of the canopy, usually past two thirds of overall life expectancy Veteran Usually a tree of significant age with characteristics that give additional cultural, landscape and conservation benefits, Over-Mature A tree declining due to age as indicated by deterioration in the health and condition of its crown and trunk.
Species:	Botanical Name conforming to the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN). For universal plant recognition. Common Name commonly used names usually on a local and national scale.
Tree Height:	The vertical distance between the base of the tree (where soil and buttress meet) and the tip of the highest branch on the tree.
Crown Height :	Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins.
Stem Diameter (DBH):	Stem diameter is measured at 1.5 m above ground level
Lowest Branch Height & Orientation:	Height above ground level and direction of growth of the lowest lateral branch extending from the main tree stem ('M' denotes stems arising from multiple orientations).
Crown Spread:	Measurements taken from all four cardinal points in metres.
Notes:	Notes are made to inform of any possible defects, peculiarities or points of interest that may relate to the trees position, physiology, safety and possible effects on developments.
Recommendations:	Recommendations are made in accordance with good Arboricultural practice. Recommendations are made regardless to the end usage of the site.
Priority Scale:	Priority is given dependant on the perceived threat and the likelihood of failure given to a possible hazard. The priority of work is given regardless of the end usage of the site. Urgent To be carried out as soon as possible. Very High To be carried out within 1 month. High To be carried out within 3 months. Moderate To be carried out within 1 year. Low To be carried out within 3 years.
Physiological Condition:	Good Usually healthy with no symptoms of poor health or disease. Fair Exhibiting signs of poor health or minor disease infections that are not considered to be hazardous. Poor Disease present in considerable quantities or with very poor physiological vigour. Very Poor Tree is in a moribund state in extremely poor condition, usually with little chance of recovery.
Structural Condition:	Good A tree with no significant structural defects. Fair Minor defects may have been observed but are not considered to be immediately hazardous. Poor Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works. Very Poor Major defects that require immediate remedial work or the removal of the tree.
Life Expectancy:	The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal should no unexpected mechanical or environmental impacts occur to the tree.
Retention Category:	Please refer to Tree retention categorisation table on the next page.
RPA Radius:	Radial length in metres from the centre of the tree stem to the extent of the Root Protection Area (RPA), calculated in relation to the stem diameter.

Appendix 3 – Tree Retention Categories

The following table provides an explanation of the BS 5837: 2012 Tree Retention Categories and Subcategories used during the survey and in the report.		
Trees to be Removed:		Colour on Plan
BS 5837: 2012 Category U Includes trees of very low quality that offer little or no amenity value.	Trees 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.	RED
Trees to be Considered for Retention:		
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category A Trees of a high quality, with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are excellent examples of their species, usually mature, especially if rare or unusual, including veteran trees. Category A trees are likely to enhance a development and should be retained wherever possible.	GREEN
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees which are good examples of their species. B category trees are usually mature or younger trees with the potential to reach A category in the future. Although the retention of these trees is desirable, some losses may be acceptable.	BLUE
BS 5837: 2012 Retention 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 150 mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	GREY
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Retention Subcategories:		
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Subcategory 1	Trees possessing mainly Arboricultural qualities.	n/a
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Subcategory 2	Trees possessing mainly landscape qualities.	n/a
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Subcategory 3	Trees possessing mainly cultural values, including conservation.	n/a
NOTE 1: Trees may be assessed as belonging to more than one BS 5837: 2012 Tree Retention Subcategory depending on their perceived value and/or contribution, i.e., A1.2; B2.3 etc. NOTE 2: Trees that are viewed as borderline and do not fit neatly into either of the categories are given a plus or minus rating (+/-) in the tree data schedule. Therefore, C+ would denote a tree being borderline C/B although C is deemed to be the most appropriate category. Similarly, B- would denote a tree being borderline B/C with B seen as the most appropriate category.		

Appendix 4 - Site Plans

The site plans referred to in the report follow this page which include the following:

- Tree Constraints Plan
- Tree Removal Plan
- Tree Works Schedule
- Tree Protection Plan
- Tree Protection Index

Although included plans are usually to scale, they are only intended to indicate positions of surveyed trees and dimensions should not be taken from these drawings.

