

JUBILEE PARK, LIVERPOOL

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) AND ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

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WEDDLES

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Surfacing Standards Ltd. have asked Weddles to inspect the trees onsite and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement report. This report has been prepared to support the planning application and construction for the site at Jubilee Park, Knowsley.

Previous a stand along Arboricultural Impact Assessment was produced. This is now expanded to include a Arboricultural Method Statement as a planning condition to the approved works. This condition states:

“At least five working days written notice shall be given to the Local Planning Authority of the intention to commence development.

The protective tree fencing shall be erected in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan (reference 003 Rev B) prior to the commencement of development. Full details of the works within the root protection areas of the retained trees, in the form of an Arboricultural Method Statement, shall be submitted to and approved in writing prior to the commencement of the development. The Arboricultural Method Statement shall then be implemented in accordance with the approved details and the protective fencing, as approved, shall be in place prior to the written notice of the start of development being given to the Local Planning Authority and shall be retained in place until the development is complete.

Reason: To ensure that the proper protection of trees has been carried out and to ensure that the tree protection fencing required pursuant to the approved Arboricultural Method Statement is in place prior to works commencing. in the interests of visual amenity”

This report has been prepared by Neil Northrop BA DipLD MCIHort MArborA CMLI of Weddle Landscape Design. Neil is a Chartered Landscape Architect and professional member of the Arboricultural Association, registered user of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment with over 12 years’ experience of arboricultural consultancy.

This report considers the impact of development on the trees and refers to drawing 1650-001A Tree Survey, 1650-002A Tree Constraints Plan and 1650-003B Tree Protection Plan.

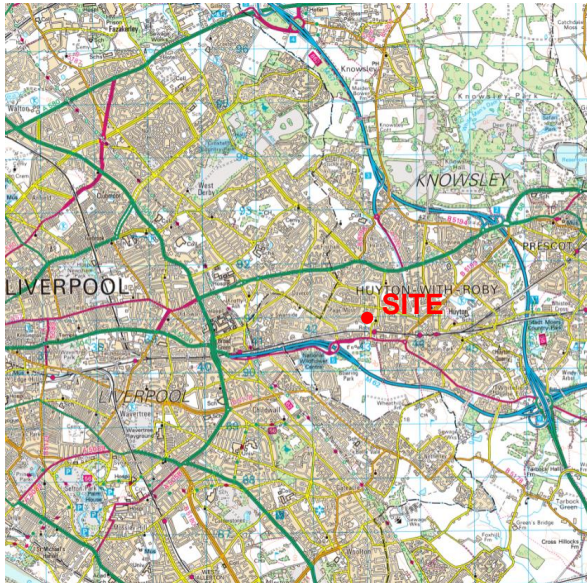
1.2 General Site Description

The site is within Jubilee Park which sits off Dinas Lane, in Huyton, Knowsley. The site is the south-west portion of a local park, which holds a variety of sports facilities and a play park with car parking and a pavilion. There is a school to the north, and residential streets wrapping around the rest of the park. Liverpool Road runs 400m to the north, and Liverpool lies to the west.

The site is currently a recreational field with an area of hard standing and a pavilion, which are to the west of a bowling green. Trees line the road-facing edges of the site.

A search of Knowsley Borough Councils local plan shows that the site does not lie within a Conservation Area (CA).

There 33 no. trees and 7 no. groups and 3 no. hedges associated with the site. These are mostly native species including Field Maple, Hawthorn, Oak, Ash, Sycamore and Elder.



Site Location

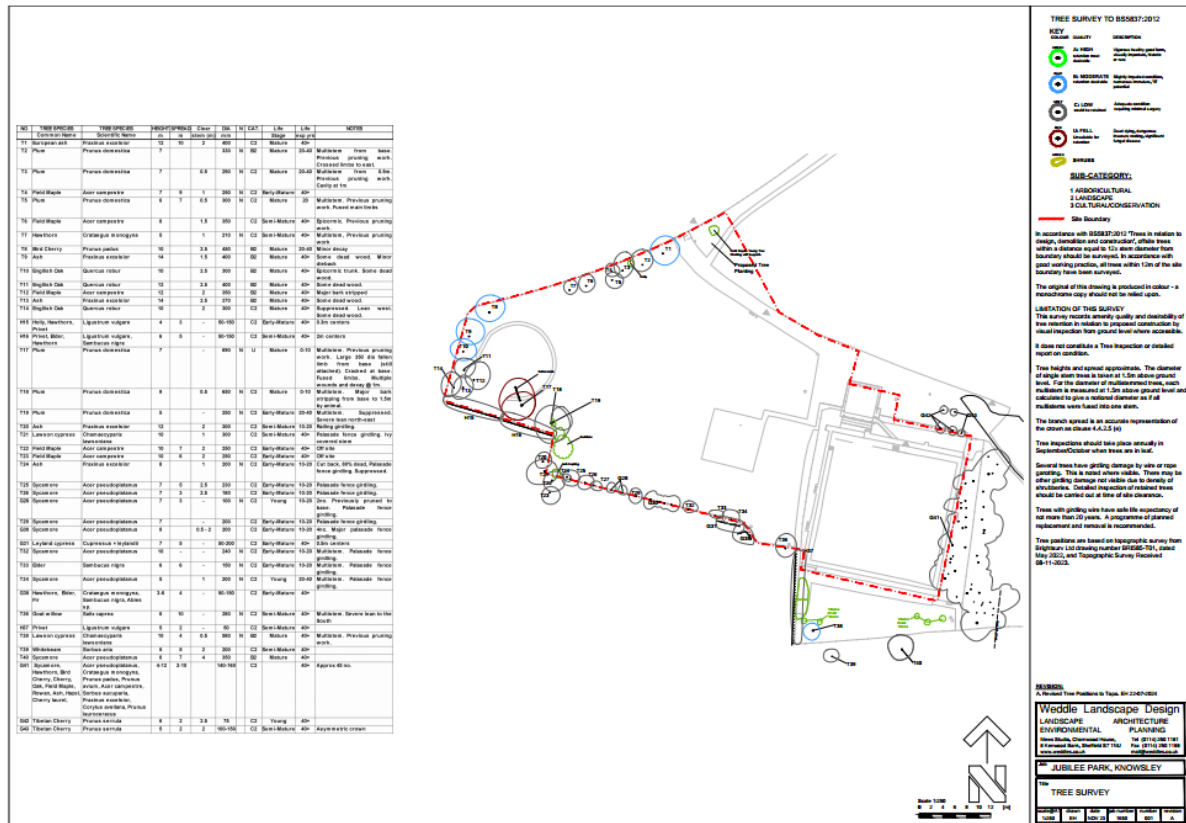


Satellite imagery of site

2 TREE SURVEY

A Tree Survey to BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' was carried out by Weddles in November 2023, as shown on drawing LBR 01 below. A previous survey was carried out by Weddles for the site in August 2020.

