

Ascerta

Landscape, Arboricultural & Ecological Solutions
for the Built Environment

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

RSPCA
Higher Road
Halewood
L26 9TX

Our Ref: 706.16

January 2018

Revision	Date	Reason
A	18 th January 2018	General amendments
B	3 rd December 2018	New layout received
C	16 th September 2019	New layout received
D	8 th June 2022	New layout received
E	1 st August 2022	Updated to include temporary access
F	5 th January 2023	Updated to include temporary access & T24 retained

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Appendix 1 **Tree Data Tables in accordance with Table 1 of BS5837: 2012**

Appendix 2 **Drawing P. 706.16.03F *Tree Survey***
 Drawing P. 706.16.04F *Tree Constraints & Draft Protection Drawing*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey of the existing trees on and adjacent the site of the existing RSPCA off Higher Road, Halewood, L26 9TX has been carried out by a suitably qualified and competent Arboriculturist in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

The purpose of the survey and of this report is to identify the impact of the proposed development of the site on trees, both within and immediately adjacent the site, in accordance with the provisions of BS5837: 2012.

The development of the site will involve the construction of 162 residential dwellings, which will require the removal of a number of existing trees and which, in the absence of suitable controls, has the potential to have an indirect impact on a number of the trees proposed for retention.

Mitigation for the impact of the development can be provided in the form of the following:

- The erection of protective fencing in advance of the commencement of the development to safeguard the root systems of retained trees.

Compensation for the impact of the development, together with landscape and biodiversity enhancements can be achieved by way of the following:

- The planting of trees, shrubs and where applicable hedges as part of a comprehensive landscape scheme to replace any vegetation lost and to integrate the development into the wider landscape;
- The use of a mixture of native and ornamental species within planting schemes, where those species are suited to the site and local landscape.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Ascerta has been instructed to carry out a survey of the trees within and immediately adjacent the existing RSPCA off Higher Road, Halewood, L26 9TX and to assess the potential impact of the development as proposed on trees within / adjacent the site in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- 1.2** The site was visited on 10th January 2018 by Robert Armitage BSc (Hons), a competent and qualified arboriculturist with experience of the UK and European arboricultural and landscape industries within the context of the planning system. During the site visit, a survey was carried out of the trees growing both on and immediately adjacent the site to the standards contained within BS5837: 2012. This report presents the results of the survey, provides an assessment of the impact of the development and includes recommendations for further actions, where applicable, to mitigate any potentially negative effects of the development on tree cover within the local landscape.

2.0 Objectives

- 2.1** Our client's objective is to develop the site by the construction of 162 residential dwellings.
- 2.2** Our objectives are as follows:
- Identify what arboricultural features exist presently within and adjacent the site and to record and categorise them in a manner consistent with BS5837: 2012;
 - Identify which trees will need to be removed directly as a result of the proposed development of the site;
 - Identify any indirect impact from the proposed development on trees proposed for retention;
 - Provide an indication of what protection measures can be implemented as part of the development of the site to ensure the physical protection of retained trees;
 - Provide recommendations for mitigation and compensation in terms of new planting or enhancement of existing features of arboricultural, landscape or ecological interest or importance; and
 - Provide any other recommendations to assist our clients in achieving their objectives whilst satisfying current legislation or policy guidance in relation to the woody vegetation on site.

3.0 Planning Policy & Relevant Legislation

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (revised July 2018) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a Framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be designed and produced.

3.2 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

a) **an economic objective-** to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;

b) **a social objective-** to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and

c) **an environmental objective-** to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

These objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies in this Framework; they are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged. Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area.

3.3 The site lies within the Knowsley Council administrative area and is subject to the policies contained within its Local Plan. These have been taken into account when writing this report.

3.4 Checks made with the Local Planning Authority initially on 10th January 2018, and then re-checked on 7th June 2022 via the online mapping software indicate that none of the trees within the site are subject to statutory controls either in the form of a Tree Preservation Order, nor by virtue of their location within a Conservation Area. In advance of the commencement of any works to trees within or adjacent the site, those instructing and proposing to carry out such works should satisfy themselves that all appropriate consents are in place to prevent potential breach of legislation.

3.0 Planning Policy & Relevant Legislation (Continued)

- 3.5** British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* provides current recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and design, demolition and the construction processes. It sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures.
- 3.6** Notwithstanding the aforementioned policies and legislation, consideration should also be given to any impacts from the proposed development in respect of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and the Forestry Act 1967 (and specifically the potential need for a felling licence), as well as existing UK and European legislation relating to wildlife and nature conservation.