#

Dwg No:	UG 3257 ARB TCP 01	Revision:	00
---------	--------------------	-----------	----

Tree Works Schedule				
Tree Number	BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category	Species	Works Required	Reason
G8	B	Ash	Crown lift canopies to east to 5.5m above ground level	To facilitate the proposed development
T9	C	Himalayan Birch	Fell to ground level	
T10				
T11				
T15	U	Ash		Arboricultural best practice
T18		Dead		
T32	C	Ash		To facilitate the proposed development
G36		Cypress		
T46		Black pine		
G50	B	Common lime		
G51	C	Himalayan birch		
T52		Common lime		
G53				
G57				
G58				
All specified tree works are to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 ' <i>Tree work - Recommendations</i> '				

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D
------	------	-------------	-------	-------

U R B A N
G R E E N

A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
Manchester M3 7BF

T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131

weareurbangreen.co.uk

Client:

THE LIVERPOOL FOOTBALL CLUB AND ATHLETICS GROUNDS LIMITED

Project:

LIVERPOOL FC ACADEMY, LIVERPOOL

Title:

TREE WORKS SCHEDULE

Issue:

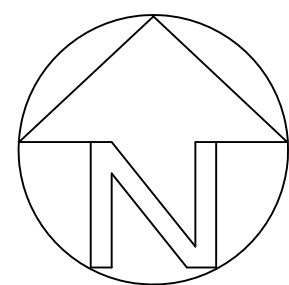
PLANNING

Drawn:	AH	Checked:	HL	Approved:	AH
Project:	UG3257	Scale @ A0:	N/A	Date:	31/10/25
Dwg No:	UG_3257_ARB_TWS_01			Revision:	00



Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).
Contractors must check all dimensions from site.
This drawing is copyright and is for use on this site only. This drawing should be read in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings and specialist subcontractors / supply chain drawings and specifications.
All works to be carried out in accordance with the latest British Standards / Codes of Practice unless specifically directed otherwise in the specification.
Responsibility for the reproduction of this drawing in paper form, or issued in electronic format, lies with the recipient to check that all information has been replicated in full and is correct when compared to the original paper or electronic image.
Graphical representations of equipment on this drawing have been co-ordinated, but are approximations only. Please refer to the specifications and / or details for actual sizes and / or specific contractor construction information.

Notes:-



	BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category A Tree, Group or Hedge
	BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category B Tree, Group or Hedge
	BS 5837: 2012 Retention Category C Tree, Group or Hedge
	BS 5837: 2012 Category U Tree, Group or Hedge
	Retained Tree
	Root Protection Area (RPA)
	Position Estimated on Site
	Redline Site Boundary
	Protective Fencing (See TPI Inserts 1 & 2)
	Phased Protective Fencing (See TPI Inserts 1 & 2)
	Ground Protection (See TPI Insert 3)
	Existing Hard Surface Retained
	Existing Hard Surface Removed
	Arboricultural Supervised Excavation
	Cellular Confinement System

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D
------	------	-------------	-------	-------