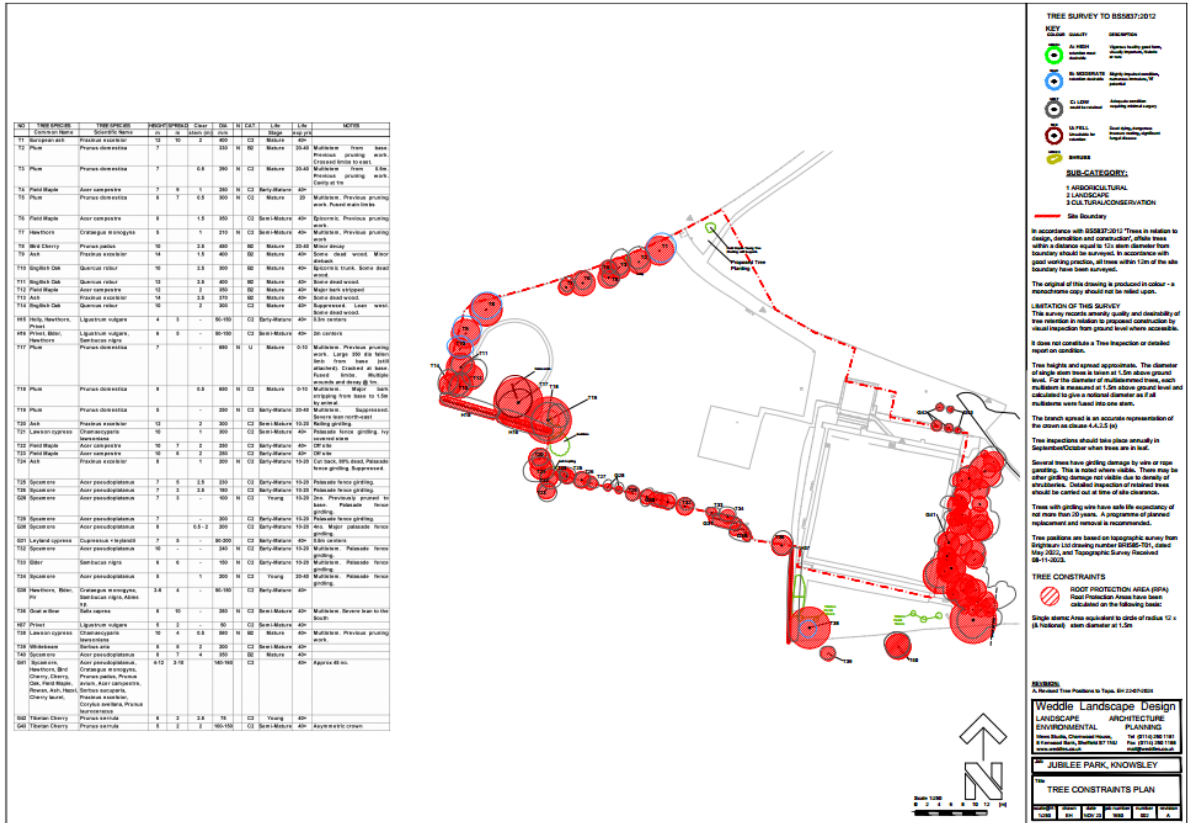
The tree survey includes an assessment of life stage, life expectancy, general observations on condition and categorisation in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' Section 4.5 and Table 1.



Tree Survey 1650-001A

2.1 Approach to tree protection

The Root Protection Area (RPA) as defined by BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' has been identified and shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (see drawing LBR 02). This is the zone of roots which should be protected against damage during construction.



3 TREE CONDITION

The tree survey includes an assessment of life stage, life expectancy, general observations on condition and categorisation in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' Section 4.5 and Table 1. Specific information is presented in the tree schedule on drawing LBR 01.

The survey included 33 no. trees and 7 no. groups and 3 no. hedges.

NO	TREE SPECIES	TREE SPECIES	HEIGHT	SPREAD	Clear	DIA	N	CAT.	Life	Life	NOTES
	Common Name	Scientific Name	m	m	stem (m)	mm			Stage	exp yrs	
T1	European ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	10	2	400		C2	Mature	40+	
T2	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	7			330	N	B2	Mature	20-40	Multistem from base. Previous pruning work. Crossed limbs to east.
T3	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	7		0.5	290	N	C2	Mature	20-40	Multistem from 0.5m. Previous pruning work. Cavity at 1m
T4	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	7	9	1	250	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	
T5	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	6	7	0.5	300	N	C2	Mature	20	Multistem. Previous pruning work. Fused main limbs
T6	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	8		1.5	350		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Epicormic. Previous pruning work.
T7	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5		1	210	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Multistem, Previous pruning work
T8	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	10		2.5	450		B2	Mature	20-40	Minor decay
T9	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14		1.5	400		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood. Minor dieback
T10	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10		2.5	300		B2	Mature	40+	Epicormic trunk. Some dead wood.
T11	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12		2.5	400		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood.
T12	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	12		2	350		B2	Mature	40+	Major bark stripped
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14		2.5	370		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood.
T14	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10		2	300		C2	Mature	40+	Suppressed. Lean west. Some dead wood.
H15	Holly, Hawthorn, Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	4	3	-	50-150		C2	Early-Mature	40+	0.3m centers
H16	Privet, Elder, Hawthorn	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> , <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	6	5	-	50-150		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	2m centers
T17	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	7		-	690	N	U	Mature	0-10	Multistem. Previous pruning work. Large 350 dia fallen limb from base (still attached). Cracked at base. Fused limbs. Multiple wounds and decay @ 1m.
T18	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	9		0.5	650	N	C2	Mature	0-10	Multistem. Major bark stripping from base to 1.5m by animal.
T19	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	5		-	250	N	C2	Early-Mature	20-40	Multistem. Suppressed. Severe lean north-east
T20	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12		2	300		C2	Semi-Mature	10-20	Railing girdling.
T21	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	10		1	300		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Palasade fence girdling. Ivy covered stem

