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Jaguar Land Rover

JLR Halewood Eastlands Car Park

Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

25/03/2026

UK0028072.5026-ARB-AIA



Document distribution

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Prepared for

Jaguar Land Rover

East Road, Speke, Liverpool, L24 9LE, United Kingdom

Prepared by

WSP U.K. and Ireland
8 First Street, Manchester, M15 4RP

Quality control	Name	Date	Signature
Prepared by:	Chi-Wan Chan	March 2026	  
Reviewed by:	Lottie Price	March 2026	
Approved by:	Joe Atkinson	March 2026	

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Executive summary

A field-based arboricultural survey was undertaken on 20 February 2026 in accordance with BS 5837, with tree locations mapped using GPS, topographical survey data and aerial imagery.

A desk study confirmed that no Tree Preservation Orders, conservation areas, ancient woodland, ancient or veteran trees, nor traditional orchards are present within the study area.

In total, four individual trees and 17 tree groups were recorded. One tree was assessed as high quality (Retention Category A), four groups as moderate quality (Retention Category B), and the remaining features as low quality (Retention Category C). The majority of low-quality features comprised self-seeded and unmanaged vegetation.

The proposed development of a new car park will require the full removal of three low-quality groups, partial removal of two low-quality groups and full removal of one moderate-quality group, along with some works within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 WSP was instructed by Jaguar Land Rover to undertake an Arboricultural Survey Assessment (ASA) of the existing trees at JLR Eastland Car Park. This assessment was undertaken to inform this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) which is to be submitted as part of a planning application for commercial development. A survey of the trees on site and within influencing distance of the boundaries was undertaken on 20 February 2026 to aid design and avoid unnecessary tree removal.
- 1.1.2 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment of existing trees and hedgerows has been carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*'¹ (hereafter referred to as BS5837).
- 1.1.3 The purpose of this report is to:
- Review the relationship between the proposed development and the existing trees and hedgerows identified during the Arboricultural Survey Assessment;
 - Provide a Tree Retention Plan to determine trees and hedgerows to be retained and removed in the context of the proposed development;
 - Identify mitigation to offset tree or hedgerow loss as part of the development proposals; and
 - Identify all areas where specific working methods are required to ensure protection of retained trees and hedgerows forming the basis of a future Arboricultural Method Statement.

¹ British Standards Institution. (2012). British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations. British Standards Institution, London.

1.2 General site description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is centred on OS Grid Reference SJ 45578 84333 at Jaguar Land Rover's Halewood factory, with the western boundary adjoining East Road, the northern boundary adjoining the railway track, shrub vegetation to the east, and the DHL office to the south.

1.3 Development proposals

- 1.3.1 The proposed development of the site includes the design of a new car park at JLR East Road. The project will retain the existing access point, involve ground levelling, and construct a new parking area.

1.4 Information received

- 1.4.1 The following information has been used to prepare this AIA:

Table 1.1 Received Information

Origin / Author	File Name	Drawing Reference	Date Received
Ridge and Partners LLP	Topographical Survey	4139-TO-XX-M2-01	17/12/2025
Ridge and Partners LLP	Site Plan	ECP-RDG-ZZ-ST-D-A-010003	30/01/2026

2. Assessment methodology

2.1 Survey methodology

- 2.1.1 A full arboricultural survey in accordance with BS5837 has been undertaken to assess the trees and hedgerows within influencing distance of the site.
- 2.1.2 All individual trees with a stem diameter greater than 75 mm are shown on the Tree Survey Plan and have been assigned a unique reference number. Trees were visually assessed and a schedule prepared listing:
- Reference number
 - Tree height
 - Stem diameter
 - Species
 - Crown spread
 - Minimum crown clearance
 - Physiological condition
 - Structural condition
 - Age class
- 2.1.3 Measurements for tree height, minimum crown clearance and crown spread were taken to an accuracy of 0.5m or visually estimated. Stem diameter measurements were recorded to the nearest 10mm. Any specific observations were also noted. All observations and measurements are included in Appendix A Tree Schedule.
- 2.1.4 Trees were assessed and assigned one of the following categories:
- Retention Category U: 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;

- Retention Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;
- Retention Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years; and
- 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 150mm.

