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Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Acornfield Road, Phase 2, Knowsley Industrial Park

Reference: 81-377-R1-3

Date: October 2023



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

Acornfield Road, Phase 2, Knowsley Industrial Park

Prepared for:
Prime Property Consultancy

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Acornfield Road, Phase 2, Knowsley Industrial Park
OS Grid Reference	SJ 43610 98595
Site Area	Approximately 0.6 ha
Results	The site survey identified a total of 19 individual trees and three groups of trees on and adjacent the site. These included four individual trees and one group of trees graded Category B (trees of moderate value). Ten individual trees graded Category C (trees of low value). Five individual trees and two groups of trees were graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention).
Recommendations	An appraisal of the documentation provided to date identified that construction of the development as proposed will require the removal of one group of trees graded 'B' category, nine individual trees and one group of trees graded 'C' category. Four individual trees and one group of trees graded 'U' category (trees unsuitable for retention). The appraisal identified various elements of the development that are proposed within and close to the RPAs and canopy spreads of several retained trees. As such, various special working and protection methods and materials have subsequently been proposed in accordance with current government guidance. Specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme. Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on site. Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained. All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA. All tree works should be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations. This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, which provides guidance on tree protection measures and mitigation.



1. BACKGROUND

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

E3P Ltd have been instructed by Prime Property Consultancy to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Method Statement relating to a proposed construction works at Acornfield Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Knowsley, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

The purpose of the report is to:

- ✿ Assess the quality of the trees on and immediately adjacent to the site, in accordance with British Standards (2012)¹, hereafter referred to as 'BS5837: 2012'.
- ✿ Identify trees suitable for retention and for removal due to the proposed development.
- ✿ Prescribe tree protection measures to ensure that retained trees survive the proposed development and thrive after its completion.
- ✿ Prescribe arboricultural recommendations for the long-term management of trees on the site.
- ✿ If necessary, to assess the site for its suitability for mitigation planting, and to specify planting requirements.

1.2. SITE DETAILS

The site is located at the junction of Acornfield Road and Kirkby Bank Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Knowsley, and is within the administrative boundaries of Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council. The site comprises of an industrial yard used as pallet storage. A variety of trees of varying quality and age are predominantly along the boundaries of the site.

Cranfield (2023)² identified the soil type of the site and the surrounding area as Naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils. No further detailed soil analysis was undertaken.

1.3. LEGISLATION

A search on the website of Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council has established there are no trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) and the site is not located within a Conservation Area.

1.4. THE PLANNING PROCESS

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of green infrastructure, of which trees form an integral part. This includes recognition of the importance of trees in relation to the management of air, soil and water quality along with other associated ecosystem services and climate change adaptation. The NPPF also seeks to achieve the protection and enhancement of landscapes and a net gain in biodiversity. Finally,

¹ British Standards (2012). *BS5837: 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations*. British Standards Institute, London

² Cranfield (2023). *Soilscapes* [online]. Available at: >www.landis.org.uk< [accessed 13th July 2023]



it specifically identifies veteran and ancient trees and woodland as a highly valuable and irreplaceable habitat.

Local Planning Authorities (LPA) in the UK have a statutory duty to consider both the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications. The potential impact of development on all trees (including those not protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or other statutory designation) is a material consideration in determining a planning application.

BS 5837 provides a framework which sets out how trees should be considered in the planning process and also explicitly applies to development where planning consent is not required.

BS 5837 recommends that a tree survey is undertaken to identify the quality and benefits of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them. This information is then used to produce a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) illustrating the above and below ground constraints associated with trees (the Root Protection Area (RPA)). The TCP is intended to be used to inform the design process and to identify those trees considered to be a constraint to development due to the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense).

Following the production of the final scheme design, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is produced to identify the likely direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development, along with a Tree Protection Plan (TPP) to identify trees to be removed and retained and to illustrate the protection of retained trees. An Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is also often required as a condition of planning consent to detail how sensitive operations are to be undertaken in close proximity to retained trees.

These documents and plans are considered the minimum requirement for arboricultural matters within a planning application and are intended to ensure both a long term sustainable and harmonious relationship between existing trees and the proposed development.

1.4.1. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK 2021

At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, and specifically states that for decision making, the LPA should be approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay.

Section 15 of the NPPF recognises the importance of conserving and enhancing the natural environment, and specifically acknowledges the role of trees and woodland in the provision of natural capital and ecosystem services.

It further acknowledges the importance of ancient woodlands and veteran trees for habitats and biodiversity and requires that planning consent should be refused where development schemes require the removal of such features unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, stating that:

It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands within the survey area.