T22	Field Maple	Acer campestre	10	7	2	250		C2	Early-Mature	40+	Off site
T23	Field Maple	Acer campestre	10	6	2	250		C2	Early-Mature	40+	Off site
T24	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8		1	200	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Cut back, 80% dead, Palasade fence girdling. Suppressed.
T25	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	5	2.5	230		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palasade fence girdling.
T26	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	3	2.5	180		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palasade fence girdling.
G28	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	3	-	100	N	C2	Young	10-20	2no. Previously pruned to base. Palasade fence girdling.
T29	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7		-	200		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palisade fence girdling.
G30	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	8		0.5 - 2	200		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	4no. Major palisade fence girdling.
G31	Leyland cypress	Cupressus x leylandii	7	5	-	50-200		C2	Early-Mature	40+	0.5m centers
T32	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	-	-	240	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
T33	Elder	Sambucus nigra	6	6	-	150	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
T34	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	5		1	200	N	C2	Young	20-40	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
G35	Hawthorn, Elder, Fir	Crataegus monogyna, Sambucus nigra, Abies sp.	3-6	4	-	50-150		C2	Early-Mature	40+	
T36	Goat willow	Salix caprea	6	10	-	280	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Multistem. Severe lean to the South
H37	Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	5	2	-	50		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	
T38	Lawson cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	10	4	0.5	580	N	B2	Mature	40+	Multistem. Previous pruning work.
T39	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	5	5	2	200		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	
T40	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	8	7	4	350		B2	Mature	40+	
G41	Sycamore, Hawthorn, Bird Cherry, Cherry, Oak, Field Maple, Rowan, Ash, Hazel, Cherry laurel,	Acer pseudoplatanus, Crataegus monogyna, Prunus padus, Prunus avium, Acer campestre, Sorbus aucuparia, Fraxinus excelsior, Corylus avellana, Prunus lauroceracus	4-12	2-10		140-160		C2		40+	Approx 45 no.
G42	Tibetan Cherry	Prunus serrula	6	2	2.5	75		C2	Young	40+	
G43	Tibetan Cherry	Prunus serrula	5	2	2	100-150		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Asymmetric crown



Girdling with palisade fence present on G28 & G30.

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Revision B – April 2025



Large limb fallen from T17. Cracked at base.

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Jubilee Park, Knowsley, Liverpool
Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Revision B – April 2025



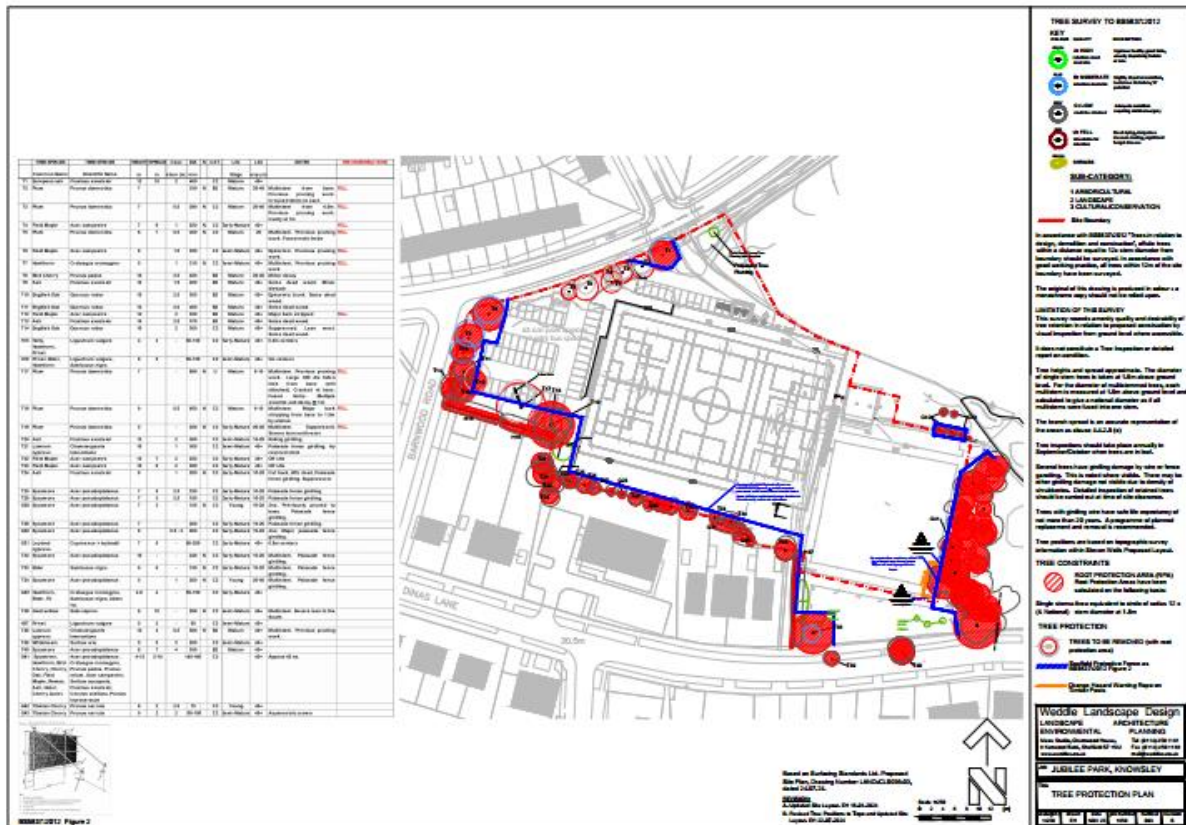
Major bark stripping to 1.5m on T12.

4 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

4.1 Description of proposed development

The proposal is for an artificial grass pitch development with associated fencing, floodlighting, hardstanding, and car park with access alterations. Most of the development avoids the rooting areas of on-site trees.

The proposed layout is shown on drawing 1650 – 003A. The Tree Protection Plan also indicates the position for protective barriers.



Tree Protection Plan – 1650 – 003B

4.2 Implications of proposed development

4.2.1 Trees to be removed

10 No. trees will be removed as part of the development.

a) Of these 3 No. will be removed for Arboricultural reasons:

- T17 has a large 350mm diameter fallen limb and is cracked at its base. It has major signs of decay and has multiple other wounds. It is a category U and is unsuitable for retention.
- T18 has major bark stripping to 1.5m and growth is suppressed. It is considered to be category C but given its proximity to the proposed development, it has been selected for removal.
- T19 has suppressed growth and a severe lean. It is considered to be category C, but given its proximity to the proposed development it has been selected for removal.

b) The layout has been developed considering a number of factors including engineering levels, access roads, connection to highway, parking provision, architectural massing, service easements and tree constraints etc. To achieve a viable layout will require the removal of 6 No Trees, all of which are graded low quality (category C):

- T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 and T7 form the park boundary planting, but clash with the proposed car park access.
- T12 clashes with the car parking area.