URBAN
GREEN

A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
Manchester M3 7BF

T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131

weareurbangreen.co.uk

Client:
THE LIVERPOOL FOOTBALL CLUB AND ATHLETICS GROUNDS LIMITED

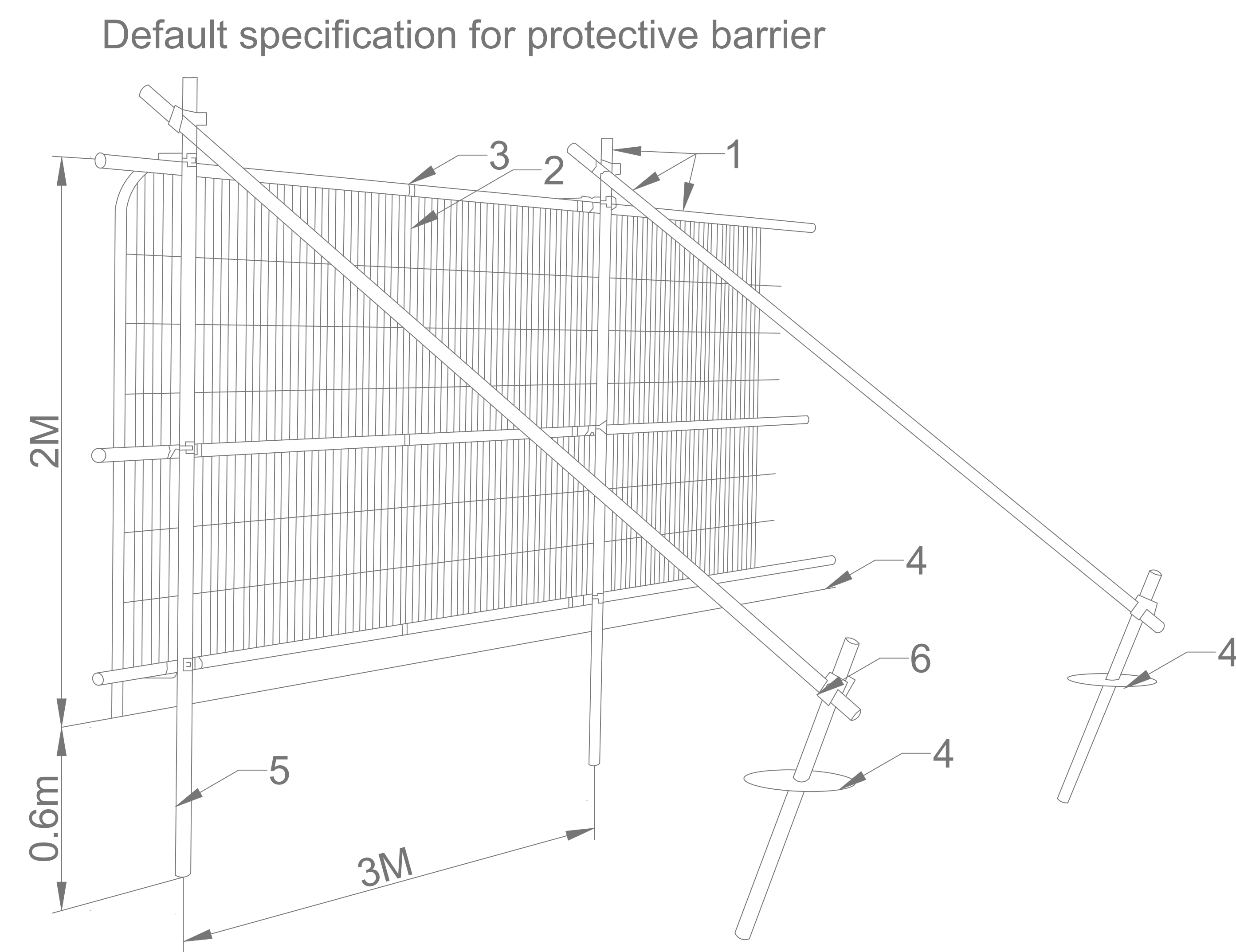
Project:
LIVERPOOL FC ACADEMY, LIVERPOOL

Title:
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Issue:
PLANNING

Drawn:	AH	Checked:	HL	Approved:	AH
Project:	UG3257	Scale @ A0:	1:500	Date:	31/10/25
Dwg No:	UG_3257_ARB_TPP_01	Revision:	00		