2. METHODS

2.1. SITE SURVEY

The site survey was carried out by Martin Dilworth 6th July 2023. All trees on site were inspected from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. Any notable defects of trees were recorded, although the site survey did not constitute a full tree safety assessment.

Tree heights and crown clearances were measured to the nearest 0.5 m with a clinometer. Crown spreads of trees were measured on their north, east, south and west aspects to the nearest 0.5 m. The Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of trees was measured to the nearest 1 cm, and was used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees using methods prescribed in BS 5837:2012.

In accordance with BS 5837:2012, trees were classified as either A, B, C or U using the criteria shown in Table 2.1. Trees were further classified by the subcategories 1, 2 and 3, depending upon whether they had mainly arboricultural, landscape, or cultural qualities. The additional subcategory does not affect the retention value of the tree, e.g. a Category A2 tree does not have a higher retention value than a Category A1 tree.

TABLE 2.1 BS 5837 CASCADE CHART (ADAPTED FROM BRITISH STANDARDS, 2012)

CATEGORY	DEFINITION	RETENTION	COLOUR CODE
CATEGORY A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years; trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.	Highly desirable	Light green
CATEGORY B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years; trees lacking the special quality to merit Category A designation.	Desirable	Dark blue
CATEGORY C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 10 years, or 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.	Feasible, but should be removed if posing a constraint to development	Grey
CATEGORY U	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects, including those that will become unviable after removal of other Category U trees.	Unfeasible	Dark red

2.2. CONSTRAINTS

Only trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm, (measured at 1.5m above ground level), have been included within the survey; however, it should be noted that a number of individual trees and shrubs with a stem diameter of less than 75mm were present within the study area.

Only trees within the likely influence of the proposed development have been included within this report. Any additional trees in the vicinity of the site have been deemed to not be affected by the proposals and have not been included.



Some areas of the study area were covered with dense undergrowth or located on neighbouring land preventing a full assessment and an accurate measurement of some trees. Where tree survey data has been estimated (based on assessments from the nearest safe vantage points). These trees are denoted by a # in the associated Schedules.

Trees are living organisms and as such their health and condition are naturally subject to change over time. Unforeseen future circumstances such as neglect, wilful damage or severe/extreme weather conditions may affect the future health and condition of the trees included in this report.

2.3. QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AUTHOR

Martin Dilworth is a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant, who is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association, and holds an FdSc in Arboriculture, and the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate.



3. TREE SURVEY ASSESSMENT

3.1. TREE POPULATION ASSESSMENT

The site survey identified a total of 19 individual trees and three groups of trees on and adjacent the site. These included four individual trees and one group of trees graded Category B (trees of moderate value). Ten individual trees graded Category C (trees of low value). Five individual trees and two groups of trees were graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention).

TABLE 3.1 TREE CATEGORIES RECORDED

TREE CATEGORY	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL TREES	NO. OF GROUPS OF TREES	NO. OF HEDGEROWS	NO. OF WOODLANDS
CATEGORY A (TREES OF HIGH QUALITY)	0	0	0	0
CATEGORY B (TREES OF MODERATE QUALITY)	4	1	0	0
CATEGORY C (TREES OF LOW QUALITY)	10	0	0	0
CATEGORY U (TREES OF POOR QUALITY UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)	5	2	0	0
TOTALS	19	3	0	0

3.2. TREE SPECIES DIVERSITY

A variety of species were recorded as individual trees and groups of trees during the survey and are represented throughout the study area. Species of trees recorded includes Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), Goat willow (*Salix caprea*), Leyland cypress (*Cupressus × leylandii*), Silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

Tree data can be viewed in **Appendix I: Tree Survey Schedule**. A selection of photographs of trees can be viewed in **Appendix II: Photographs**. Tree locations can be viewed in **Appendix III: Tree Constraints Plan**.



4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1. TREE REMOVALS DUE TO DEVELOPMENT

From the information provided to date it is projected that, as detailed in Table 4.1, construction of the development as proposed will require the removal of one group of trees graded 'B' category, nine individual trees and one group of trees graded 'C' category. Four individual trees and one group of trees graded 'U' category (trees unsuitable for retention).

TABLE 4.1 TREE REMOVALS REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

CATEGORY	REMOVALS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL NO. OF REMOVALS
CATEGORY A	-	0 trees
CATEGORY B	G3	1 group
CATEGORY C	T9, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T18, T19 G2	9 trees 1 group
CATEGORY U	T1, T2, T3, T10 G1	4 trees 1 group

4.2. MITIGATION FOR TREE LOSS

As detailed on the Tree Impact and Protection Plan, and in Table 4.1, one group of moderate-quality, nine individual trees and one group of low-quality and four individual trees and one group of poor quality are proposed for removal in order to facilitate the proposals. Consequently, specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme.