4.2.2 Trees to be retained

All other trees will be retained. The proposed development has the potential to impact on the retained trees and protective fencing will be erected to surround all retained trees. The location of protective fencing and additional Hazard Warning Rope is shown on drawing 1650-003B Tree Protection Plan.

It is considered that with the fencing and methods proposed during construction any impacts on retained trees will be satisfactorily mitigated, ensuring their long term health.

4.2.3 Mitigation

The removal of the 6no low quality trees can be mitigated through replacement tree planting within the park and through a scheme of long-term woodland management.

5 METHOD STATEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION

5.1 Introduction

The root system is the most susceptible part of a tree to damage, because it is not immediately visible. Damage of the root system will affect the health, growth, life expectancy and safety of the rest of the tree. The effects of below ground damage may only become evident several years later.

Damage to the trunk and branches of a tree may cause severe disfigurement although rarely kills the tree. Death of branches or their unplanned removal may adversely affect the balance of the tree and hence its safety.

Roots also need oxygen from the soil. Respiration by the roots and other soil organisms depletes this oxygen and increases carbon dioxide levels in the soil. Diffusion between the soil and the atmosphere maintains a correct balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the soil.

Anything which affects this balance will affect the condition of the root system. Compaction of the ground reduces space between soil particles and hence can upset this balance.

5.2 Tree Protection Fencing and Construction Exclusion Zone

The general principle of avoiding damage to trees or compaction of soil within the Root Protection Area is achieved by erecting protective fencing as recommended by BS 5837:2012, Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations (Clause 5.5), before site works commence.

The fenced area is referred to as the construction exclusion zone (CEZ) and should be considered to be sacrosanct.

The Tree Protection Fence shall typically be a minimum 2 metre high vertical and horizontal scaffold framework well braced to resist impacts as Figure 2 in BS5837:2012 and be erected as a first site operation (See Appendix A). Waterproof signage labelled as 'Tree Protection Area' should be attached to fencing as provided in Appendix A. The existing permanent site fencing can be used as the protective fencing line where applicable.

An additional small part of the extended RPA from tree group G41 is to be demarcated with orange hazard warning rope supported at approx. 1.2m height by timber posts, should this area be subject to construction activities. Signage should be attached to the Figure 2 fence which states "No construction machinery within 5m of boundary."

Within the CEZ site no construction activities will take place including:

- Movement of vehicles or plant
- Raising, lowering or adjusting soil levels
- Storage of construction materials, chemicals, fuel or cement
- Site huts, cabins or other temporary structures
- Utility trenching
- Laying of impervious materials
- Changes to the water table

5.3 Boundary fencing within the RPA

General

- Foundations should be design with minimum depth and width. If a specific volume of foundation is required, then it is preferable to include greater depth whilst minimising the overall width.
- Mechanical excavation should be avoided. Excavation should be undertaken either using hand tools or through the use of compressed air or water.
- The location of any fencing posts should retain sufficient flexibility for them to be relocated should excavations reveal important roots that can't be cut. This includes roots over >25mm Ø, or substantial numbers of roots < 25 mm Ø.
- The use of poured concrete must be avoided. Concrete foundations must use a dry mix to avoid leachate entering the soil and damaging tree roots.

5.4 Soft-Landscaping within the RPA

- No works will be carried out if the soil moisture is of a level likely to allow compaction to occur (i.e. soil shall not be waterlogged but shall be firm and friable).
- Only pedestrian operated machinery shall be used. All pedestrian operated machinery shall utilise low ground pressure tyres.
- Herbicide applications shall be restricted to the use of translocated products such as glyphosate. These will be applied according to the manufacturer's instructions and drift onto non-target plants avoided.
- Existing vegetation will be removed by hand. Turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper where necessary.
- Compacted areas of soil will be broken up by using hand tools only.
- There shall be no excavation or lowering of soil levels.
- Depressions may be levelled through infilling with a maximum depth of 150mm of loosely compressed good quality topsoil or other porous material.
- For grass sowing and turfing the soil shall be cultivated to a depth of no more than 25mm.
- Bare root seedlings, transplants, whips and feathered trees shall be notch planted.
- Container grown shrubs, feathered trees, and standard trees shall be planted into individual pits. In no circumstances shall planting take place into cultivated beds or trenches.
- All planting pits shall be excavated with due care for underlying tree roots and using hand tools only.
- In instances where tree roots are found within the planting pit then roots less than 25mm in diameter may be severed using a sharp tool such as a saw or pair of secateurs. The cut should be as small as possible and must avoid leaving a ragged end. Roots over 25mm diameter may only be cut on the advice of an arboriculturist. If roots over 50mm are encountered, or groups of roots over 25mm, then the planting pit will be backfilled and moved to an alternative location.

5.5 Additional precautions outside of CEZ fenced areas

Chemicals, fuels, oils, bitumen and cement or other material likely to be injurious to trees should be stored well away from the root protection areas of trees. Positions of chemical toilets should also be considered.

Ideally fires should be avoided if possible. If unavoidable they should not be lit where the heat could affect tree foliage or bark. 15m is a suggested offset from any tree canopy.

Trees should not be used as anchorages for any equipment.

6 PROGRAMME

6.1 Prior to development

The 10no. trees should be removed as a first site operation.

Protective fencing should be erected prior to works as shown on drawing Tree Protection Plan – 1650 – 003B.

At least five working days written notice shall be given to the Local Planning Authority of the intention to commence development, so they have the opportunity to inspect the fencing (part of planning condition).

6.2 During Construction Phase

Fence lines will be maintained and no construction activities to take place within the CEZ.

6.3 During External Works Phase

On completion of the building construction, fence lines will be removed where necessary to allow for external works.

6.4 Mitigating Planting

Replacement tree planting should be implemented to replace trees removed to allow for the development.