2.1.5 Categories A, B and C have further sub-categories with regards to the reasons for tree retention:

- Mainly arboricultural qualities;
- Mainly landscape qualities; and
- Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

N.B. Certain trees considered unsuitable to retain in their current context (Retention Category U) may possess existing or potential conservation value which make them desirable to preserve in the context of wildlife habitat (e.g. areas with limited public access where the risk of harm is tolerable).

2.2 Root protection area

2.2.1 To avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the Root Protection Area (RPA) has been calculated for the Category A, B and C trees in accordance with section 4.6 of BS5837. BS5837 recommends this as the minimum area around a tree that contains sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain viable tree vigour and structure. Where groups of trees have been assessed, the Root Protection Area has been shown based on the maximum sized tree stem in each group and so may exceed the Root Protection Area required for some of the individual specimens within the group. Further detailed inspection of the individual trees forming a group may be required where development impacts upon individual trees forming the combined group.

- 2.2.2 Protection of the roots and soil structure within the RPA should be treated as a priority. These figures have been calculated using the formulas within Section 4.6 and Annex D of BS5837.

2.3 Tree schedule

- 2.3.1 Appendix A tree schedule details the individual trees, groups, hedgerows, and woodlands (where present) and includes the relevant information for each at the time of inspection. General observations of any structural and physiological condition and the presence of any decay or physical defects have also been included.

2.4 Assessment limitations

- 2.4.1 This survey has been undertaken in accordance with BS5837 and trees with a stem diameter of less than 75mm and the specific location of species within a hedgerow have not been identified. It may therefore be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of young trees or woody species within hedgerows and tree groups to assist decision-making. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, hedgerow or woodland should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken.
- 2.4.2 Desk-based searches relating to the presence of TPOs are only valid on the date at which the desk study search was undertaken. In instances where tree work unspecified in this report are to be undertaken, a further search for the presence of TPOs should be carried out prior to commencement.
- 2.4.3 Trees are dynamic organisms influenced by a variety of biotic and abiotic factors. This report does not constitute a health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist, a specific tree safety inspection should be carried out. Any recommendations made within this report are therefore valid for a period of 18 months from the date of survey. Further inspection of trees may be required when there is a change in site conditions or pruning or other works unspecified in the report are carried out.

- 2.4.4 Assessment of statutory and non-statutory constraints have been carried out using third-party information and aerial imagery with a combination of Google Earth and Google Streetview. While this is considered to be broadly accurate, in some instances no specific date is given for the information and images used.

2.5 Conditions of tree survey

- 2.5.1 The survey was completed by a competent arboriculturist from ground level and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or the internal condition of the stem/s or branches was not undertaken at this stage. Evaluation of tree condition given within this assessment applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It may be necessary to review these within 18 months, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice.
- 2.5.2 All survey data is based on a topographical survey, where possible. Where topographical information has not identified tree positions or Ordnance Survey mapping has been utilised, trees have been positioned using National Tree Mapping (NTM) data, GPS and aerial photography to provide approximate locations in relation to existing surrounding features.

2.6 Tree survey plan

- 2.6.1 The Tree Survey Plan (TSP) identifies the existing trees and hedgerows within influencing distance of the site. The plan includes above and below ground constraints which should be considered as guidance during the design process.

2.7 Tree retention plan

- 2.7.1 The Tree Retention Plan (TRP), shown in Appendix C, includes an overlay of the proposed development onto the TSP to enable identification of which trees and hedgerows are to be retained and incorporated as part of the site development and which are to be removed. The plan also identifies incursions of design elements into the RPAs of retained trees and assesses the potential impact and / or mitigation measures to avoid loss or deterioration of trees.

3. Desk study

3.1 Desk study findings

3.1.1 Where a Tree Preservation Order, conservation area or ancient woodland applies to trees within the assessment area, statutory and non-statutory constraints will apply to the development in respect of trees. The results of the desk-base search are detailed within table below.

Table 3.1 Summary of Statutory and non-Statutory Constraints Affecting the Site

Statutory Constraint	Present – Yes / No / To be confirmed	Source	Date Search Received	Details
TPO	No	Local Authority website	19/02/2026	Not applicable
Conservation Area	No	Local Authority website	19/02/2026	Not applicable
Ancient Woodland	No	Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)	19/02/2026	Not applicable
Veteran or Ancient tree	No	Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI)	19/02/2026	Not applicable
Traditional Orchard	No	Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)	19/02/2026	Not applicable

4. Arboricultural Survey Assessment

- 4.1.1 An arboricultural survey schedule detailing information about trees in the study area is presented at Appendix A. Table 4-1 summarises the number of trees surveyed and their tree quality categories. The spatial location of trees and hedgerows are shown on the Tree Survey Plan (TSP) attached to this report.