All new tree planting should be in accordance with British Standard 8545: Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations, 2014³ and all tree works must be carried out by a qualified contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010⁴: Tree Work – Recommendations.

Adequate protection of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees during construction is essential if their long-term viability is to be assured. RPAs, which are calculated through a method provided in BS5837:2012, are ground areas that should be protected by temporary protective fencing as Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) throughout the development process, or by temporary ground protection measures thereby keeping the trees' root zones free from disturbance.

4.3. WORKS WITHIN RPAS

The appraisal identified that the following development works are close to and within retained trees' RPAs and canopies:

³ British Standards Institution (2014) BS 8545: Trees: From nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations.

⁴ British Standards Institution (2010) BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations.



TABLE 4.2 ROOT PROTECTION AREA INCURSIONS

PROPOSED IMPACT	TREES IMPACTED	PROPOSED SPECIAL MEASURES	RELEVANT BS5837 SECTION(S) TO BE ADHERED TO	INFORMATION REQUIRED OR PROVIDED, AND RELEVANT SPECIALIST
Re-surfacing of existing hard standing and landscaping within RPAs	T4, T5, T6, T7, T8	- Excavations for removal of existing hard standing should be limited to the depth of existing hard sub-base levels within RPAs. - Removal of any hard surfaces, to be carried out in strict accordance with s7.2 and s7.3 of BS5837: 2012. - No vehicular or plant access within retained trees' RPAs under soft surfaces. - All proposed landscaping to be carried out within and close to retained trees' RPAs should be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance detailed in section 8 of BS5837:2012.	7.2, 7.3, 7.4,8	Ground works contractor to provide detailed schedule of works and method statement
Possible installation of drainage to extents of proposed buildings within tree RPAs	All retained trees	- Routes which pass the minimum distance through RPAs to be agreed between project arboriculturist and relevant consultant. - Specialist excavation methods, under arboricultural supervision, to be used where utilities are projected to pass through RPAs. - Inspection chambers for services to be positioned outside RPAs.	7.7	Detailed services plan to be supplied by relevant consultant. Detailed methods and schedule of works to be supplied by groundworks contractor.

Any excavation within the RPA of a tree must be supervised by an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW).



4.4. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on site.

Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained.

All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA.

Any fence post excavations Within a trees RPA are to be carried out manually, using hand held tools only, and in accordance with the guidelines set out in section 7.2.1 of BS5837:2012.

All proposed landscaping to be carried out within and close to retained trees' RPAs should be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance detailed in section 8 of BS5837:2012.

4.5. FACILITATION PRUNING

Based on the information currently available, it is not possible to predict the requirement for access facilitation pruning. Any requirements for access facilitation pruning should be discussed at a pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturalist.

All tree works should be completed prior to the commencement of any development or construction vehicles/plant entering either site. It is recommended that all tree works are carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010: Tree Work - Recommendations.

4.6. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND DRAINAGE

The installation of underground utilities in close proximity to trees can cause serious damage to their roots. As such, it is essential that utilities be routed outside RPAs unless there is no other available option. Where RPAs cannot be avoided then guidelines set out in the National Joint Utilities Group publication 'Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 2) – Operatives Handbook' should be followed (e.g. trenches of a very limited width to be hand dug or the use of directional drilling).

To date, there are no proposed works to service and/or drainage in respect of the development under consideration. In order to ensure that utilities and services are either routed outside RPAs where possible or special working methods are used, where required to install services within RPAs, the provision of a bespoke method statement can be conditioned to a planning approval.



5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The site survey identified a total of 19 individual trees and three groups of trees on and adjacent the site. These included four individual trees and one group of trees graded Category B (trees of moderate value). Ten individual trees graded Category C (trees of low value). Five individual trees and two groups of trees were graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention).

An appraisal of the documentation provided to date identified that construction of the development as proposed will require the removal of one group of trees graded 'B' category, nine individual trees and one group of trees graded 'C' category. Four individual trees and one group of trees graded 'U' category (trees unsuitable for retention).

The appraisal identified various elements of the development that are proposed within and close to the RPAs and canopy spreads of several retained trees. As such, various special working and protection methods and materials have subsequently been proposed in accordance with current government guidance.

Specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme.

Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on site.

Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained.

All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA.

All tree works should be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations.

This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, which provides guidance on tree protection measures and mitigation.



6. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

6.1. TIMING OF WORKS

The phasing of works must be carried out in accordance with Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1 TIMING OF WORKS

STAGE	WORKS
1	Site induction
2	Install temporary tree protection fencing
3	Inspection by arboriculturist
4	Carry out construction works, subject to precautionary measures
5	Remove tree protection fencing once works complete
6	Final inspection by arboricultural consultant

6.2. SITE INDUCTION

Prior to works commencing, all contractors must attend a site induction. All contractors will be briefed on arboricultural concerns arising from the development proposals, including tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs). This method statement must be made available to all contractors working on the site.

6.3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Prior to machinery entering the site, it will be necessary to ensure that all trees are adequately protected. This will require the installation of temporary of tree protection fencing.

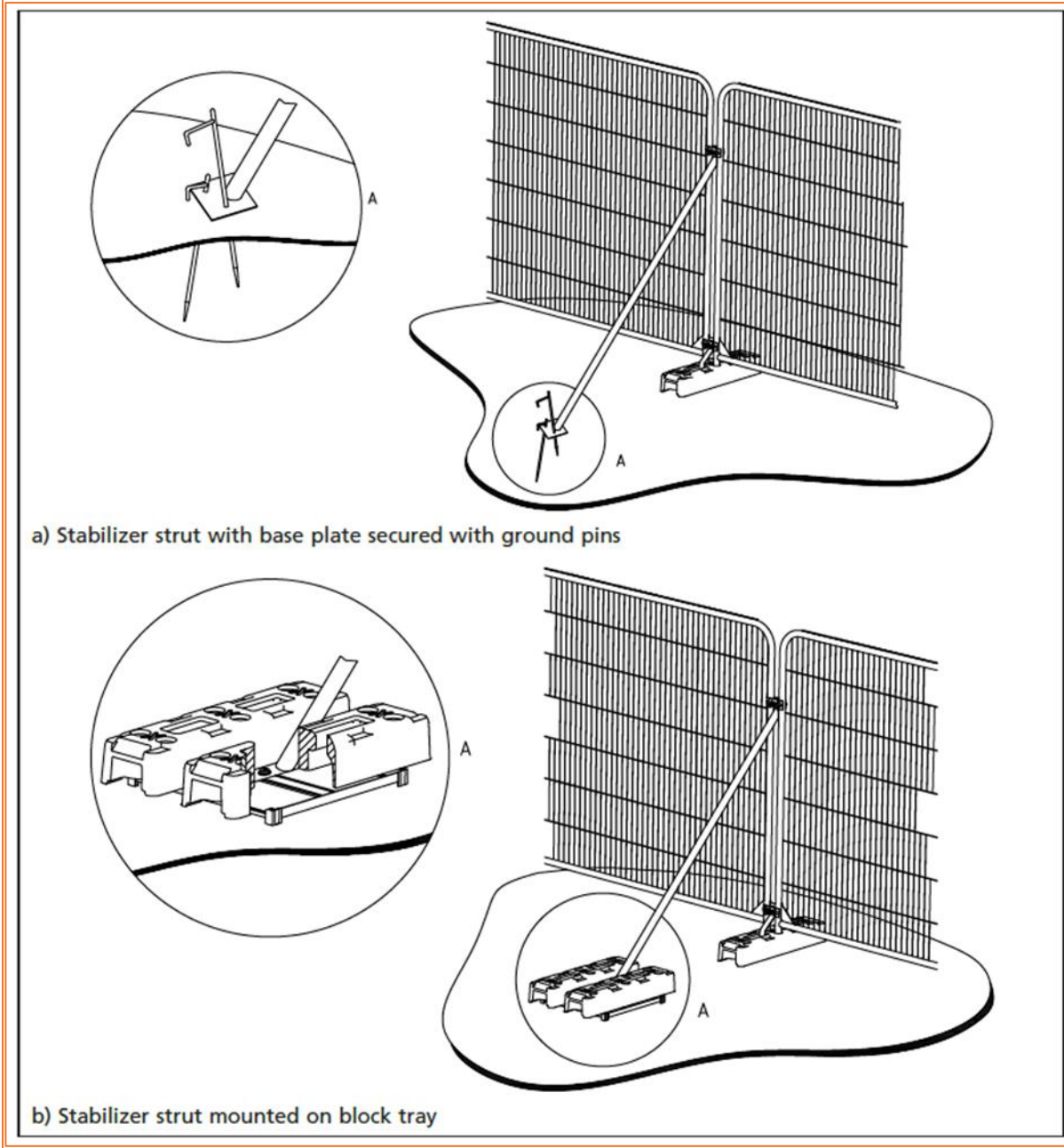
Tree protection fencing will consist of Heras fencing panels well braced to resist impacts. (see Figure 6.1).

Laminated waterproof A3 signs will be fixed securely to fencing panels on each enclosure at 9 m intervals. The signs must clearly read: 'Protected Tree Zone, no storage or operations within fenced off areas'.