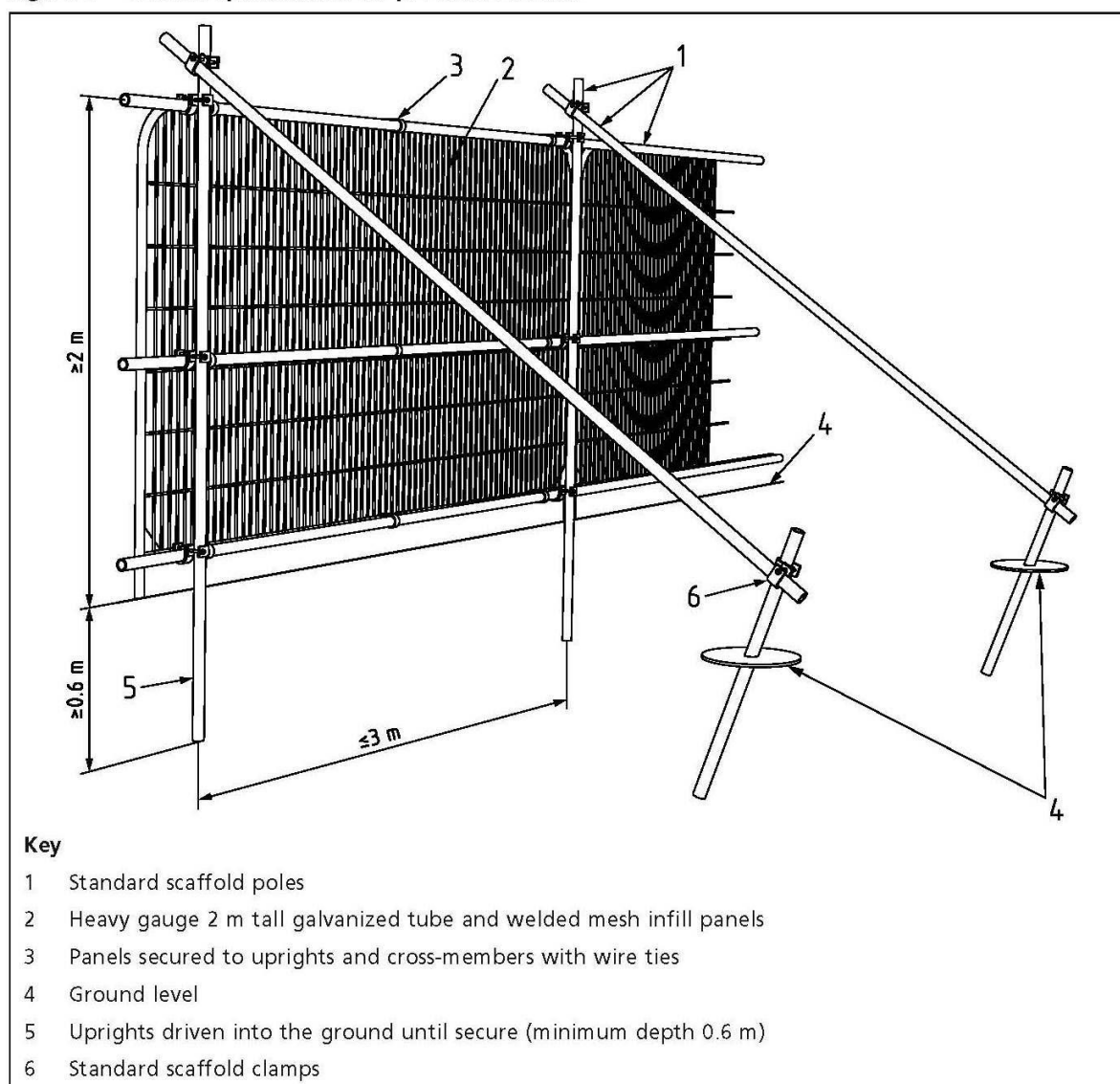
6.5 After Development

Protective fencing should be removed within one month of the development being completed.

APPENDIX A

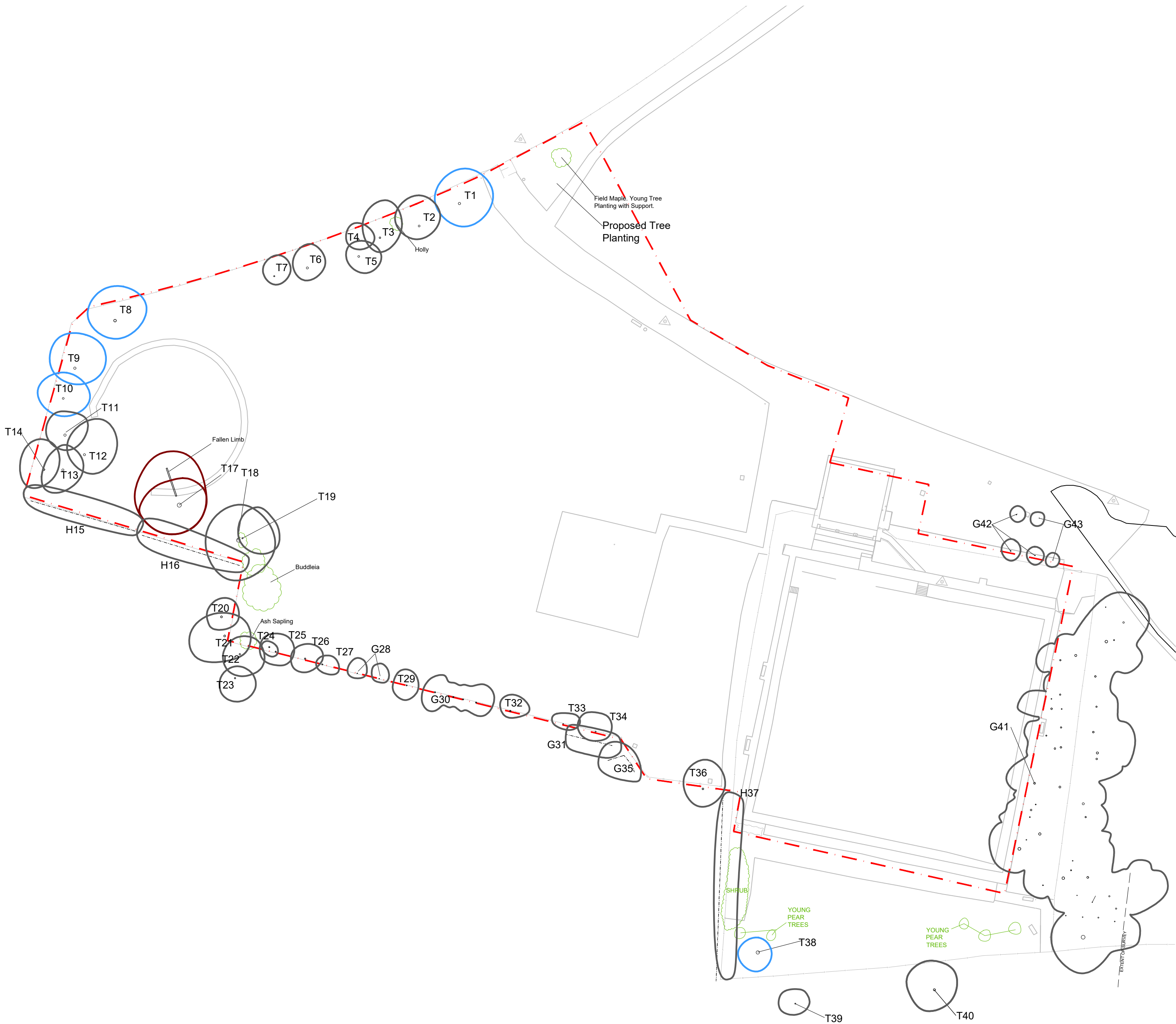
BS 5837:2012 Standard Tree Protection Fence