Table 4.1 Summary of tree quality categories

BS 5837 Retention Category & Quality	Trees	Groups	Totals
Category A (High Quality)	1	0	1
Category B (Moderate Quality)	0	4	4
Category C (Low Quality)	3	13	16
Totals	4	17	21

- 4.1.2 Baseline locations for trees surveyed at Eastland Car Park are shown on the TSP in Appendix B. The site exhibits characteristics of early-successional woodland (secondary regeneration), with a predominance of young, self-seeded trees and scrub developing along the site margins and beyond the former hardstanding.
- 4.1.3 The tree resource is largely composed of low to moderate quality, early-maturing individuals, with structure and form typical of unmanaged, densely regenerated vegetation. Trees and groups closer to the remaining hardstanding were accessible and surveyed accurately; however, areas of vegetation further into the site were inaccessible due to dense regrowth, and tree data in these areas has therefore been estimated where necessary.
- 4.1.4 In terms of visibility, the vegetation is more prominent from within the site than from external viewpoints, where screening from surrounding development and boundary vegetation limits wider visual exposure. While individual trees have

limited arboricultural value at present, the assemblage provides a potential future amenity and ecological contribution should it be retained and managed.

- 4.1.5 Group G18 was included specifically to support Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) considerations at the request of the Project Director. Groups G10 and G15 were extended following the initial survey to align with the 3 m extension to the eastern boundary, introduced to facilitate the creation of a soil bund/mound using topsoil removed from other areas of the site.
- 4.1.6 Existing access routes and former surfacing influenced survey constraints; no significant services constraints associated with the tree resource were identified during the accessible survey areas. Access to the site is currently limited.
- 4.1.7 In total, 21 arboricultural features were recorded at Eastland Car Park. Of these, one tree (T4) was assessed as high quality (Retention Category A), and four groups (G1, G5, G6, G8) were assessed as moderate quality (Retention Category B). The remaining sixteen features were classified as low quality (Retention Category C), comprising three individual trees (T1, T2, T3) and thirteen tree groups (G2–4, G7, G9–15, G17-18).
- 4.1.8 The majority of individual trees and tree groups are of low quality, with many being self-seeded and unmanaged.
- 4.1.9 Along the eastern boundary of the site, most surveyed trees were undersized (less than 75 mm in diameter).

5. Arboricultural impact assessment

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the report details the potential impacts that the proposed development may have upon the site's tree stock (Table 5.1). The assessment has been based upon the documents detailed in Table 1.1 with reference to the results of the Tree Survey Assessment.

Table 5.1 Tree / Group Removal

Trees / Groups / Hedgerow / Woodland Reference	Species	BS 5837 Retention Category	Percentage Removal	Reason for Removal
G4	Common alder, Common beech, Ash species, Wild cherry, Pedunculate oak	C	100%	Construction of new car park.
G5	Crack willow	B	100%	Construction of new car park.
G7	Common alder, Common hawthorn, Goat willow	C	100%	Construction of new car park.
G10	Silver birch, Goat willow	C	50%	Construction of new car park.
G13	Willow species	C	100%	Construction of new car park.

Trees / Groups / Hedgerow / Woodland Reference	Species	BS 5837 Retention Category	Percentage Removal	Reason for Removal
G18	Common hawthorn, Willow species	C	13%	Construction of new car park.

- 5.1.2 The proposed development will require the removal of four tree groups and the partial removal of two tree groups.
- 5.1.3 G5 tree group is identified for removal which is of moderate value (Retention Category B). It is recommended that suitable replacement tree planting will therefore be required to offer an adequate level of mitigation for this loss.
- 5.1.4 The remaining groups (G4, G7, G10, G13, G18) that are to be removed or partially removed were considered to be of a low value (Retention Category C) during the Arboricultural Survey Assessment. The proposed removal of these trees should be considered acceptable as they were found to be of low quality and new tree planting of higher quality trees more suited to the new development and will make a lasting contribution to the visual amenity value and canopy coverage of the site.