Once the construction works have been completed, the tree protection fencing may be removed. This must be done with care to ensure that no damage to trees is caused.



FIGURE 6.1 TREE PROTECTION FENCING SPECIFICATION



6.4. GENERAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Prior to works commencing, a site storage area will be designated, which must be outside of the RPAs of trees. No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored within RPAs of trees. Where possible this area should be extended to 10 m away from the tree protection fencing.

Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into RPAs, heavy duty plastic sheeting and sandbags will be used to contain any spillages and prevent contamination. No fires will be lit within 20 m of the protective fencing.

If any breach in the tree protection measures occurs it is the site manager's responsibility to report this to an arboricultural consultant so the appropriate measures may be taken.



7. ARBORICULTURIST CONTACT DETAILS

If at any point during construction works, works are required within RPAs, if there is a breach within the tree protection fencing, and/or if the proposals change from those detailed within the Tree Protection Plan, the project arboriculturist must be consulted immediately. The project arboriculturist's details are below:

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trees@e3p.co.uk

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END OF REPORT



APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

A plan showing tree locations can be viewed in **Appendix III: Tree Constraints Plan**.

TABLE A.1 KEY FOR TREE TABLES

KEY	
SPECIES	Common name and scientific name
HEIGHT	Measured to nearest 0.5 m
C.C	Height of crown clearance, measured to nearest 0.5 m
DBH	Diameter at breast height (1.5 m), in centimetres
CROWN SPREAD	Measured to nearest 0.5 m
AGE	Y - sapling/newly planted tree
	SM - semi-mature; tree in 1/3 of estimated lifespan
	EM - early-mature; tree in 2/3 of estimated lifespan
	M - mature; tree in 3/3 of estimated lifespan
	V - Veteran tree
ERC	Safe useful life expectancy of tree, in years
CATEGORY	See cascade chart (Table 1.1)
#	Estimated value



TABLE A.2 TREE DATA

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T1	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	75 x 10 stems	3	2	3	2	0	SM	Multiple stems at ground level. Selfseeded tree, branches growing through boundary fence.	<10	U	26	2.9
T2	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	5	75 75	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Twin stemmed at ground level. Selfseeded tree, branches growing through boundary fence.	<10	U	5	1.3
T3	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	5	75 x 7 stems	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Multiple stems at ground level. Selfseeded tree, branches growing through boundary fence.	<10	U	18	2.4
T4	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	7	#200 180 110	4	4	3	4	2	EM	Multiple stems at ground level. Located on adjacent land behind fence, unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	38	3.5
T5	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	6	#200 120	2	4	2	3	2	SM	Twin stemmed at ground level. Located on adjacent land behind fence, unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	25	2.8



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TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T6	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	8	#310 220 110 100 90	5	5	5	5	0	EM	Multiple stems at ground level. Located on adjacent land behind fence, unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	79	5.0
T7	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	7	#190 180 120	3	3	3	3	4	EM	Multiple stems at ground level. Located on adjacent land behind fence. Unless to fully inspect.	20+	B1	38	3.5
T8	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	7	#380	5	4	3	4	0	EM	Located on adjacent land behind fence, unable to fully inspect. Decay column in stem from base upto approximately 5m on south side	<10	U	65	4.6
T9	Leyland cypress (<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>)	10	390	3	3	3	3	2	M	Bark damage with exposed wood on west side from base upto 2m.	10+	C1	69	4.7
T10	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	7	180 130 110 100	2	0	3	3	0	SM	Stems growing through boundary fence.	<10	U	32	3.2
T11	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	230	3	4	3	2	0	SM	Slight lean in stem towards east. Located in between fences.	10+	C1	24	2.8



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TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T12	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	4	#150	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Located in between fences.	10+	C1	10	1.8
T13	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	7	#210	3	2	2	2	2	SM	Slight lean in stem towards east. Located in between fences.	10+	C1	20	2.5
T14	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	#210	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Located in between fences.	10+	C1	20	2.5
T15	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	#220	3	4	3	3	0	SM	Located in between fences.	10+	C1	22	2.6
T16	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	#120	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Located in between fences.	10+	C1	7	1.4
T17	Elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	4	120	3	2	2	2	0	EM	Pallets obstructing access to tree.	10+	C1	7	1.4
T18	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	#160	3	2	2	2	0	SM	Pallets obstructing access to tree	10+	C1	12	1.9
T19	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	5	#250	3	3	3	3	0	EM	Acute lean in stem towards north. Pallets obstructing access to tree.	10+	C1	28	3.0
G1	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) x 4	5	75	1	1	1	1	0	Y	Selfseeded young trees growing through boundary fence.	<10	U	3	0.9
G2	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) x 3	7	250	3	3	3	3	0	EM	Selfseeded trees along fence line. Multiple snapped branches.	<10	U	28	3.0
G3	Leyland cypress (<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>) x 12	12	#350	3	3	3	3	0	M	Located in between fences. Trees forming boundary hedge.	20+	B2	55	4.2



