



WE KNOW SERVICES

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Site

Proposed Conversion of Existing Stone and
Dutch Barns and Piggery

Client

Mr Mark Groves

Report Date

June 2022

Version

First Issue

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Proposed Conversion of Existing Stone and Dutch Barns and Piggery



An image showing G5 (Background) and G6 (Foreground).

Quality Assurance

The information which the author has prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Arboricultural Association's Code of Ethics and Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed within this report are true and represents the author's professional opinions.

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Statutory Designations	2
3	Survey Methodology	2
4	Survey Results	2
5	Impact Assessment.....	4
6	Summary and Conclusion	5
	Appendix 1.0 Tree Survey Schedule	6
	Appendix 2.0 Tree Survey Key.....	9
	Appendix 3.0 Proposed Development Plans.....	11
	Appendix 4.0 Arboricultural Plans	13

1 Introduction

We Know Services were instructed by Mr Mark Groves to undertake an BS5837:2012 arboricultural survey of the tree features within and adjacent to the red line boundary at Land at Former Coach Road Farm, Cut Lane, Knowsley L33 3AQ.

This report details the arboricultural implications of developing the site, including a survey of the trees on and near the development which may impact the proposal.

- A. A survey of the trees on and near the development which may impact the proposal.
- B. A tree schedule.
- C. Advice on the removal, retention, and management of trees.
- D. Assessment of the potential effects of the proposal on retained trees and vice versa.
- E. Assessment of the requirement for tree protection for the duration of the works
- F. Mitigation proposal for any loss.

The survey was undertaken on Thursday 16th June 2022 by means of visual inspection from ground level by an experienced and qualified arboriculturalist. The inspection can be restricted in cases where trees were Ivy clad or surrounded by vegetation.

Under *BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations*, the assessment of trees is made objectively. The tree categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning development design layout.

The following document was made available by the client:

- Drawing - MG2022-02

All trees have been added to the drawing indicatively. Any dimensions regarding tree positions and protective fencing must be checked on site.

The survey was carried out noting the conditions of the trees at the time of inspection. As trees are part of the natural environment, conditions can naturally change; therefore, the contents of this report are valid for one year only. After this period, re-inspection may be required.

2 Statutory Designations

A check for tree preservation orders and conservation areas was undertaken on 21/06/22 using Knowsley Council's Online My Neighbourhood Map, the results showed that there are no preservation orders on site and the site is not within a conservation area.

3 Survey Methodology

The trees were surveyed (prefixed T, or G for group) and recorded in the tree schedule in Appendix 1.0. Where groups are recorded, average height and diameter at breast height (DBH) of the trees in the group are reported. Where access to the base of any trees was limited, stem size was estimated.

All the trees were assessed using: a grading A to C (retention) and U (removal); condition and age class as defined in Appendix 2.0.

Where appropriate, canopy spread for each tree was recorded at four cardinal points to reproduce an accurate representation of the crown shape of the tree on the tree plan in Appendix 3.0.

The survey included all trees within the proposal area and trees near to the proposal.

4 Survey Results

The survey identified six tree features on site consisting of three individual trees and three groups.

Of these, one tree feature was classed as category B, four features were classified as Category C and the remaining tree feature was classified as Category U.

T2

Upon inspection of T2, a Goat Willow, it was evident that the tree was in poor condition with various defects throughout. The tree had evidence of damage to the crown which had resulted in snapped branches throughout the crown, it also had a pocket of decay in the lower half of the stem.

This tree is off-site, but it is recommended that discussions take place with the adjacent landowner to arrange for the removal of this tree. This will ensure the risk from the tree is removed and it no longer poses a risk to the users of the area.



Image 4.1 An image showing the area of decay in the lower stem as well as some of the damage to the tree.

5 Impact Assessment

Table 5.1: Impact Table

Tree No.	RPA Radius	Distance to Proposed Development A (m)	RPA Incursion (m ²)	RPA Incursion (%)	Can the tree/s be successfully retained?
G1	2.16	9.9	0.5	3.4%	Yes
T2	1.68	13.2	0	0.0%	Yes
T3	2.76	20.3	0	0.0%	Yes
T4	2.52	25.1	0	0.0%	Yes
G5	3.00	8.1	0	0.0%	Yes
G6	0.96	4.6	0	0.0%	Yes

Table 5.2 Impact Assessment

	Trees to be retained		Trees to be removed	
	With no impact	With detailed construction	Due to condition	Due to development
Tree No.	G1, T3, T4, G5, G6		T2	

No trees are recommended for removal due to the proposals.