5.2 Works within Root Protection Areas (RPA)

- 5.2.1 Some aspects of the proposed development will require works within the RPAs of retained trees as detailed below.

Table 5.2 Works within RPAs

Trees / Groups / Hedgerow / Woodland Reference	Species	BS 5837 Retention Category	Affected RPA %	Proposed Works
G10	Silver birch, goat willow	C	50%	Construction of a car park
G12	Silver birch, Lombardy poplar, Willow species	C	25%	Construction of a car park
G14	Hybrid poplar	C	20%	Construction of a car park
G15	Goat willow, Common hawthorn, willow species	C	5%	Construction of a car park
G18	Common hawthorn, Willow species	C	13%	Construction of a car park

5.2.2 The proposed works within the RPAs will involve ground levelling and the installation of hard surfacing to facilitate the creation of parking spaces. All operations within or adjacent to RPAs should be undertaken in accordance with a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to ensure that construction methods are appropriately controlled and that retained trees are afforded adequate protection throughout the works.

5.3 Tree pruning

5.3.1 Pruning of mature trees should only be undertaken where essential, to prevent open wounds that allow the ingress of decay and provide opportunity for fungal spores to infect the tree. Pruning works should ideally be undertaken during the winter months when the tree is dormant or during the summer months when the tree is fully active. Autumn pruning (when fungal spores are abundant in the

surrounding atmosphere) should be avoided, if possible. Young trees should be formatively pruned in their early years to reduce the presence of potential defects into maturity that would reduce their lifespan.

- 5.3.2 All tree pruning works should be detailed as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and completed in accordance with the current best practice guidance set out within BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations⁶ by suitably competent, qualified, and insured arboricultural contractors. The extent of pruning should be identified to contractors in a pre-commencement site meeting as part of enabling works.

⁶ British Standards Institution. (2010). British Standard 3998:2010, Tree Work – Recommendations. British Standards Institution, London.

6. Summary and conclusions

- 6.1.1 A field-based survey of the arboricultural features within the study area was undertaken on 20 February 2026. The arboricultural survey was undertaken in accordance with BS5837 and tree features plotted using open-source aerial imagery and topographical survey information.
- 6.1.2 The desk study confirmed no record of TPOs, conservation areas, ancient/veteran trees, traditional orchards nor ancient woodland within influencing distance of the site boundary.
- 6.1.3 In total, 21 arboricultural features were recorded at Eastland Car Park. Of these, one tree was assessed as high quality (Retention Category A), and four groups were assessed as moderate quality (Retention Category B). The remaining 16 features were classified as low quality (Retention Category C), comprising three individual trees and 13 tree groups.
- 6.1.4 The Proposed Development would require the removal of one moderate quality group (Retention Category B: G5). The remaining groups (G4, G7, G10, G13, G18) are considered to be of low value (Retention Category C).

7. Arboricultural method statement

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 An Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) for tree protection will be required for the site as various aspects of the proposed development affect retained trees. The purpose of an AMS is to ensure that all site operations occur with minimal risk of adverse impact upon retained trees.

7.1.2 The AMS for this development, should address the following:

Table 7.1 AMS Requirements

Action	To be included in AMS – Yes / No
Pre-commencement site meeting / toolbox talk / induction	Yes
Regular tree protection audits	Yes
RIBA Stage 5 - Enabling Works (Demolition)	
Tree surgery specification	No
Site set up and logistics	Yes
Establishment of Demolition Exclusion Zone (DEZ)	No
Topsoil stripping / subsoil regrading	Yes
Demolition of structures and removal of hard surfaces	Yes
RIBA Stage 5 - Main Works (Construction)	
Establishment of Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)	Yes
Permanent and temporary ground protection measures	Yes
Construction of structures within the RPA / Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)	Yes
Working space to construct new buildings within RPAs	No
Installation of utilities within RPAs	Yes
RIBA Stage 6 – Handover and Close Out	
Removal of tree protection measures	Yes



Appendix A

Tree Schedule



KEY – ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY SCHEDULE

REFERENCE ABBREVIATIONS

- G – Group
- H - Hedge
- LG – Linear group
- T – Tree
- W - Woodland

MEASUREMENTS

Height is estimated to provide a relative indication of tree size.

Stem Diameter measurements are in accordance with BS 5837.

Crown spread for individual trees was estimated in the four cardinal points.