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier





NO	TREE SPECIES Common Name	TREE SPECIES Scientific Name	HEIGHT m	SPREAD m	Clear stem (m)	DIA mm	N	CAT.	Life Stage	Life exp yrs	NOTES
T1	European ash	Fraxinus excelsior	12	10	2	400		C2	Mature	40+	
T2	Plum	Prunus domestica	7			330	N	B2	Mature	20-40	Multistem from base. Previous pruning work. Crossed limbs to east.
T3	Plum	Prunus domestica	7		0.5	290	N	C2	Mature	20-40	Multistem from 0.5m. Previous pruning work. Cavity at 1m
T4	Field Maple	Acer campestre	7	9	1	250	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	
T5	Plum	Prunus domestica	6	7	0.5	300	N	C2	Mature	20	Multistem. Previous pruning work. Fused main limbs
T6	Field Maple	Acer campestre	8		1.5	350		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Epicormic. Previous pruning work.
T7	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	5		1	210	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Multistem, Previous pruning work
T8	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	10		2.5	450		B2	Mature	20-40	Minor decay
T9	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	14		1.5	400		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood. Minor dieback
T10	English Oak	Quercus robur	10		2.5	300		B2	Mature	40+	Epicormic trunk. Some dead wood.
T11	English Oak	Quercus robur	12		2.5	400		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood.
T12	Field Maple	Acer campestre	12		2	350		B2	Mature	40+	Major bark stripped
T13	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	14		2.5	370		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood.
T14	English Oak	Quercus robur	10		2	300		C2	Mature	40+	Suppressed. Lean west. Some dead wood.
H15	Holly, Hawthorn, Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	4	3	-	50-150		C2	Early-Mature	40+	0.3m centers
H16	Privet, Elder, Hawthorn	Ligustrum vulgare, Sambucus nigra	6	5	-	50-150		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	2m centers
T17	Plum	Prunus domestica	7			690	N	U	Mature	0-10	Multistem. Previous pruning work. Large 350 dia fallen limb from base (still attached). Cracked at base. Fused limbs. Multiple wounds and decay @ 1m.
T18	Plum	Prunus domestica	9		0.5	650	N	C2	Mature	0-10	Multistem. Major bark stripping from base to 1.5m by animal.
T19	Plum	Prunus domestica	5		-	250	N	C2	Early-Mature	20-40	Multistem. Suppressed. Severe lean north-east
T20	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	12		2	300		C2	Semi-Mature	10-20	Railing girdling.
T21	Lawson cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	10		1	300		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Palasade fence girdling. Ivy covered stem
T22	Field Maple	Acer campestre	10	7	2	250		C2	Early-Mature	40+	Off site
T23	Field Maple	Acer campestre	10	6	2	250		C2	Early-Mature	40+	Off site
T24	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8		1	200	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Cut back, 80% dead, Palasade fence girdling. Suppressed.
T25	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	5	2.5	230		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palasade fence girdling.
T26	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	3	2.5	180		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palasade fence girdling.
G28	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	3	-	100	N	C2	Young	10-20	2no. Previously pruned to base. Palasade fence girdling.
T29	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7		-	200		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palasade fence girdling.
G30	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	8		0.5 - 2	200		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	4no. Major palasade fence girdling.
G31	Leyland cypress	Cupressus x leylandii	7	5	-	50-200		C2	Early-Mature	40+	0.5m centers
T32	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	-	-	240	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
T33	Elder	Sambucus nigra	6	6	-	150	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
T34	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	5		1	200	N	C2	Young	20-40	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
G35	Hawthorn, Elder, Fir	Crataegus monogyna, Sambucus nigra, Abies sp.	3-6	4	-	50-150		C2	Early-Mature	40+	
T36	Goat willow	Salix caprea	6	10	-	280	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Multistem. Severe lean to the South
H37	Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	5	2	-	50		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	
T38	Lawson cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	10	4	0.5	580	N	B2	Mature	40+	Multistem. Previous pruning work.
T39	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	5	5	2	200		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	
T40	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	8	7	4	350		B2	Mature	40+	
G41	Sycamore, Hawthorn, Bird Cherry, Cherry, Oak, Field Maple, Rowan, Ash, Hazel, Cherry laurel,	Acer pseudoplatanus, Crataegus monogyna, Prunus padus, Prunus avium, Acer campestre, Sorbus aucuparia, Fraxinus excelsior, Corylus avellana, Prunus lauroceracus	4-12	2-10		140-160		C2		40+	Approx 45 no.
G42	Tibetan Cherry	Prunus serrula	6	2	2.5	75		C2	Young	40+	
G43	Tibetan Cherry	Prunus serrula	5	2	2	100-150		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Asymmetric crown



TREE SURVEY TO BS5837:2012

KEY	COLOUR	QUALITY	DESCRIPTION
	GREEN	A: HIGH retention most desirable	Vigorous healthy good form, visually important, historic or rare
	BLUE	B: MODERATE retention desirable	Slightly impaired condition, numerous immature, 'A' potential
	GREY	C: LOW could be retained	Adequate condition requiring minimal surgery
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	GREEN	SHRUBS	

SUB-CATEGORY:

- 1 ARBORICULTURAL
2 LANDSCAPE
3 CULTURAL/CONSERVATION

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Tree positions are based on topographic survey from Brightsurv Ltd drawing number BRI585-T01, dated May 2022, and Topographic Survey Received 08-11-2023.