G1

Whilst the impact table indicates the incursion of the RPA of G1 from the proposed parking spaces is minimal, it is suggested that hard surfacing is avoided for this area.

Because the ground is currently unsurfaced, the tree roots have free access to the available ground water in the area. However, once this area is surfaced it will result in a loss in available ground water, this typically leads to the tree roots spreading underneath the hard surfacing and beyond to mitigate the loss of water. When tree roots spread underneath hard surfacing, the pressure they are submitted to because of vehicular and foot traffic often causes callusing of the roots to protect them from

damage. As the tree roots callus, they raise the level of the hard surfacing and eventually cracks begin to appear in the surfacing.

To avoid potential future complications from the tree roots, it is recommended that a flexible permeable surface is used for the parking spaces.

Precautionary measures including tree protective fencing during construction are detailed in the accompanying method statement (Ref: 22/00027/AMS).

6 Summary and Conclusion

The survey identified six tree features on site consisting of three individual trees and three groups.

Of these, one tree feature was classed as category B, four features were classified as Category C and the remaining tree feature was classified as Category U.

The tree categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock, but it is not meant to be interpreted rigidly and is presented to form a balanced judgement on tree retention and removal.

The proposals have impacted no tree features on site; however, one tree feature is recommended for removal due to the condition of the tree.

Precautionary measures including tree protective fencing during construction are detailed in the accompanying method statement (Ref: 22/00027/AMS).

Following site development, regular (annual or biannual) inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified arboricultural consultant.

It is considered that in following the advice in this document, any negative factors affecting the remaining trees on site will be minimised.

Appendix I.0 Tree Survey Schedule

Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Proposed Conversion of Existing Stone and Dutch Barns and Piggery

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Former Coach Road Farm					Date of Survey: 16/06/22					Surveyor: Jonathan Henderson			
Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Condition rating	Comments and preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Tree quality category rating
					N	E	S	W					
G1	Goat Willow	180 Avg	8 Max	EM	2	2	2	2	0	Good	Reasonable shapes and forms. Group of Goat Willow Adjacent to the site boundary. Minor deadwood throughout group (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	10+	C1
T2	Goat Willow	140	8	EM	1	1	2	2	2	Poor	Poor shape and form. Tree Has Multiple Snap Outs. Deadwood throughout tree. Decay Present on lower stem. Limited long-term value. Fell.	>10	U
T3	Red Oak	230	6	EM	2	3	2	2	3	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Previously twin stemmed but one stem has failed, occlusion present at site of failure. Minor deadwood throughout group (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	10+	C1
T4	Cherry	210	6	EM	2	2	2	2	2	Good	Reasonable shape and form. Minor deadwood throughout group (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	10+	C1

Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Proposed Conversion of Existing Stone and Dutch Barns and Piggery

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Tree No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Condition rating	Comments and preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Tree quality category rating
					N	E	S	W					
G5	Oak And Cherry	250	8	M	2	2	2	2	1	Good	Good shapes and forms. Minor deadwood throughout group (>50mm diameter). No major visible defects.	20+	B2
G6	Mixed Broadleaf	80	3 Max	SM	1	1	1	1	0+	Good	Reasonable shapes and forms. Group of small trees and shrubs adjacent to G5. No major visible defects.	10+	C2

Appendix 2.0 Tree Survey Key

Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Proposed Conversion of Existing Stone and Dutch Barns and Piggery

Trees for removal			
Category and definition	Criteria		
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality Note – Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).		
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category and definition	Criteria - Subcategories		
	1 Arboriculture values	2 Landscape values	3 Conservation values
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboriculture features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture)
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboriculture features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits
	Note - Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation		