LCH is the lowest canopy height. It is an estimate of the lowest point of foliage above ground level of the tree indicating the clearance below the tree.

LBH is the lowest branch height and is the height above ground level of the first branch union.

ASSESSMENTS

Life stage:

- Y - Young – <15% estimated life expectancy
- SM - Semi-mature – up to 25% estimated life expectancy
- EM – Early-mature – up to 50% estimated life expectancy
- M - Mature – over 50% estimated life expectancy
- OM – Over-mature – near or at 100% estimated life expectancy – may indicate veteran or ancient tree

Physiological condition – Good, Fair, Poor or Dead

Structural condition – Good, Fair, Poor or Unstable

Estimated remaining contribution - <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years.

BS 5837 Category – A, B, C or U.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA

RPA radius is the radius of a circular Root Protection Area associated with the tree as measured from the centre of the stem. For arboricultural features where more than one stem diameter is recorded, the RPA radius is calculated using the largest dimension.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread N - E - S - W	LCH (m)	LBH (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Tree Condition Notes & Observations	RPA Rad. (m)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Category
T1	Common hawthorn	10	400 e	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	0	0	EM	F	F	Multi-stem from base. Inaccessible beyond two fences.	4.8	10+	C1
T2	Sycamore	10	400 e	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	1	1	SM	F	F	Inaccessible between two fences. Previous pruning observed.	4.8	10+	C1
T3	Common hawthorn	10	400 e	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	1	1	SM	F	F	Inaccessible between two fences.	4.8	10+	C1
T4	Goat willow	12	880	10 - 10 - 10 - 10	0.5	1	M	F	F	Prominent tree among many undersized trees (smaller than 70mm). Multi-stem from base. Crown looks healthy. Possible historic coppice, moss on all stems, minor deadwood, the middle of the base is soft.	10.5	40+	A1
G1	Silver birch, Common hawthorn, Willow species	10	500	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	M	F	F	Good screening feature from the railway tracks, previously coppiced trees, many multi-stem forms from base, crowns look healthy. Surveyed from distance due to safety concerns.	6.0	20+	B2
G2	Common hawthorn	8	420	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0	0	EM	F	F	Between two fences, inaccessible behind fencing and shrubs. Multi-stem from 0.5 m.	5.0	10+	C2
G3	Common hawthorn, Wild cherry	8	420	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0.5	0	EM	F	F	Between two fences, inaccessible behind fencing and shrubs. Not managed, multi-stem forms, bird nest in canopy, grows on higher ground, litter observed.	5.0	10+	C2

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread N - E - S - W	LCH (m)	LBH (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Tree Condition Notes & Observations	RPA Rad. (m)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Category
G4	Common alder, Common beech, Ash species, Wild cherry, Pedunculate oak	8	150	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	SM	F	F	Planted origin, two lines of trees, approx 4m apart. Litter within RPA such as pallets. 12 stems in total but 2 under 70 mm.	1.8	10+	C2
G5	Crack willow	24	500	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	EM	F	F	Surveyed from distance as inaccessible behind fencing and shrubs. Crowns look healthy, 9 stems, however can't see the base so number of trees is unknown.	6.0	20+	B2
G6	Common alder, Silver birch	13	500	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	M	F	F	Planted origin. Good visual amenity feature. Crowns look healthy, basal epicormic growth observed.	6.0	20+	B2
G7	Common alder, Common hawthorn, Goat willow	7	450	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0	0	EM	F	F	Biggest tree has included union at base. Most trees grow between two fences. Rubbish on ground.	5.4	10+	C2
G8	Common alder, Ash species	15	630	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	1.5	0	EM	F	F	Linear group. Crowns look healthy, basal epicormic growth in 3 trees, total 7 trees, the last tree in the south looks dead.	7.6	20+	B2
G9	Sycamore, Common alder, Common hawthorn, Willow species	6	140	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	0	0.5	SM	F	F	Growing between two fences. Rubbish on the ground. Planted origin, not managed, shrub within the group, many multi-stem forms from base.	1.7	10+	C2
G10	Silver birch, Goat willow	8	250	3 - 3 - 3 - 3	0	0	SM	F	F	Growing between two fences, goat willow is the biggest tree, self-seeded birches, snapped branches for goat willow and minor deadwood in canopy, branches growing through the fence. Surveyed from behind the fence	3.0	10+	C2
G11	Goat willow	6	500	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0	0	EM	F	F	Historic coppiced trees. 5 trees observed with many undersized (<70 mm) trees).	6.0	10+	C2

