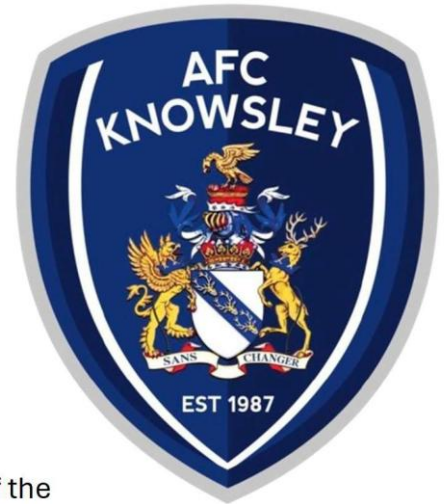


TREE PROTECTION PLAN & ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Project: AFC Knowsley – Proposed Spectator Facilities and Perimeter Works

Site: Lord Derby Pavilion, Knowsley Lane, Knowsley, L36 8JB



1. INTRODUCTION

This Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has been prepared in support of the proposed development comprising:

- Installation of a new spectator perimeter fence.
- Construction of a concrete/tarmac pedestrian pathway adjacent to the football pitch.
- Associated spectator facilities including stands, shelters and ancillary infrastructure.

The purpose of this document is to identify existing trees in proximity to the development and establish appropriate protection measures during construction.

2. EXISTING TREES

A linear group of approximately thirteen young trees is located to the east of the football pitch between the playing field and the adjacent parking area.

The trees are estimated to be approximately five years old and comprise young landscape planting with developing canopies. The trees are not protected by Tree Preservation Orders (subject to confirmation by the Local Planning Authority) and do not form mature woodland or established tree groups.

The trees are located approximately:

- 20 metres east of the proposed pathway adjacent to the football pitch.
- 10 metres east of the proposed spectator fence line.

To the North of the site there is a small wooded area. This is separated from the works area by a wide ditch which creates a natural barrier between the works and any root or canopy zone. No works will take place within 3m of any tree in this area.

No tree removal is proposed from either area.

3. PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed works comprise:

- A new fence line positioned approximately midway between the football pitch and the tree line.
- A new concrete/tarmac pedestrian path immediately adjacent to the football pitch boundary.
- Associated spectator facilities and minor external works.

All construction activities are located outside the immediate rooting environment of the trees.

4. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Given:

- The young age of the trees.
- The limited canopy spread.
- The separation distances of approximately 10–20 metres between the trees and the proposed works.
- The absence of excavation in proximity to the trees.

It is concluded that the proposed development will have no direct impact upon tree stems, canopies or root systems.

No tree pruning, crown reduction or tree removal is required to facilitate the development.

5. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

The following measures shall be implemented throughout the construction period:

a) Protective Exclusion Zone

A minimum exclusion zone of 3 metres shall be maintained around the tree line during construction.

b) Material Storage

No materials, spoil, fuel, chemicals, cement or waste shall be stored within the exclusion zone.

c) Vehicle Movements

Construction vehicles shall remain within designated access routes and shall not enter the exclusion zone.

d) Ground Levels

No alteration of existing ground levels shall occur within the exclusion zone.

e) Excavation

No excavation works shall be undertaken within the exclusion zone without arboricultural review.

f) Site Welfare and Storage

Temporary cabins, storage compounds and contractor parking shall be located away from the tree line.

6. CONSTRUCTION PHASE MONITORING

The Site Manager shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this Tree Protection Plan.

Should unforeseen tree-related issues arise during construction, works in the affected area shall cease and arboricultural advice shall be obtained before proceeding.

7. CONCLUSION

The proposed development is separated from the existing young tree line by a minimum distance of approximately 10 metres and from the proposed pathway by approximately 20 metres.