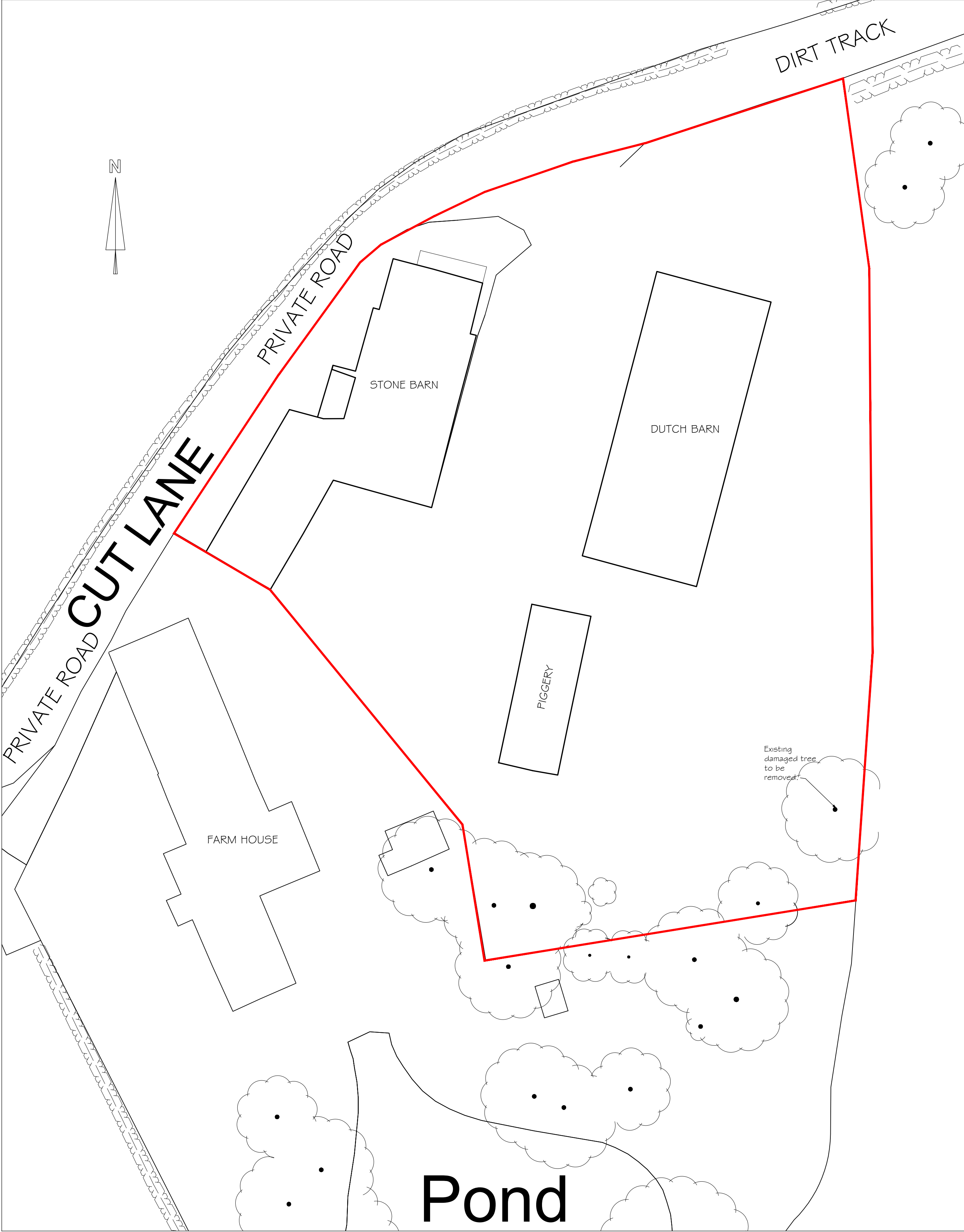
Age Class

Y	Young	Trees that have not yet established
SM	Semi-Mature	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown
EM	Early mature	Between 1/3 and 2/3 expected height and crown
M	Mature	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown
FM	Fully Mature	Full expected height and crown
OM	Over-Mature	Crown beginning to break up and decrease in size
S	Senescent	Crown in advanced stage of break-up

Condition

Good – Feature needs little, if any attention.
Fair – Feature has minor, but rectifiable defects.
Poor – Feature has major defects or is in late decline.
Dead – Feature is dead.

Appendix 3.0 Proposed Development Plans



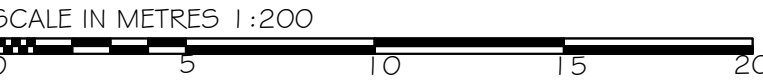
EXISTING BLOCK PLAN (1:200)



NOTES
EXACT DETAIL OF ALL BOUNDARY TREATMENTS TO BE AGREED SEE DRAWING 03 FOR INDICATIVE DETAILS
ALL NEW TREES TO BE 3m STANDARD OF NATIVE SPECIES 14 No NEW TREES WITH 1 No. EXISTING DAMAGED TREE TO BE REMOVED.
TYPE AND SPACING OF TREES TO BE AGREED.
SEE DRAWING 03 FOR TREE PLANTING DETAIL.