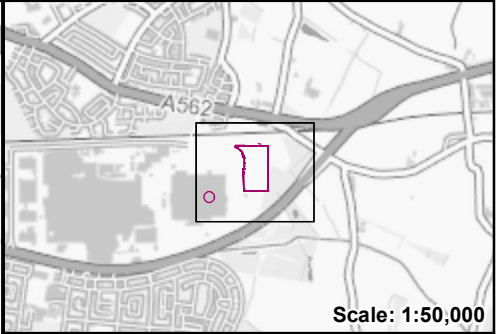
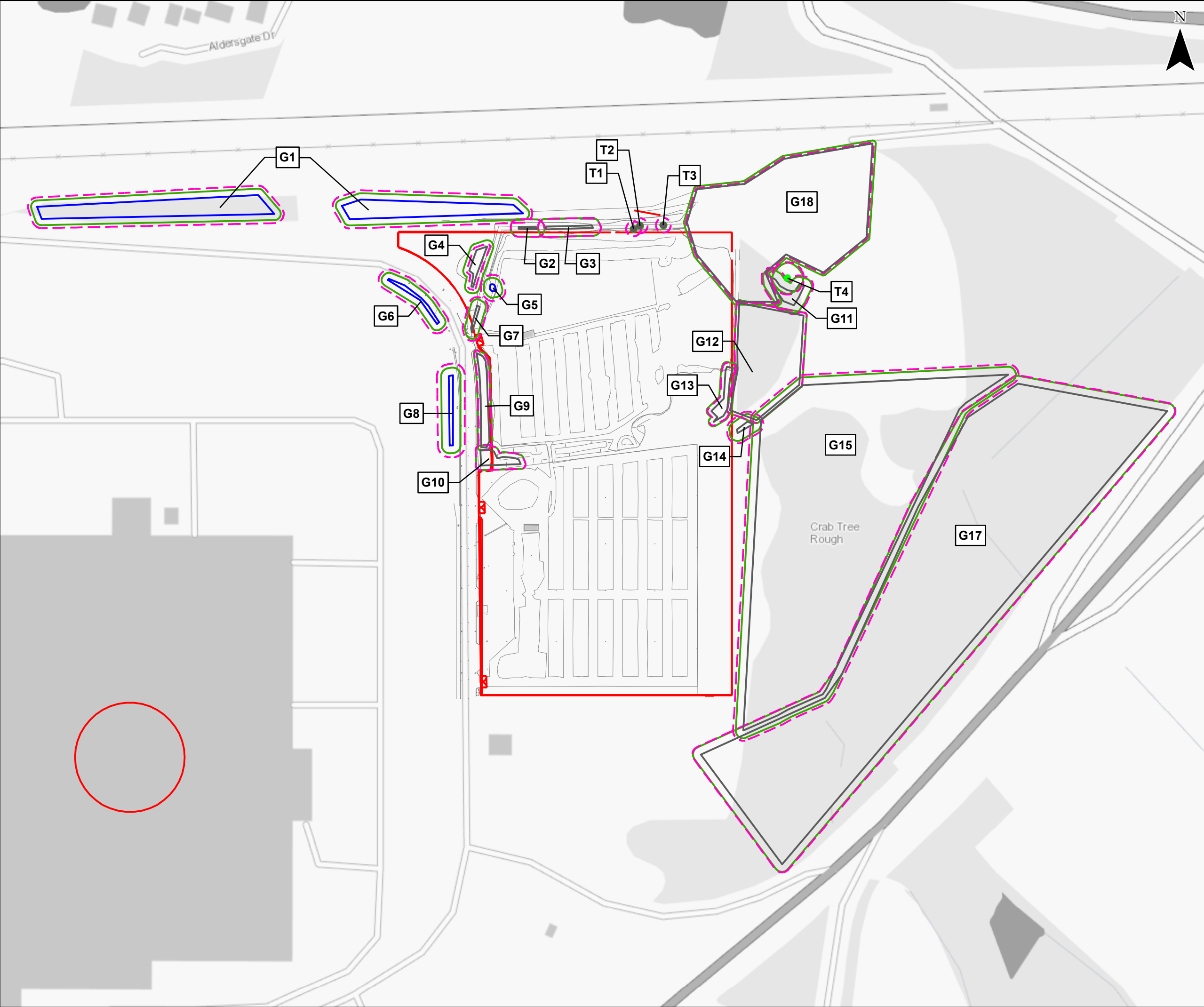
Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread N - E - S - W	LCH (m)	LBH (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Tree Condition Notes & Observations	RPA Rad. (m)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Category
G12	Silver birch, Lombardy poplar, Willow species	8	150	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	0	0	SM	F	F	Most trees under 70 mm with a few bigger trees within. Inaccessible due to dense vegetation and uneven ground, self seeded, many multi-stem forms from base .	1.8	10+	C2
G13	Willow species	8	200	3 - 3 - 3 - 3	0	0	EM	F	F	Self-seeded. Unmanaged. Behind fence.	2.4	10+	C2
G14	Hybrid poplar	14	550	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0	0	EM	P	P	Significant deadwood, snapped branches. Unable to assess the base of the trees as they emerge from built structure, limiting full inspection of rooting conditions.	6.6	10+	C2
G15	Goat willow, Common hawthorn, willow species	12	550	5 - 5 - 5 - 5	2	0	M	F	F	Bigger trees in the surroundings, some multi-stem forms from base or 0.5 m, moderate deadwood in canopy a few nearly dead trees (approx. 80% of canopy is dead). Many trees inaccessible.	6.6	10+	C2
G17	Common hawthorn, Willow species	12	400	4 - 4 - 4 - 4	0.5	0	EM	F	F	Surveyed from distance and using aerial image as inaccessible behind, better trees at the road.	4.8	10+	C2
G18	Common hawthorn, Willow species	5	70	2 - 2 - 2 - 2	0	0	Y	F	F	Added to tree survey for BNG purposes on request but all under 75mm diameter threshold for BS5837.	0.8	20+	C2