APPENDIX II

PHOTOGRAPHS

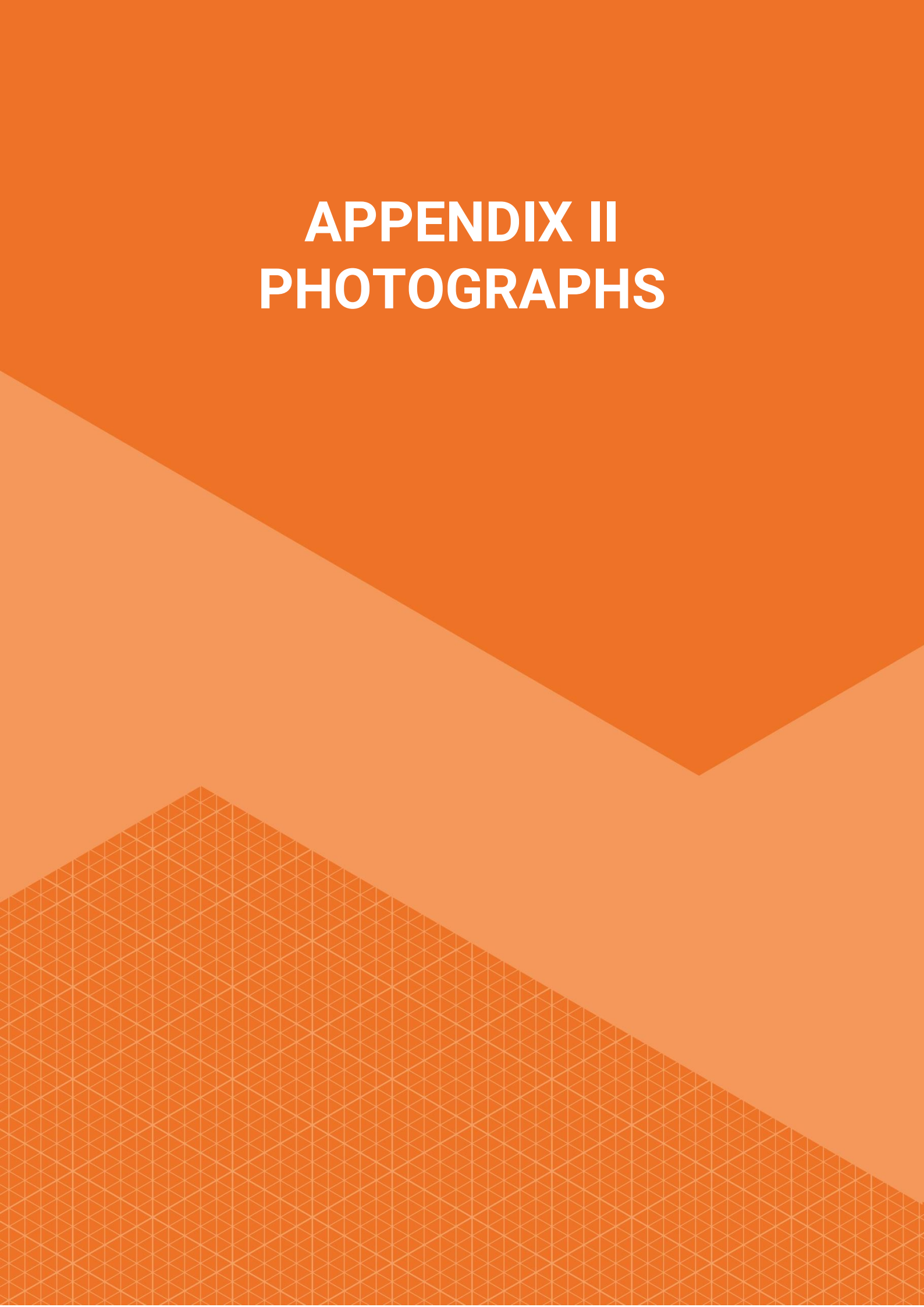
The background of the page is composed of several geometric shapes in shades of orange. A large, dark orange shape occupies the top right. A lighter orange shape is on the left, meeting the dark one at a diagonal line. The bottom left corner features a triangular area filled with a fine, light-colored grid pattern. The overall design is modern and minimalist.