Insert 1: Tree Protective Fencing Specification



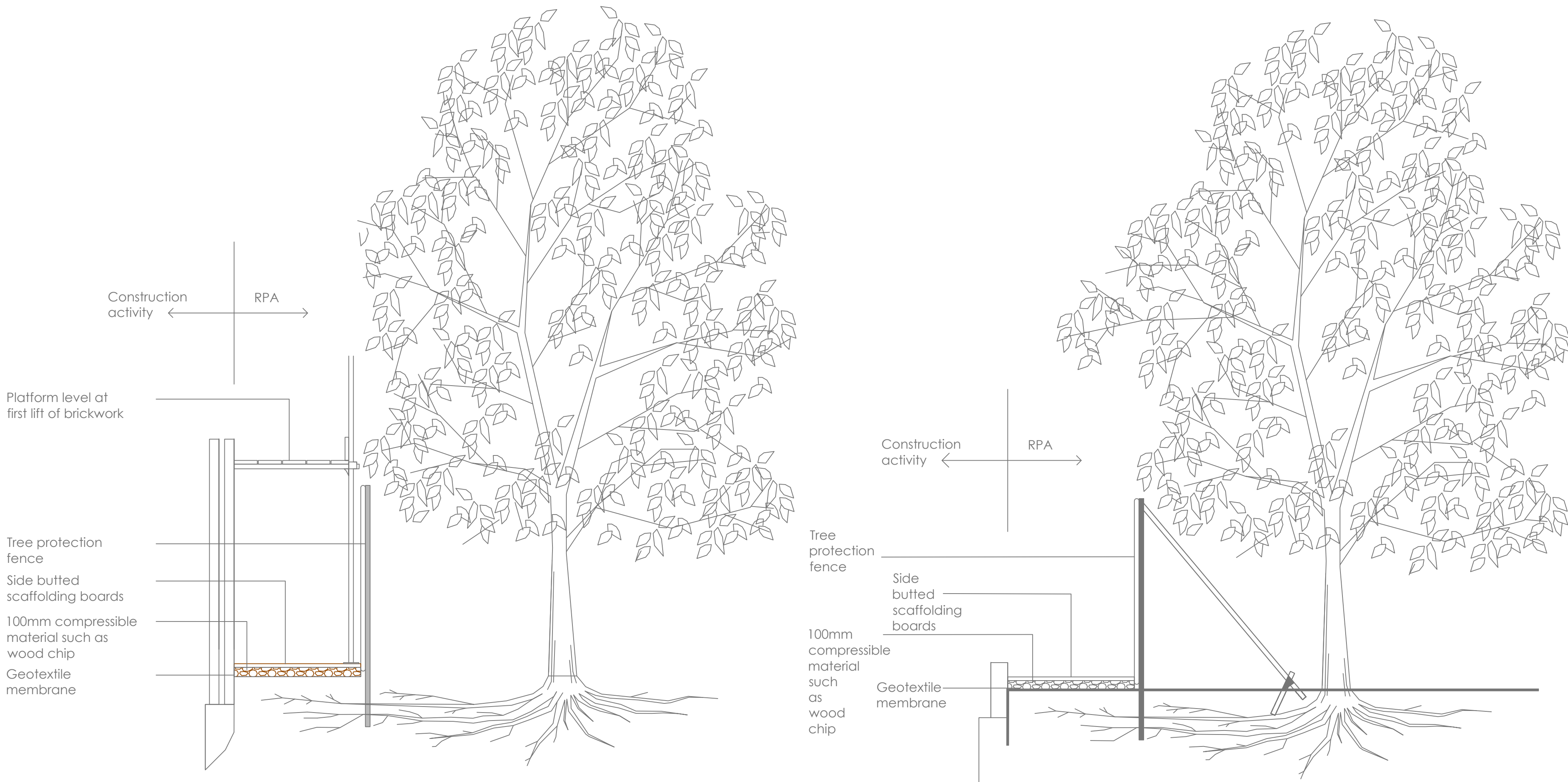
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to upright and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground untill secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Insert 2: Tree Protection Notice



Insert 3: Ground Protection Specification



Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).
Contractors must check all dimensions from site.
This drawing is copyright and is for use on this site only. This drawing should be read in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings and specialist subcontractors / supply chain drawings and specifications.
All works to be carried out in accordance with the latest British Standards / Codes of Practice unless specifically directed otherwise in the specification.
Responsibility for the reproduction of this drawing in paper form, or issued in electronic format, lies with the recipient to check that all information has been replicated in full and is correct when compared to the original paper or electronic image.
Graphical representations of equipment on this drawing have been co-ordinated, but are approximations only. Please refer to the specifications and / or details for actual sizes and / or specific connector construction information.

Notes:-

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D
URBAN GREEN A: Ground Floor, The Tower, Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way, Manchester M3 7BF T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131 weareurbangreen.co.uk				
Client: THE LIVERPOOL FOOTBALL CLUB AND ATHLETICS GROUNDS LIMITED				
Project: LIVERPOOL FC ACADEMY, LIVERPOOL				
Title: TREE PROTECTION INDEX				
Issue: PLANNING				
Drawn: AH	Checked: HL	Approved: AH		
Project: UG3257	Scale @ A0: N/A	Date: 31/10/25		
Dwg No: UG_3257_ARB_TPI_01				Revision: 00