Appendix B

Tree Survey Plan





Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Indicative Root Protection Area
- Indicative Crown Spread

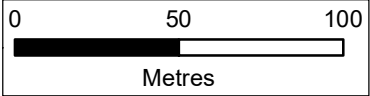
BS 5837 Quality Category Stem Locations

Trees	Groups
● A	■ B
● C	■ C

— Topo Data

Prefix
T - Tree
G - Group

Proposed 2D Topographical Survey Ref.
4139-TO-XX-M2-D1 Rev. P01
Date 17th December 2025 &
Ref. 4139-TO-XX-M2-D2 Rev. P01
Date 17th December 2025.



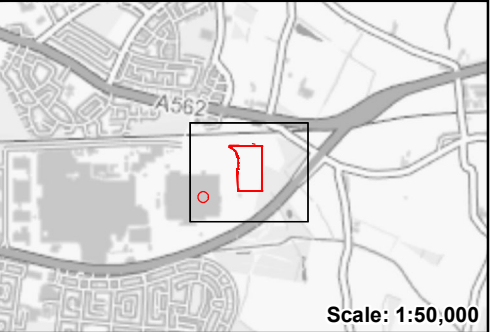
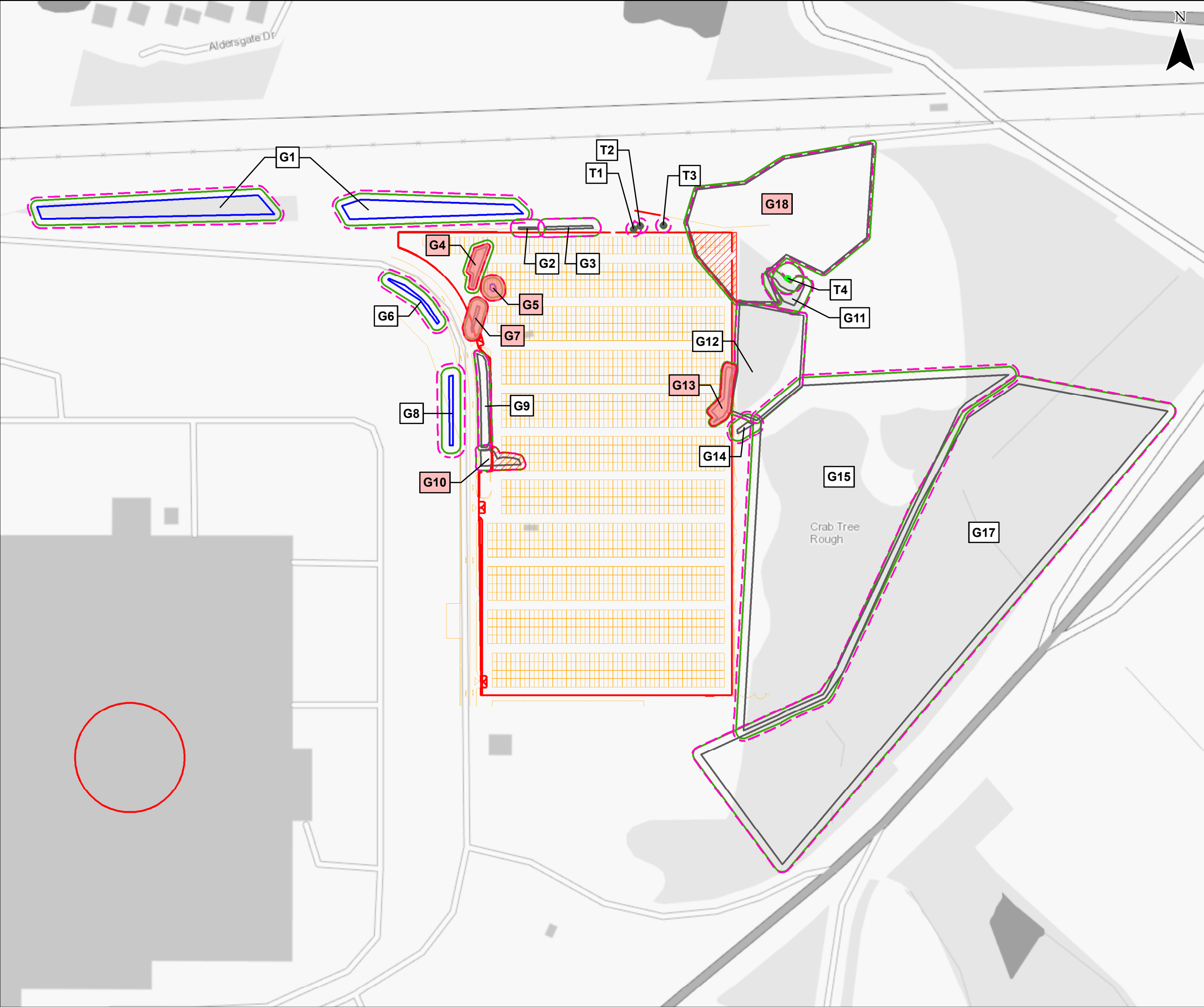
P01	PS	NG	CWC	26/03/2026
FIRST DRAFT ISSUE				
REVISION	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
DESCRIPTION				
				
Client Name:				
Jaguar Land Rover				
PROJECT TITLE:				
JLR Halewood Eastlands Car Park				
DRAWING TITLE:				
Tree Survey Plan				
STATUS:				
For Information				
DRAWN:	CHECKED:	APPROVED:	AUTHORISED:	
PS	NG	CWC	KS	
SCALE @ A3 SIZE:		DATE:	REVISION:	
1:2,300		26/03/2026	P01	
DRAWING NUMBER:				
UK0028072.5026-ARB-TSP				



Appendix C

Tree Retention Plan





Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Indicative Root Protection Area
- Indicative Crown Spread

BS 5837 Quality Category Stem Locations

Trees	Groups
● A	 B
● C	 C

To be Removed

Partial Removal

— Design Data

Prefix
T - Tree
G - Group

Proposed Site Plan Ref.
ECP-RDG-ZZ-ST-D-A-010003 Rev. P01
Date 30th January 2026.

050100

Metres

P01	PS	NG	CWC	26/03/2026
FIRST DRAFT ISSUE				
REVISION	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
DESCRIPTION				



Client Name:
Jaguar Land Rover

PROJECT TITLE:
JLR Halewood Eastlands Car Park

DRAWING TITLE:
Tree Retention Plan

STATUS:
For Information

DRAWN: PS	CHECKED: NG	APPROVED: CWC	AUTHORISED: KS
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SCALE @ A3 SIZE: 1:2,300	DATE: 26/03/2026	REVISION: P01
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DRAWING NUMBER:
UK0028072.5026-ARB-TRP

wsp