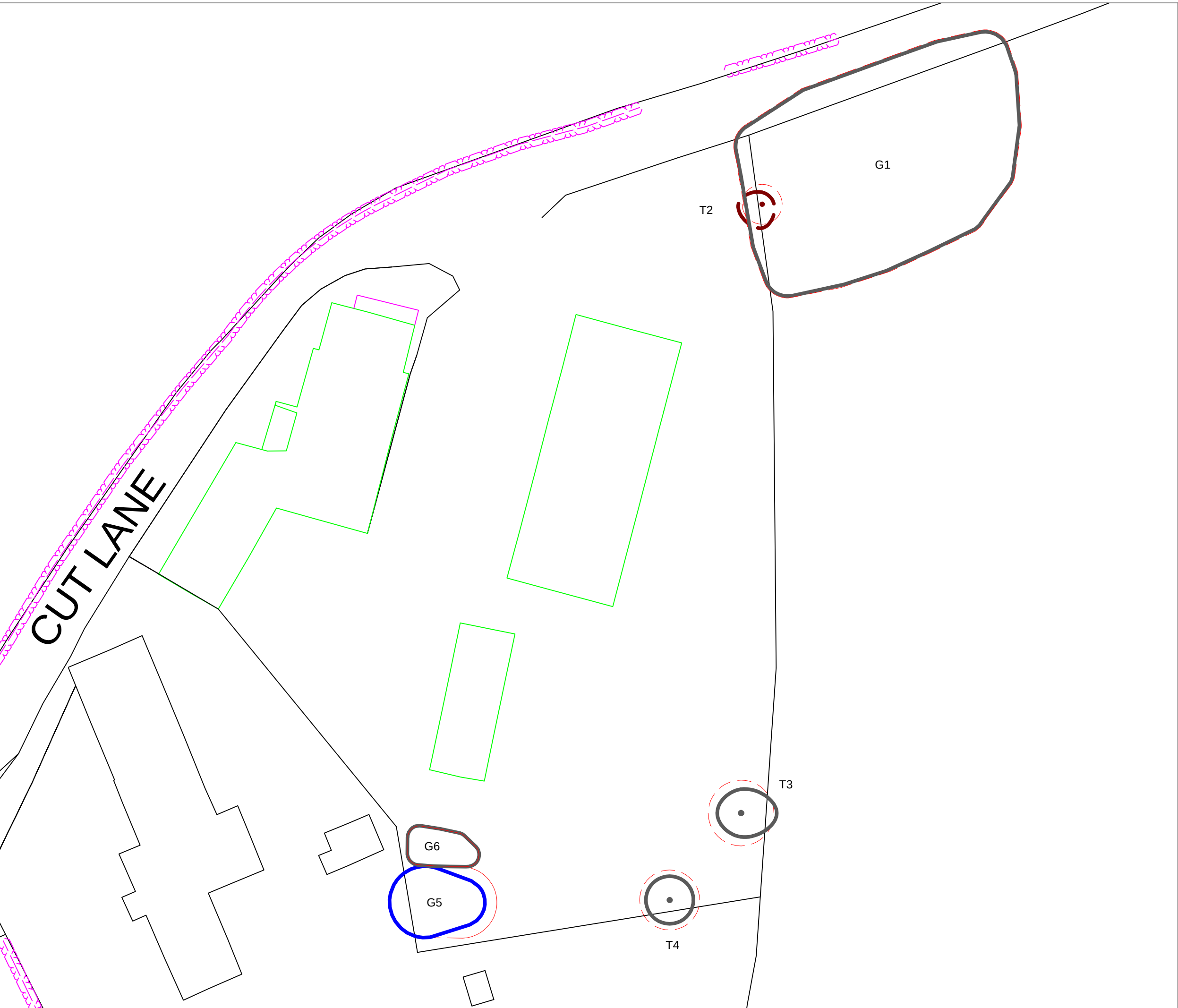


PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN (1:200)



Project	PROPOSED CONVERSION OF EXISTING STONE & DUTCH BARN & PIGGERY LAND AT FORMER COACH ROAD FARM CUT LANE KNOWSLEY L33 3AQ	Scale 1:200 @ A1
		Date MAY 2022
Plan	EXISTING & PROPOSED SITE PLANS	Dwg.No MG2022/02

Appendix 4.0 Arboricultural Plans



Category A Trees



Category B Trees



Category C Trees



Category U Trees



Root protection area



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Court Hey Park
Roby Road
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L16 3NA