PLATE 1 TREE T1



PLATE 2 TREE T2



PLATE 3 TREE T3



PLATE 4 TREE T7



PLATE 5 TREE T8



PLATE 6 TREE T9



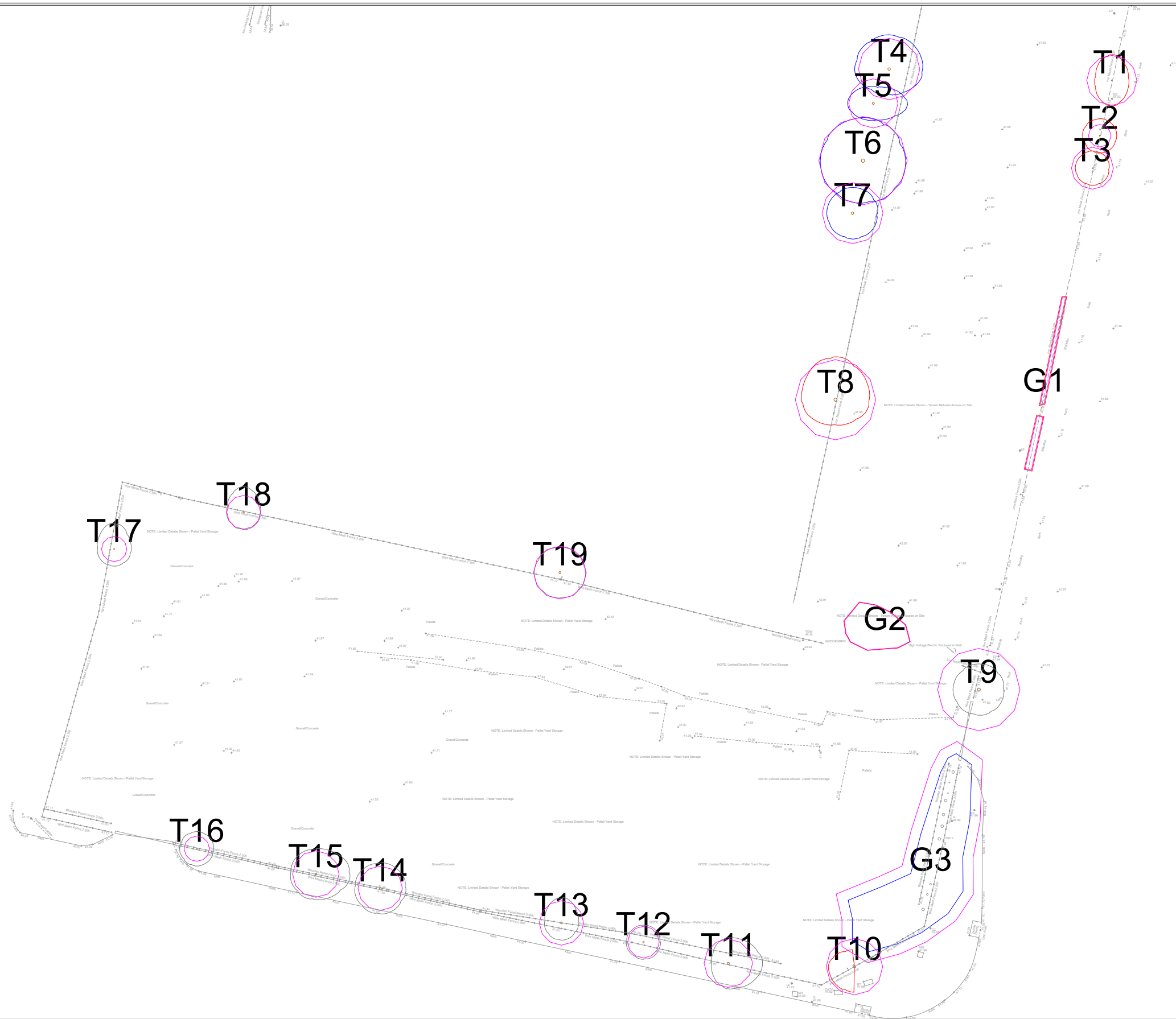
PLATE 7 GROUP G1



PLATE 8 GROUP G3



APPENDIX III TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN



Tree Categorisations:

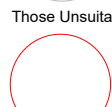
Those to be Considered for Retention:

Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years

Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years



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



Those Unsuitable for Retention:

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

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):



RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Notes:

P1	REVA	13.07.2023	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked

Client:

Prime Property
Consultancy

Job Title:

Acornfield
Road, Phase 2,
Kowsley
Industrial Park

Job No:

81-377

Drawing No:

001

Date:

13.07.2023

Scale:

1:500 @ A3



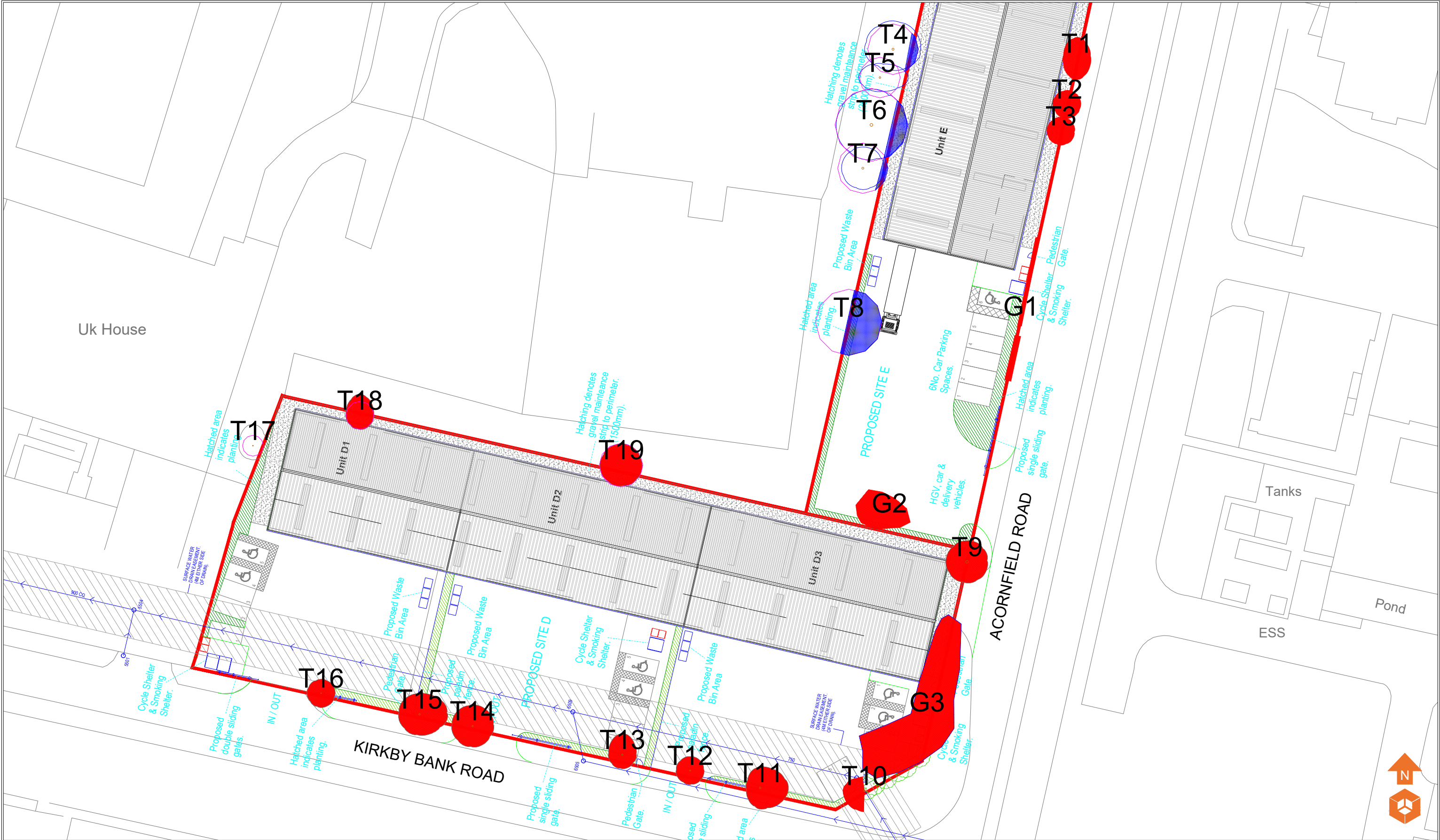
Environmental Engineering
Partnership Ltd
Taylor Road, Trafford Park
Urmston, Manchester, M41 7JQ
Tel: 0161 707 9612
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Website: www.e3p.co.uk

Drawing Title:

Tree Constraints Plan

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APPENDIX IV TREE IMPACTS & PROTECTION PLAN



Tree Categorisations:
Those to be Considered for Retention:

- Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years
- Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years

Those Unsuitable for Retention:

- Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees
- Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Realistically be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Tree Removals:

Tree removals
Proposed tree removals in the context of the development proposals

Root Protection Area Encroachment:

Tree Protective Fencing:

Notes:

P1	REVA	03.10.2023	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked

Client:

Prime Property Consultancy

Job Title:

Acornfield Road, Phase 2, Kowsley Industrial Park

Job No:

81-377

Drawing No:

001

Date:

03.10.2023

Scale:

1:500 @ A3

e3p

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