4.0 Survey & Survey Methodology

- 4.1** We have been supplied with a digital copy of the topographical survey for the site, which satisfies the relevant part of section 4.2 of BS5837: 2012. Features of arboricultural or landscape interest that have been excluded from the original plan (for example trees on or located off site but within a distance from the boundary of the site equal to or less than 12 times the stem diameter of that tree) have been added to the plan manually.
- 4.2** Our assessment of the soils within the site, based on local site conditions, geography, available soil maps and our own experience of soils across the United Kingdom, indicates that the soils on site are likely to contain a clay element, and that this will have a plasticity index in the low/medium range. Any further details or confirmation of the exact nature of soil conditions on site will require further, more rigorous sampling and analysis. It is not however anticipated that the clay content will cause specific issues relating to retention of trees given the impact of the development proposals, providing that consideration is given to this aspect in advance of and during the construction phase of the development. Provision will need to be made for the protection of soil structure in key areas during the construction phase and the repair of any damage post construction. Further details are provided throughout this report and final details can be secured via planning condition.
- 4.3** Our survey of the trees within and adjacent the site was carried out by a qualified and competent arboriculturist in accordance with sections 4.4 and 4.5 of BS5837: 2012 on 10th January 2018 during sunny and cold weather conditions. Those trees surveyed have been numbered sequentially, although for the purposes of this project they have not been tagged. The trees have also been categorised in accordance with section 4.5 and Table 1 of the Standard.
- 4.4** Where relevant and where the quality of shrub masses and hedges justifies recording, details have been recorded to the tree survey plan and tree data tables.

4.0 Survey & Survey Methodology (Continued)

- 4.5** Where trees are surveyed that require immediate attention, for example to abate a nuisance, prevent a serious hazard to life or property, or are affected by a pathogen or pest that could cause widespread damage unless it is controlled, notification will be issued to the relevant person or organisation such that appropriate action can be taken.
- 4.6** Root Protection Areas for those trees surveyed have been calculated in accordance with the formulas within section 4.6 and Annex C of the Standard and can be found within the tree data tables that accompany this report. The tree data tables also contain a key to abbreviations used and the rationale for determining Root Protection Areas for groups of trees and woodlands (where applicable).

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment

- 5.1 Existing Tree Cover:** Thirty-seven individual trees, eight groups of trees and eight were recorded during our survey, the details of which can be found within Appendix 1 to this report and cross referenced with drawing P.706.16.01D *Tree Survey*.
- 5.2 Direct Impact on Trees:** The development of the site as proposed will directly require the removal of G1 (in part), T2, G2 (in part), H1 (in part), T5-T18, H2 (in part), H3 (in part), G3-G6, G7 (in part), G8, H5-H7, H8 (in part), T19-T23, T25-T27 and T35-T37. Compensation for the loss of trees and the impact on canopy cover can be provided by way of planting new trees at the landscape stage of the project. Given the nature of the proposals, the context of the site in the local landscape and the opportunities for new planting and landscaping, it is considered that in terms of canopy cover, the medium to long term impact of the development will be neutral.
- 5.3 Indirect Impact on Trees:** In the absence of suitable controls, the development may well have an indirect impact on a number of trees on and adjacent the site. Measures are therefore required during the construction phase, as described throughout this report and on supporting drawings, to safeguard retained trees for the long-term benefit of the landscape.
- 5.4 Hedgerows:** In accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, 'important' hedgerows (in the context of the Regulations) should not be removed without a Hedgerow Removal Notice issued by the relevant Local Authority, unless that removal is subject to an appropriate consent under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Appropriate checks should be made in advance of the commencement of works to establish the importance or otherwise of hedgerows on or within influencing distance of the site and whether there is a requirement for a Hedgerow Removal Notice distinct from any formal planning consent to be granted.
- 5.5 Potential Mitigation for Development Impacts:** Mitigation of the direct impacts from the development of the site can be provided in the form of the erection of protective fencing as indicated on the attached drawings and the use of site specific actions adopting modern methods of construction as agreed and documented within an appropriate Arboricultural or Tree Protection Method Statement.