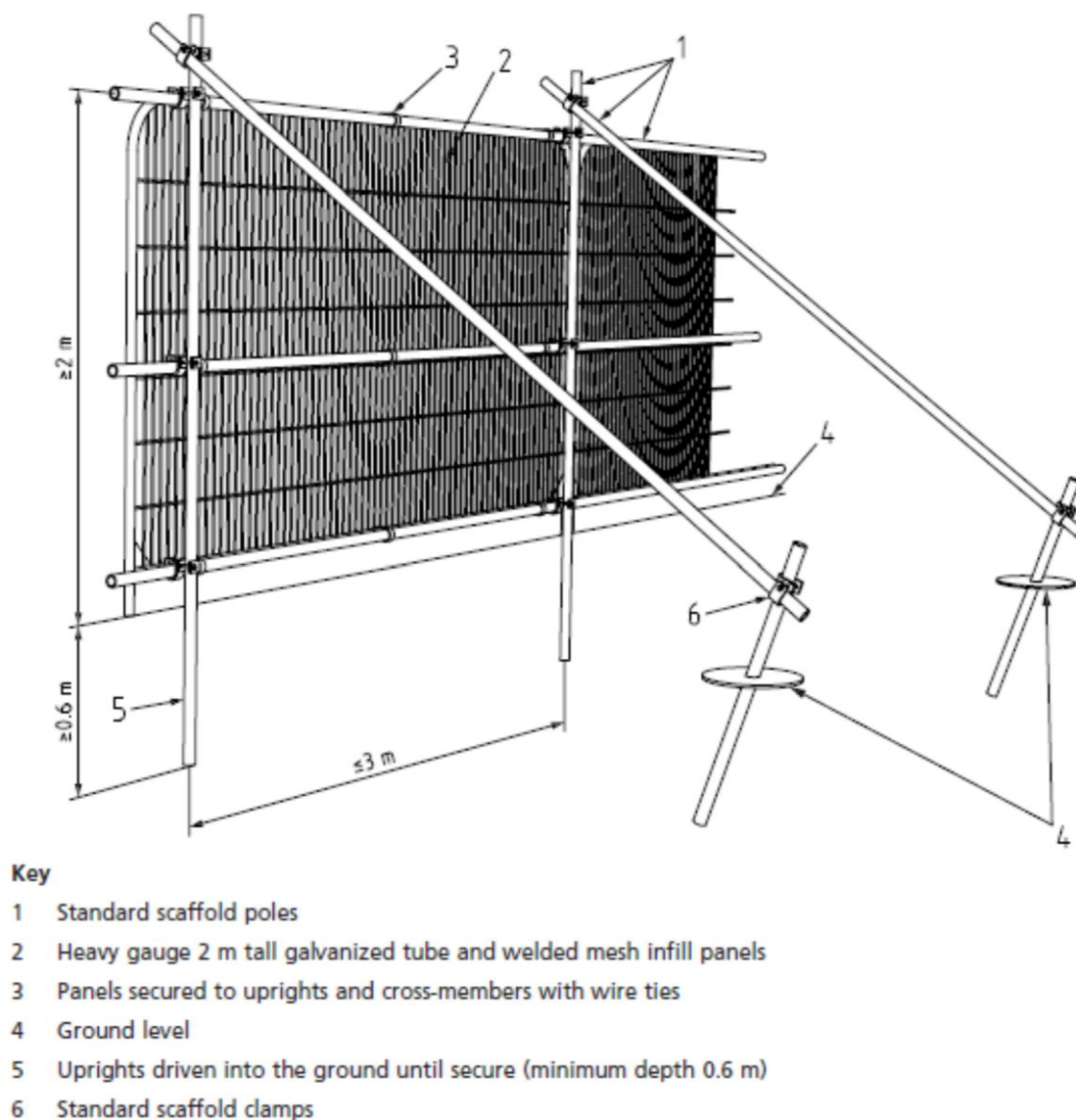
Subject to implementation of the measures outlined in this document, the development can proceed without adverse impacts upon the existing trees and without the need for tree removal or specialist arboricultural supervision.

Given the distances involved (10–20 m), we expect the local authority would regard this as a very low-risk arboricultural situation, and we would not expect them to require a detailed BS5837 tree survey unless there are protected trees, mature trees, or excavation much closer to the tree line.

Appendix 1: Protective Barrier Construction

The default specification for protective barriers should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts, as illustrated below. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a *maximum* interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots.

Figure 1. Default protective fencing barrier as detailed in BS 5837: 2012.



Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification may be adopted. This system includes 2 m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet, secure enough to provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins (Figure 2a). Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray (Figure 2b).

Figure 2. Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