Email: info@weknowservices.co.uk

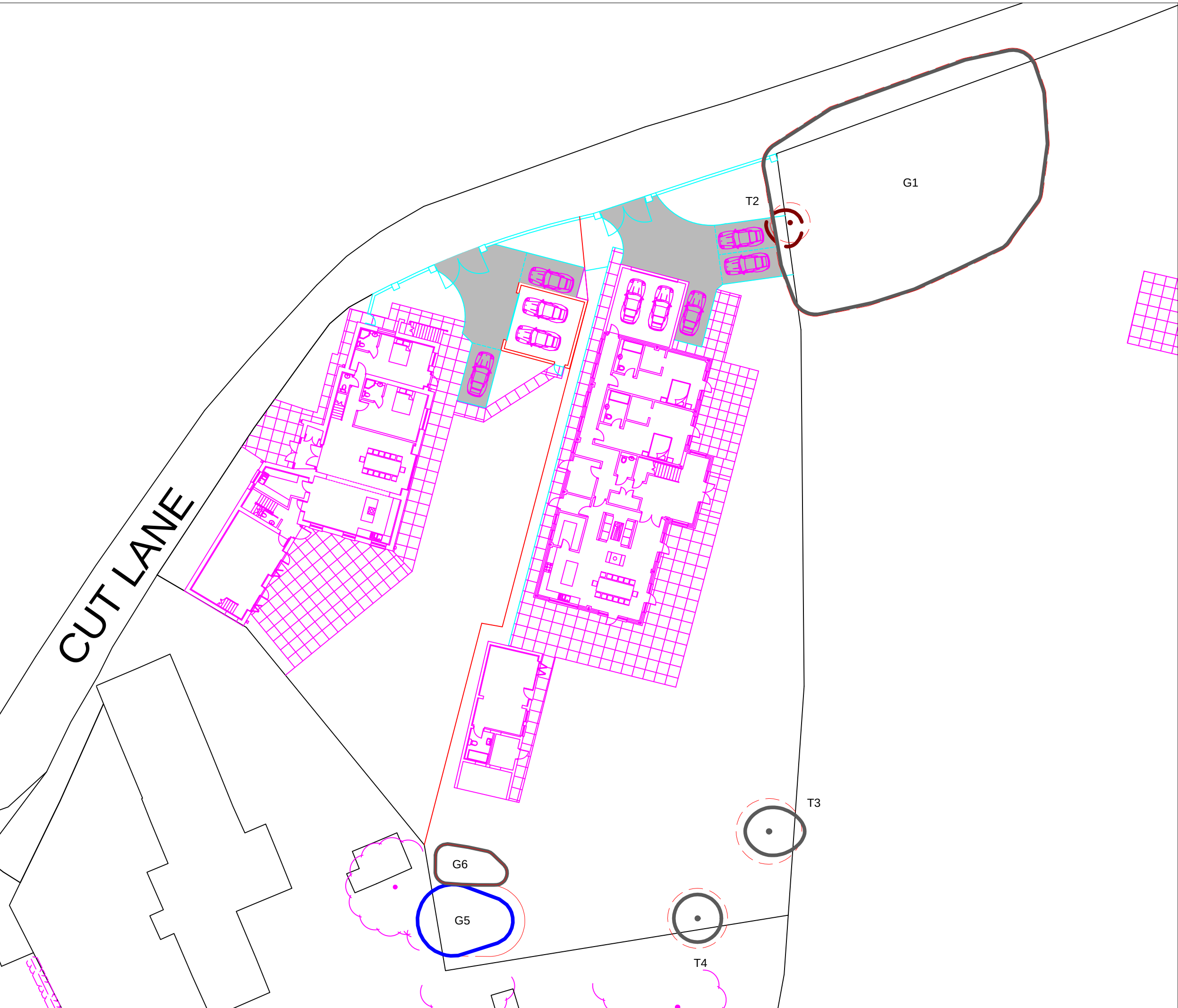
Client:
Mr Mark Groves

Site Address:
Land at Former Coach Road Farm
Cut Lane
Knowsley
L33 3AQ

Drawing Title:	Drawing No:
BS5837 Plan	22/00027/BSP

Date:	Scale:	Drawn by:
21/06/2022	1:300@A3	JH

Note: Dimensions are not to be scaled from this drawing.
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Category A Trees