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment (Continued)

- 5.6 Potential for Shading & Nuisance:** Mature trees in urban and suburban areas add significant value and environmental benefits to properties; however, it is acknowledged that some land / property owners are averse to retaining trees close to buildings and areas of public use because of shading and other potential nuisances (leaf / fruit drop for example). Whilst efforts can be made to minimise the impact from shading by trees, it is almost inevitable that in some situations, whether in the short term from existing trees or in the long term from new trees, trees will cast shade on parts of properties, whether that be buildings, garden / open space or other areas of general use during part of the day. Generally, any shade cast from trees will be for relatively short periods and entirely acceptable given the accepted co-existence of large trees in an urban context. The acceptability or otherwise of shade is a somewhat subjective issue driven largely by land or property owner / occupier perceptions and in the majority of cases is not necessarily something that should be determined by a local planning authority. We do not consider in this case that shade will be excessive, or that any other ordinary circumstance arising from the presence of trees, for example from leaf or fruit drop, will constitute an unacceptable nuisance.
- 5.7 Boundary Screening:** Trees located adjacent to site boundaries generally make a welcome contribution to the screening of views, however in some cases there may be valid reasons for opening up views to enhance visibility. Where applicable, the drawings supporting this report indicate opportunities for management of boundaries in line with project aims and objectives.
- 5.8 Long Term Spatial Constraints:** The proposed layout has been designed to meet the standards set by the local planning authority as well as current best practice guidance. Where applicable, and subject to the possibility of an element of acceptable pruning, there should generally be adequate space between new buildings and trees to limit the potential for future pressure to remove trees. Acknowledgement should however be given to the fact that property owners are largely free to plant trees as close to their property as they wish, therefore any requirement for future maintenance of existing or future vegetation should not be given any weight in the determining of this application. Whilst it is not possible to predict what actions future occupiers will seek to take in respect of trees within or adjacent properties, the existing layout, together with any vegetation management prescriptions either at this stage or in the future, is considered acceptable from a design perspective.
- 5.9 Existing Areas of Hard Standing:** There are no existing areas of hard standing located close to trees proposed for retention, therefore subject to the agreement and implementation of physical protection for those trees throughout the ground works / remediation stage of the project, there should be no arboricultural implications associated with the removal of such surfaces.

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment (Continued)

- 5.10 Existing buildings/structures to be removed:** There are a number of existing buildings associated with the current use of the site that require demolition; however, providing that protective fencing is erected in advance of the commencement of demolition / site clearance works and is retained in-situ during the entire construction phase, the potential for unnecessary damage to retained trees from the demolition process should be limited.
- 5.11 Proposed Areas of Hard Standing:** There are no areas where proposed hard standing encroaches within the root protection areas of retained trees.
- 5.12 Proposed Buildings Located Adjacent / Within Root Protection Areas:** There are no areas within the proposed development where proposed buildings encroach within, or are located immediately adjacent to the Root Protection Areas of retained trees. There is therefore no need in this instance for special construction methodologies over and above the proposed arrangements for tree protection as outlined elsewhere in this report in order to safeguard trees from the impacts of construction works.
- 5.13 Proposed Drainage & Domestic Services:** At the planning application stage of the project, details of proposed drainage arrangements and provision of utility services are generally not known. During the installation process however, general guidance can be obtained from the National Joint Utilities Group Publication *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Volume 4* such as to minimise the impact of works on retained trees.
- 5.14 Working Space During the Construction Phase:** The site is of a size such that there will be adequate working space throughout the construction phase, with little if any potential impact on retained trees. However, it is essential that construction exclusion zones created to safeguard retained trees are not breached without prior consideration and implementation of control measures to limit any potentially negative impacts on trees.
- 5.15 Access Facilitation Pruning:** There may be a limited number of areas within the site where an element of access facilitation pruning may be required, as indicated on the attached drawings. Providing that these works are controlled and carried out to a minimum of the standards as contained within BS3998: 2010 *Tree work – Recommendations*, then the visual impact of the work will be minimal and will not detract from the overall landscape value of the site. Our preliminary recommendations for arboricultural works are stated within the Tree Data Tables at Appendix 1 to this report.
- 5.16 Protection of Planting Areas:** In this case, parts of the site that could be planted up at the landscaping stage of the project are effectively excluded from construction activities by the tree protection fencing and therefore there is no need to erect additional fencing to protect the soil structure.