REVISION:
A. Revised Tree Positions to Topo. EH 22-07-2024

Weddle Landscape Design

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

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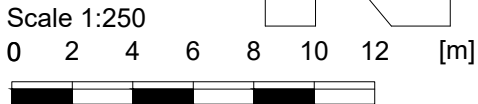
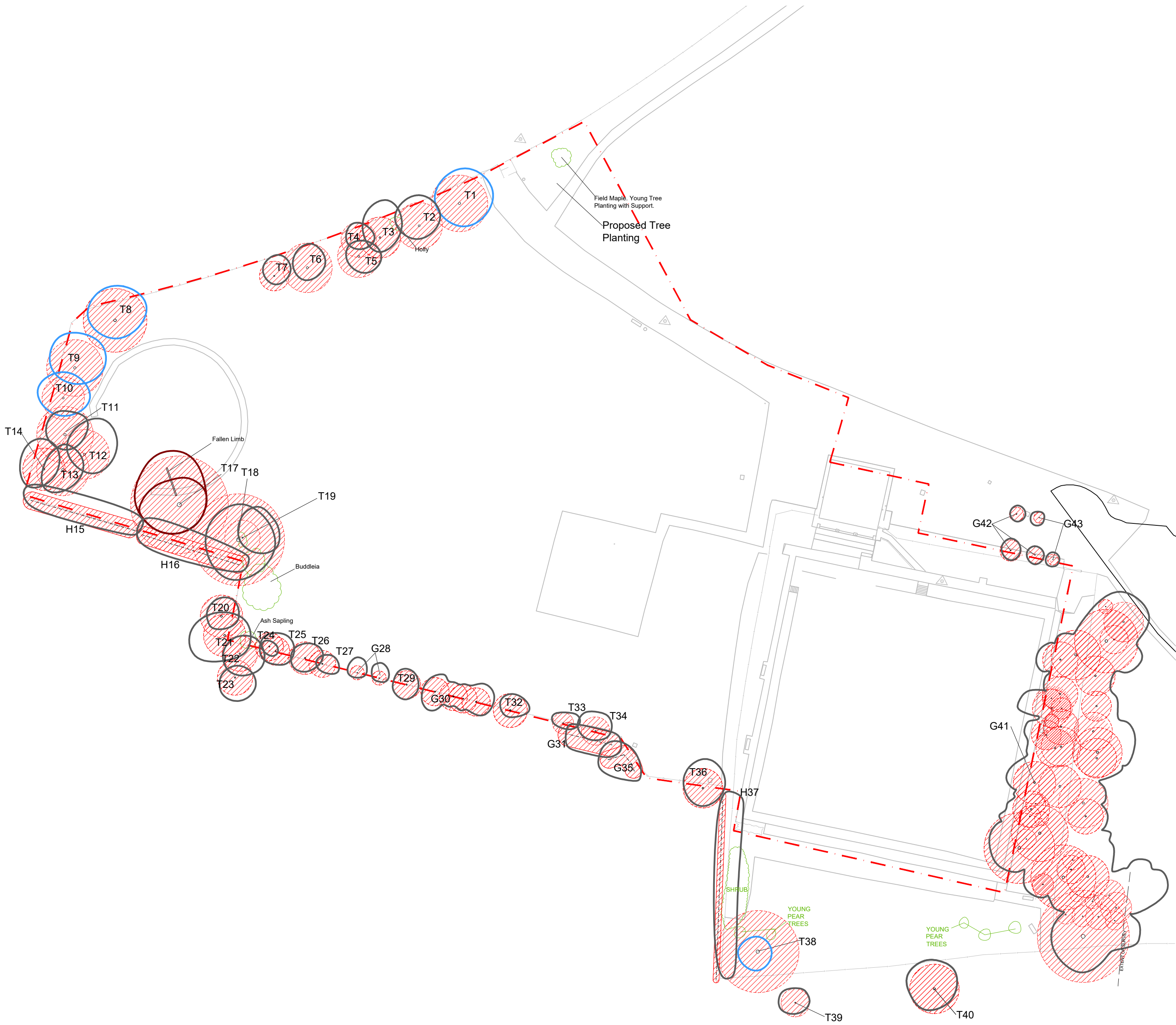
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Job JUBILEE PARK, KNOWSLEY

Title
TREE SURVEY

scale@A1	drawn	date	job number	number	revision
1:250	EH	NOV 23	1650	001	A

NO	TREE SPECIES	TREE SPECIES	HEIGHT	SPREAD	Clear	DIA	N	CAT.	Life	Life	NOTES
	Common Name	Scientific Name	m	m	stem (m)	mm			Stage	exp yrs	
T1	European ash	Fraxinus excelsior	12	10	2	400		C2	Mature	40+	
T2	Plum	Prunus domestica	7			330	N	B2	Mature	20-40	Multistem from base. Previous pruning work. Crossed limbs to east.
T3	Plum	Prunus domestica	7		0.5	290	N	C2	Mature	20-40	Multistem from 0.5m. Previous pruning work. Cavity at 1m
T4	Field Maple	Acer campestre	7	9	1	250	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	
T5	Plum	Prunus domestica	6	7	0.5	300	N	C2	Mature	20	Multistem. Previous pruning work. Fused main limbs
T6	Field Maple	Acer campestre	8		1.5	350		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Epicormic. Previous pruning work.
T7	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	5		1	210	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Multistem, Previous pruning work
T8	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	10		2.5	450		B2	Mature	20-40	Minor decay
T9	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	14		1.5	400		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood. Minor dieback
T10	English Oak	Quercus robur	10		2.5	300		B2	Mature	40+	Epicormic trunk. Some dead wood.
T11	English Oak	Quercus robur	12		2.5	400		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood.
T12	Field Maple	Acer campestre	12		2	350		B2	Mature	40+	Major bark stripped
T13	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	14		2.5	370		B2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood.
T14	English Oak	Quercus robur	10		2	300		C2	Mature	40+	Suppressed. Lean west. Some dead wood.
H15	Holly, Hawthorn, Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	4	3	-	50-150		C2	Early-Mature	40+	0.3m centers
H16	Privet, Elder, Hawthorn	Ligustrum vulgare, Sambucus nigra	6	5	-	50-150		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	2m centers
T17	Plum	Prunus domestica	7		-	690	N	U	Mature	0-10	Multistem. Previous pruning work. Large 350 dia fallen limb from base (still attached). Cracked at base. Fused limbs. Multiple wounds and decay @ 1m.
T18	Plum	Prunus domestica	9		0.5	650	N	C2	Mature	0-10	Multistem. Major bark stripping from base to 1.5m by animal.
T19	Plum	Prunus domestica	5		-	250	N	C2	Early-Mature	20-40	Multistem. Suppressed. Severe lean north-east
T20	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	12		2	300		C2	Semi-Mature	10-20	Railing girdling.
T21	Lawson cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	10		1	300		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Palasade fence girdling. Ivy covered stem
T22	Field Maple	Acer campestre	10	7	2	250		C2	Early-Mature	40+	Off site
T23	Field Maple	Acer campestre	10	6	2	250		C2	Early-Mature	40+	Off site
T24	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8		1	200	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Cut back, 80% dead, Palasade fence girdling. Suppressed.
T25	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	5	2.5	230		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palasade fence girdling.
T26	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	3	2.5	180		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palasade fence girdling.
G28	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7	3	-	100	N	C2	Young	10-20	2no. Previously pruned to base. Palasade fence girdling.
T29	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	7		-	200		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Palasade fence girdling.
G30	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	8		0.5 - 2	200		C2	Early-Mature	10-20	4no. Major palasade fence girdling.
G31	Leyland cypress	Cupressus x leylandii	7	5	-	50-200		C2	Early-Mature	40+	0.5m centers
T32	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	10	-	-	240	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
T33	Elder	Sambucus nigra	6	6	-	150	N	C2	Early-Mature	10-20	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
T34	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	5		1	200	N	C2	Young	20-40	Multistem. Palasade fence girdling.
G35	Hawthorn, Elder, Fir	Crataegus monogyna, Sambucus nigra, Abies sp.	3-6	4	-	50-150		C2	Early-Mature	40+	
T36	Goat willow	Salix caprea	6	10	-	280	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Multistem. Severe lean to the South
H37	Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	5	2	-	50		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	
T38	Lawson cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	10	4	0.5	580	N	B2	Mature	40+	Multistem. Previous pruning work.
T39	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	5	5	2	200		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	
T40	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	8	7	4	350		B2	Mature	40+	
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TREE SURVEY TO BS5837:2012