Category B Trees



Category C Trees



Category U Trees



Root protection area



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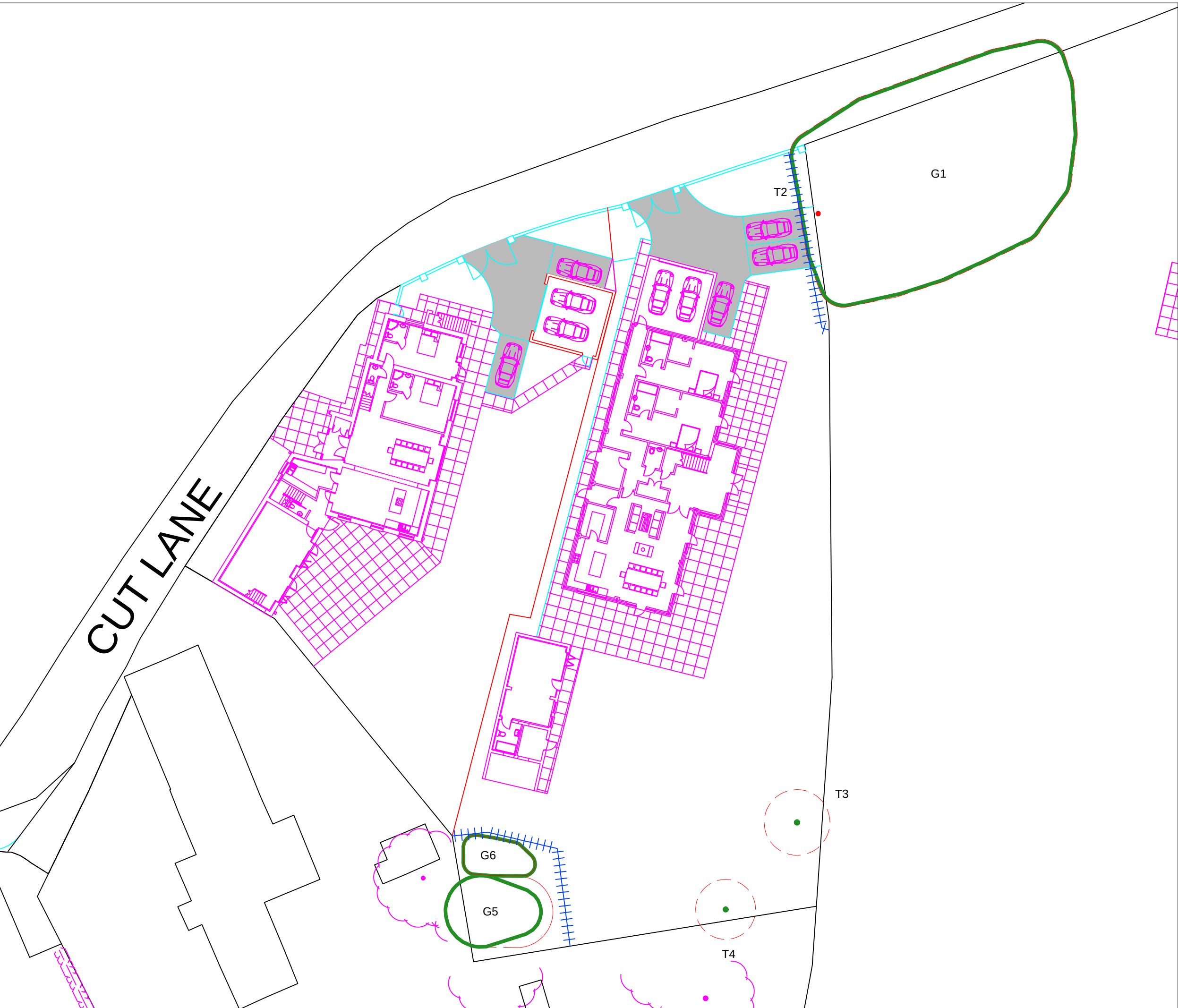
Client:
Mr Mark Groves

Site Address:
Land at Former Coach Road Farm
Cut Lane
Knowsley
L33 3AQ

Drawing Title: AIA Plan Drawing No: 22/00027/AIA

Date: 21/06/2022 Scale: 1:300@A3 Drawn by: JH

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-  Retained Trees
-  Trees to be Removed
-  Root protection area
-  Tree protection fencing



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Client:
Mr Mark Groves

Site Address:
Land at Former Coach Road Farm
Cut Lane
Knowsley
L33 3AQ

Drawing Title:	Drawing No:	
Tree Protection Plan	22/00027/TPP	
Date:	Scale:	Drawn by:
21/06/2022	1:300@A3	JH

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