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment (Continued)

- 5.17 Requirement for an Arboricultural Method Statement:** Provided that protective fencing is erected in advance of the commencement of the development and retained intact throughout the construction phase, there should be no specific requirement for an arboricultural method statement in this case. The erection of protective fencing in accordance with a suitable tree protection plan should however be subject to a suitably worded condition attached to the planning consent notice.
- 5.18 Planning for New Landscaping:** If not considered carefully at the design stage, new planting and landscaping can have an adverse impact on existing trees and cause long term problems for the built environment. Care should be taken in the design of new landscapes to prevent physical damage to retained trees during the planting process, and to ensure that schemes are designed to survive and thrive rather than compete for resources. Similarly, new trees and shrubs should not be planted where they will cause damage to structures, either directly or indirectly in the future. Table A1 at Annex A of the Standard gives advice on minimum distances for new trees from structures to avoid direct damage from future tree growth. Further advice should be sought from the project arboriculturist and a suitably qualified and experienced engineer as to the potential indirect impact of trees on structures in the long term (from clay shrinkage subsidence).

6.0 Tree Protection Measures

- 6.1** Based on the proposed layout and those trees proposed for retention, the drawings attached to this report show our preliminary recommendations for the physical protection of retained trees throughout the construction phase. The plans indicate the location of protective barriers, as well as the specification for construction of the protective fencing in accordance with Figures 2 & 3 of the Standard. These barriers will form a construction exclusion zone around the retained trees. Provided that these measures are implemented in advance of, and retained intact throughout the course of the construction phase, there should be no specific requirement for a Tree Protection or Arboricultural Method Statement.

7.0 Summary of Impacts & Potential Mitigation Factors

- 7.1** Table 1 below summarises the impacts of the development as proposed on tree cover within and immediately adjacent the site. Comments are also provided on potential mitigation, compensation or special measures required in order to minimise the impact of the development and safeguard trees proposed for retention.

Table 1: Summary of the impacts of the development on trees within / adjacent the site.

Issue	Affecting	Mitigation / Compensation / Special Procedures
Trees / hedges to be removed	G1 (in part), T2, G2 (in part), H1 (in part), T5-T18, H2 (in part), H3 (in part), G3-G6, G7 (in part), G8, H5-H7, H8 (in part), T19-T23, T25-T27 and T35-T37	Appropriate compensation can be provided by way of new / replacement planting at the landscape stage of the project. Biodiversity enhancements can also be achieved through the landscape proposals.
Indirect physical impact on retained trees	Retained trees	Tree protection fencing should be erected to an agreed specification in advance of the commencement of the development.
Provision of drainage / services	Unknown	Where existing services cannot be utilised, NJUG principles must be adopted to and adhered to.
Access Facilitation Pruning	T3, H2, H8, T24	All pruning works should be carried out to a minimum of the standards contained within BS3998: 2010 <i>Tree work – Recommendations</i> .
Protective Fencing	To be erected to an agreed specification in advance of the commencement of the development and retained in-situ throughout the course of the construction phase.	

- 7.2** On the basis of the above and the contents of this report, we do not consider an Arboricultural Method Statement is necessary at this stage. The erection of tree protective fencing in advance of the commencement of the development, ensuring that it is retained in-situ throughout the construction phase, together with careful site works that are sympathetic to retained trees, should ensure no particular adverse impacts on retained trees.

8.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

- 8.1** The direct and indirect impacts on tree cover as a result of the development proposals are outlined within this report and mitigation proposed accordingly that seeks where possible to satisfy local and national planning guidance and policy. Where trees are proposed for removal, replacement planting should be undertaken as part of a landscape strategy for the site in line with local plan requirements and to integrate the development into the surrounding landscape. Arrangements for the safeguarding and physical protection of retained trees should be agreed and implemented in a manner consistent with current best arboricultural management practices to minimise any potentially negative effects on long term tree cover.
- 8.2** We recommend that a landscape proposal be prepared for the site, to include where feasible provision for the planting of a mixture of native, as well as ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges, and implemented as a condition of planning consent. We also recommend that tree protection measures are implemented in accordance with finalised versions of the drawings appended to this report.

9.0 References

Department for Communities and Local Government (March 2012) *National Planning Policy Framework*;

British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*;

National Joint Utilities Group Publication *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Volume 4*.