KEY

COLOUR

QUALITY

DESCRIPTION

GREEN

A: HIGH
retention most desirable

Vigorous healthy good form, visually important, historic or rare

BLUE

B: MODERATE
retention desirable

Slightly impaired condition, numerous immature, 'A' potential

GREY

C: LOW
could be retained

Adequate condition requiring minimal surgery

RED

U: FELL
Unsuitable for retention

Dead dying, dangerous insecure rooting, significant fungal disease

GREEN

SHRUBS

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TREE CONSTRAINTS

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

Root Protection Areas have been calculated on the following basis:

Single stems: Area equivalent to circle of radius 12 x (& Notional) stem diameter at 1.5m

REVISION:
A. Revised Tree Positions to Topo. EH 22-07-2024

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Job JUBILEE PARK, KNOWSLEY

Title TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

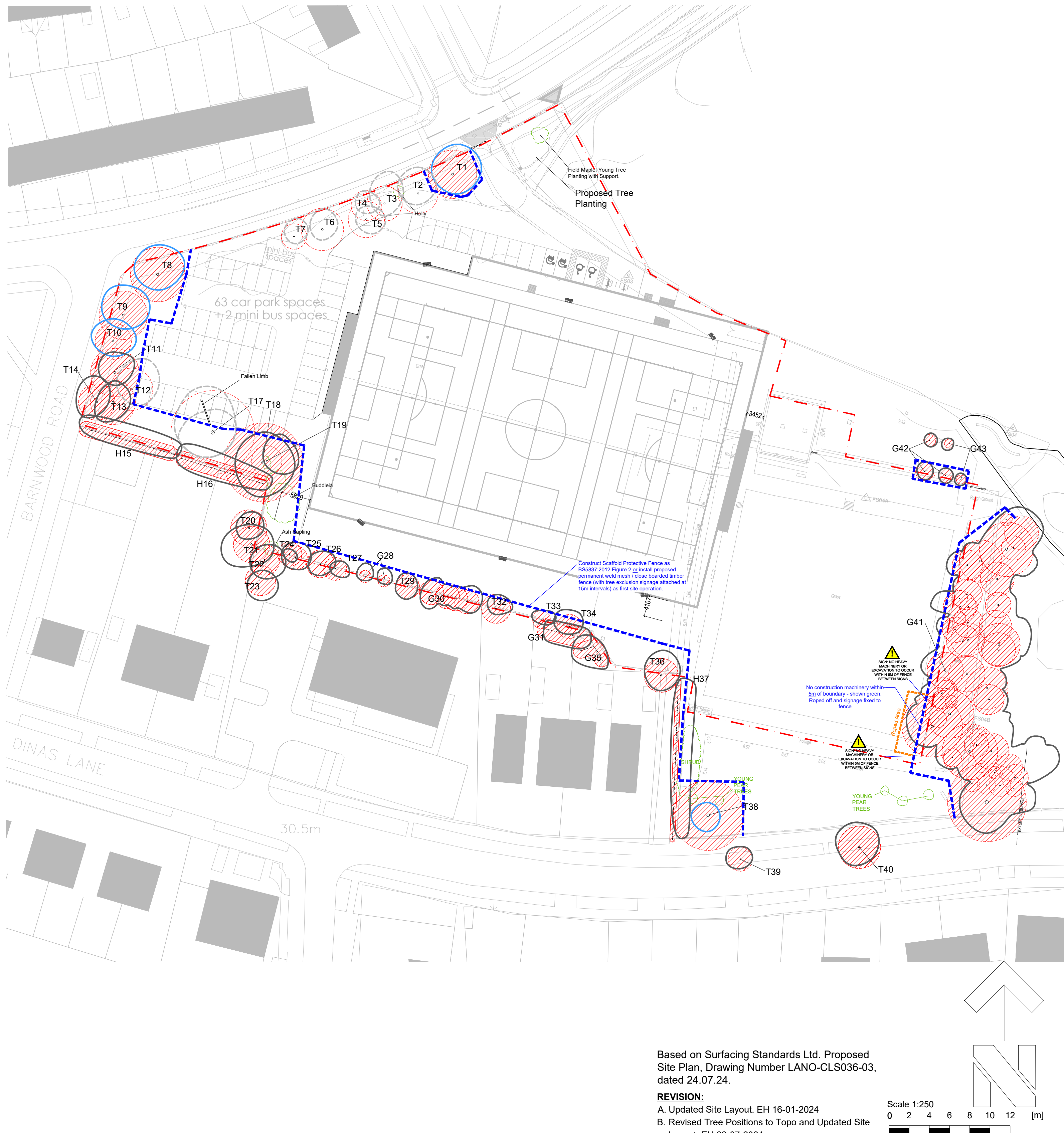
scale@A1	drawn	date	job number	number	revision
1:250	EH	NOV 23	1650	002	A

Figure 2 Detail specification for protective barrier

Key

- Standard wall panel
- Heavy gauge 2 x 6 galvanized steel and welded metal riffs panels
- Panel surface to be grained and sandblasted with white zinc
- Grained steel
- Upright driven into the ground until secure (distance approx 3 to 4 m)
- Welded vertical string

BS5837:2012 Figure 2



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TREE PROTECTION

 TREES TO BE REMOVED (with root protection area)

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Scaffold Protective Fence as
BS5837:2012 Figure 2

----- Orange Hazard Warning Rope on Timber Posts

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