Site:	RSPCA, Higher Road, Halewood, L26 9TX	Surveyor:	Robert Armitage	 Landscape Trees Ecology
Client:	Miller Homes	Survey Date:	10 th January 2018	
Brief:	Tree Survey to BS5837:2012	Survey Conditions:	Sunny and cold	

T. No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem DBH (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	Branch Spread				Ht Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	P Condition	Structural Condition & General Comments	Preliminary Recommendations (not to be actioned without a valid planning consent)	Est. (yrs)	Cat
					N	S	E	W							Grade
T1	Hybrid Poplar	14	400#	4.80	5	5	5	5	5	EM	F	Approximately 4m off site. Typical form for species. No particular arboricultural importance.	No works required at this stage.	30+	C2
G1	Hawthorn, Elder, Privet and Hybrid Poplar	5	170ave #	2.04	3	1.5	1	1	0	Y/EM	F/P	Unmaintained scrappy boundary feature. Elder in particularly poor form.	Remove specified section to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement trees at the landscaping stage of the project.	20	C2
T2	Pear	7.5	320 + 280#	5.10	3	3.5	3	3	4S	EM	F	Not good example of species emerging from linear boundary feature. Area of missing bark at 1m.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20	C2
T3	Crack Willow	10	360+ 280#	5.47	10	3	6	6	2	Y/EM	F	Poor form. Not particularly important within landscape. Large, elongated main stems.	Crown reduce southern side of canopy by no more than 2m to allow for construction of the adjacent plot No. 16.	30	C2
G2	Privet	5	30ave#	0.36	1	1	1	1	0	Y	F	Maintained Privet with taller emerging Hawthorn.	Remove specified section to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement trees at the landscaping stage of the project.	20	C2
T4	Hawthorn	5.5	280#	3.36	2	2	2	2	4S	EM/M	F	Canopy full and in good vigour.	Potentially will require removal for adjacent development site access / link road.	30	C2
H1	Pyracantha Hawthorn	5.5	200#	2.40	1	1	1	1	0	EM	F	Partly maintained linear boundary feature.	Remove specified sections to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement hedging elsewhere at the landscaping stage of the project.	30	B2/C2

NOTE: The Category Grade applied to trees surveyed is consistent with the recommendations within Table 1 of BS5837: 2012, however this does not necessarily correlate with the visual importance of a tree within the wider landscape, nor does it dictate which trees should be retained at the cost of quality development. Where trees are to be lost to accommodate a development, recommendations will be made such as to provide suitable mitigation and compensation, and to integrate the development into the wider landscape.

Key to Abbreviations & Headings

T. No.: Tree number (T = Tree, G – Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedge, Cpt. = Compartment)
Stem DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): Measured at 1.5m above ground level*
Ht Crown Clearance: Canopy ground clearance
Structural Condition: Description of any observed defects
Cat. Grade: Tree quality assessment in accordance with BS5837: 2012

Species: Common name used
Root Protection Area Radius: Root Protection Area as per BS5837: 2012
Age Class: Y = Young, EM = Early Mature, M = Mature, OM = Over mature, D = Dead
Preliminary Recommendations: Made in respect of known / intended use of the site
* For groups of trees, the stem diameter of the largest tree in the group is generally used
Denotes estimated DBH where access was not possible

Ht: Approximate height of tree from ground level in metres
Branch Spread: Extent of canopy spread in metres to each of the four cardinal points
P (Physiological) Condition: G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, D = Dead
Est. (yrs): Estimated remaining contribution in years

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					N	S	E	W							Grade
T5	Hawthorn	6	330#	3.96	2	2	2	2	2	EM	F/P	Severely pruned in past with dense new vigorous re-growth.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20	C2
T6	Hawthorn	5	280#	3.36	1	1	1	6	2	Y/EM	F/P	Supressed by adjacent larger trees. Not particularly good example of species.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
T7	Hawthorn	7	480#	5.76	4	4	4	4	3	EM/M	F/G	Good example of species. Full and good vigour canopy. Some retention value as individual.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	30	B2/C2
T8	Hawthorn	4	280#	3.36	1	4	2	2	2	Y/EM	F/P	Leaning away from adjacent larger tree. Slightly supressed.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20	C2
T9	Holly	6	300#	3.60	3	3	3	3	2.5	EM/M	F	Full canopy. Unable to measure or assess stem. Limited access. Some retention value as individual.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	B2/C2
T10	Holly	6	310#	3.72	3	3	4	2	0	EM/M	F	Slightly more unbalanced canopy than T9 and less retention value.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
T11	Apple	4	290	3.48	1	1	4	1	2.5	EM	P	Failed in past with large longitudinal cavity at base. Water Sprouts. Low long-term retention value.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	10+ /20	C1

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* For groups of trees, the stem diameter of the largest tree in the group is generally used
Denotes estimated DBH where access was not possible

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					N	S	E	W							Grade
T12	Apple	3	130	1.56	2	2	2	2	1.5	EM	F/P	Low arboricultural importance. Canopy slightly reduced vigour.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	10+	C2
T13	Apple	3.5	260	3.12	4	2	3	4	2	EM	F	Full canopy. Not particularly arboriculturally important. Some main limbs severely decayed.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20	C2
T14	Pear	9.5	530+420	8.11	5	6	6	6	3N	M	F	Canopy full and in good vigour. Some retention value as individual. Prominent within local landscape. Previously lost limb now with decay and saprophytic fungal growth.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	30	B2
T15	Apple	2	200	2.40	2	2	4	0.5	2	Y/EM	P	Large area of missing bark on mid and lower stem. Appears suppressed by adjacent trees. Significant lean to east.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	10+	C1/C2
H2	Hawthorn and Elder	5	130ave #	1.56	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	0	Y/EM	F	Well established linear boundary feature; however, left unmaintained with dense brambles and Ivy in areas. Previously maintained at 1.2m now with new growth.	Remove small section to allow for pedestrian footpath link to adjacent development site. Reduce / cut back as required to allow for construction of the adjacent plot No. 16 Maintain remaining hedge at previous maintained height.	30+	B2

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Client:	Miller Homes	Survey Date:	10 th January 2018	
Brief:	Tree Survey to BS5837:2012	Survey Conditions:	Sunny and cold	

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H3	Hawthorn	4	100ave #	1.20	1	1	1	1	0	EM	F	Well established hedge previously maintained at 1.2m, now with new vigorous re-growth.	Remove specified section to facilitate temporary access track (approx. 25m length). Replace with suitable specimen at a later date.	30+	B2
T16	Oak	3.5	100#	1.20	2	1.5	2	2.5	0	Y	F	Low value, self-seeded tree.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	40+	C2
T17	Wild Cherry	3.5	80	0.96	2	2	2	2	1.5	Y	F	Low value young trees, self seeded.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	40+	C2
T18	Wild Cherry	3	100	1.20	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	Y	F	Low value young tree.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	30+	C2
H4	Hawthorn and Elder	2	100ave #	1.20	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	EM/M	F/G	Well maintained linear feature. Good retention value.	No works required at this stage.	30+	B2
T19	Wild Cherry	7	380	4.56	6	5	6	5	4E	EM/M	F	Canopy appears slightly thin. Regular dead wood in lower canopy. Not a particularly good example of species.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	B2/C2
T20	Wild Cherry	6.5	290+ 330	5.27	5	5	6	8	4S	EM/M	F	Relatively well-balanced canopy. Evidence of past pruning of lower branches, some unoccluded. Regular weeping on main stem and branches.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	B2/C2

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					N	S	E	W							Grade
T21	Hawthorn	6	280#	3.36	1	4	4	4	2	EM	F	Typical form for species. Part of a wider unmaintained linear feature.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
T22	Norway Maple	6	230	2.76	3	3	3	3	2	Y/EM	F	Canopy in relatively good vigour. Located adjacent existing car park. Limited long term retention value, but with some ornamental value.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	B2/C2
H5	Hawthorn	1.5	120ave	1.44	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0	EM/M	G	Well established, high value linear feature.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement hedging elsewhere at the landscaping stage of the project.	40	B1
T23	Birch	11	300#	3.60	4	3	3	3	5	EM	F/G	Full canopy. Located approximately 3m from existing building. Some small diameter dead wood. Good retention value as individual.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	30+	B2
H6	Hawthorn	4.5	100ave #	1.20	0.5	1.5	1	1	0	Y/EM	F	Well established linear hedge left unmaintained. Good screening and boundary definition.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement hedging elsewhere at the landscaping stage of the project.	30+	B2
H7	Hawthorn	5	200#	2.40	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	EM	F	Well established linear feature. Left unmaintained for several years, previously maintained at 1.5m. Good retention value for screening and boundary definition.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement hedging elsewhere at the landscaping stage of the project.	40	B2

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					N	S	E	W							Grade
T24	Oak	7	380	4.56	5	4.5	2	5	2.5S	EM	F	Squat form emerging from well-established Hawthorn hedge. Not a particularly good example of species; however, some long-term retention value.	No works required at this stage.	30+	B2/C2
H8	Hawthorn	2	100ave #	1.20	0.5	0.5	1	1	0	EM	F	Well established linear boundary feature. Maintained.	Remove specified sections to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement hedging elsewhere at the landscaping stage of the project.	30+	B2
T25	Elder	3	80+ 80+ 80	1.66	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	Y/EM	F	Low value scrub.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
T26	Elder	2.5	30+ 40	0.60	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	Y	F	Low value scrub.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
T27	Elder	2.5	100+ 60	1.39	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	Y/EM	F	Low value scrub.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
T28	Wild Cherry	7.5	390+ 300	5.90	4	4	3.5	3.5	2	EM	F	Canopy appears full and in relatively good vigour. Good retention value. Not particularly good example of species.	No works required at this stage.	30	B2/C2
T29	Whitebeam	5	530	6.36	4	4	3.5	3.5	2	EM	F	Canopy appears full and in relatively good vigour. Good retention value. Not particularly good example of species.	No works required at this stage.	30	B2/C2

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					N	S	E	W							Grade
T30	Wild Cherry	5	340	4.08	4	4	3.5	3.5	2	EM	F	Canopy appears full and in relatively good vigour. Good retention value. Not particularly good example of species.	No works required at this stage.	30	B2/C2
T31	Whitebeam	5	340	4.08	4	4	3.5	3.5	2	EM	F	Canopy appears full and in relatively good vigour. Good retention value. Not particularly good example of species.	No works required at this stage.	30	B2/C2
T32	Wild Cherry	5	330	3.96	4	4	3.5	3.5	2	EM	F	Canopy appears full and in relatively good vigour. Good retention value. Not particularly good example of species.	No works required at this stage.	30	B2/C2
T33	Wild Cherry	6	380	4.56	4	4	3.5	3.5	2	EM	F	Canopy appears full and in relatively good vigour. Good retention value. Not particularly good example of species.	No works required at this stage.	30	B2/C2
T34	Whitebeam	5	330	3.96	4	4	3.5	3.5	2	EM	F	Canopy appears full and in relatively good vigour. Good retention value. Not particularly good example of species.	No works required at this stage.	30	B2/C2
G3	Hawthorn and Elder	3	80ave	0.96	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	Y/EM	F	Self-seeded, low value.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement trees at the landscaping stage of the project.	30	C2
G4	Wild Cherry, Variegated Holly and Laurel	4	100	1.20	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	Y	F	Scrappy appearance to group. Variegated Holly with some retention value, however, not particularly important in landscape.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement trees at the landscaping stage of the project.	30	C2

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G5	Wild Cherry	7	100	1.20	1	4	1.5	1.4	0	Y	F	Low value self-seeded wild cherry.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement trees at the landscaping stage of the project.	30+	C2
T35	Wild Cherry	7	320	3.84	6	1.5	6	3.5	4N	EM	F	Significant canopy bias to north. Not particularly good example of species.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
T36	Elder	4	270+160#	3.76	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1	EM	F/G	Well balanced, open grown form. Some retention value as individual.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	30+	B2/C2
T37	Hawthorn	5.5	200#	2.40	3	3	3	3	1	EM	F/P	Dense Ivy on main stem. Scrappy appearance. Regular crossing branches.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement tree at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
G6	Hawthorn	4.5	100ave #	1.20	2	2	2	2	0	Y	F	Self-seeded scrappy Hawthorn. Low value.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement trees at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2
G7	Sycamore	6	260ave	3.12	2	3	2	2	2.5	Y/EM	F/P	Regular trimmer damage on lower stems. Canopies appear suppressed. Low long-term retention value.	Remove specified section to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement trees at the landscaping stage of the project.	10+ /20	C2

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				(m)	N	S	E	W							Grade
G8	Hawthorn	5	150ave #	1.80	2	2	2	2	0	EM	F	Dense Ivy. Dense Brambles in understorey.	Remove to accommodate development proposals. Plant replacement trees at the landscaping stage of the project.	20+	C2

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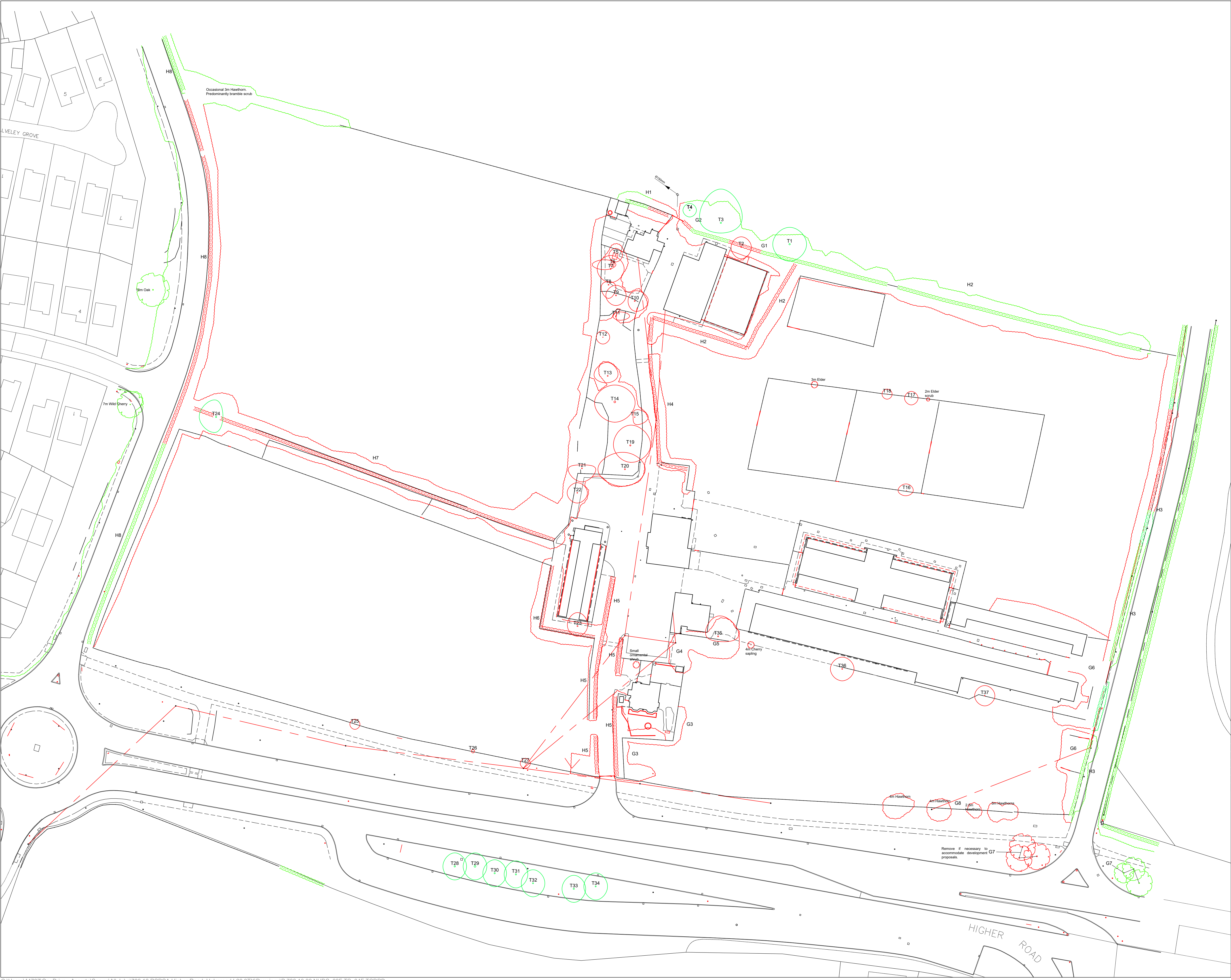
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Appendix 1

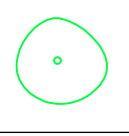


DO NOT SCALE

ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID LOCATED TO OS NO BY BEST FIT TO DETAIL. EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

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KEY



Existing tree to be retained



Existing tree to be removed

F	Updated temporary access	04/01/23
E	Updated to include temporary access	28/07/22
D	Updated to "Planning layout Rev W"	07/06/22
C	Updated to latest layout (09.09.19)	16/09/19
B	Updated to latest layout	03/12/18
A	General updates	18/01/18
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

Ascerta

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www.landscapetreesecology.com

CLIENT:
Miller Homes

PROJECT:
RSPCA, Higher Road, Halewood, L26 9TX

DRAWING TITLE:
Tree Survey

SCALE: 1:500 @A1	DRAWN BY: CP	DRAWING No: P.706.16.03	REV: F
DATE: 04/01/2018	CHKD BY: RA		

Appendix 2

