GODWINS TREE SURVEYS

Arboricultural Impact Assessment with Arboricultural Method Statement

Maghull Health Centre
Westway
Maghull
Liverpool
L31 0DJ

Project No. AIA.13724.02

22nd November 2023

www.godwins.co.uk
info@godwins.co.uk
0800 030 4045

SUMMARY

Thirty individual trees and six groups of trees were recorded. In accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction three individual trees were recorded as retention category 'A'; seven individual trees were recorded as retention category 'B'; and a mixture of nineteen individual trees and six groups of trees were recorded as retention category 'C'.

The trees were generally found to be in good to fair condition, however, one individual tree (T12) was classified as retention category 'U' (unsuitable for retention).

It is understood that trees within the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order, but that the site is not located within a Conservation Area.

The proposed development directly impacts one group of self-seeded Sycamore trees. These trees shall require removal due to their close proximity to construction activity. All the trees proposed for removal are considered to be low-quality ('C' category) specimens.

It is understood that the proposed tree removal will be mitigated as part of a post-development planting scheme of well-structured new trees that will add to the quality of the area.

The formative pruning of tree T14 is recommended to open the view between the two sites.

The retained trees will be protected to British Standard BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction to ensure that they remain in a healthy condition during and post-development. The Tree Protection Plan to the rear of this report highlights the recommended tree protection measures.

Any arboricultural work undertaken should be done so by a competent arborist in line with British Standard BS3998:2010 Tree Work, and after permission has been granted to do so by the local planning authority.

It is recommended that a detailed tree risk assessment is undertaken post-development to identify any potential hazards obscured during the initial tree survey and is used to inform an arboricultural management strategy. It is advisable to have trees inspected by a suitably qualified arboriculturist regularly and we would advise that trees are inspected for safety and management on an annual basis as a minimum.

C O N TEN TS

1. Introduction

1.1. Project outline

1.1.1. This report has been produced in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship where tree retention or planting is proposed in conjunction with nearby construction (site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees).

1.2. Scope of this report

1.2.1. This report has been produced to comply with planning requirements where trees are to be considered as part of a proposed development. To achieve this, arboricultural constraints have been identified and a detailed plan (Tree Constraints Plan) has been produced showing the location, root protection areas and retention category of trees within the site.

1.2.2. In addition, this report provides an Arboricultural Impact Assessment that evaluates the direct and indirect effects of the proposed development, and where necessary makes recommendations for mitigation measures. This report also includes Tree Protection Measures and a Tree Protection Plan as part of an outline Arboricultural Method Statement, which demonstrates how the retained trees will be protected during construction, and where tree protection measures are to be implemented.

1.2.3. Recommendations for tree works within this report are specific to the construction of the proposed development. This report does not form part of a tree safety inspection or tree management strategy, and general arboricultural management works may be required post-development. To manage the safety and risk of trees it is advised that trees are inspected in detail for this purpose by an arboriculturist using a suitable risk management strategy.

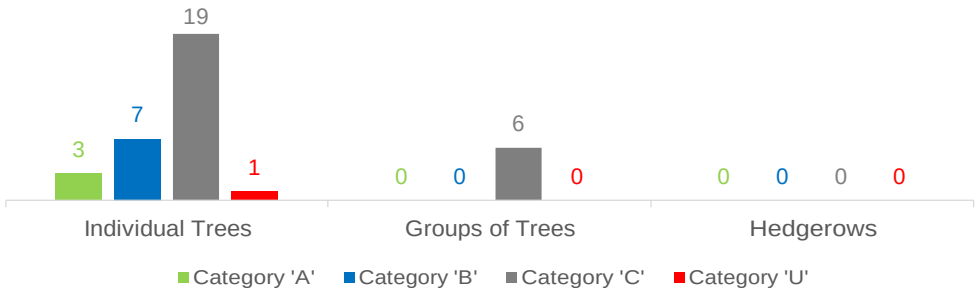
1.3. Data collection

1.3.1. A ground-level inspection was undertaken by Godwins on 21st November 2023. As recommended by BS5837, the position of all trees within the site with a stem diameter of 75mm or more, measured at 1.5m above the highest adjacent ground level is recorded. The position of trees with an estimated stem diameter of 75mm or more that overhang the site or are located beyond the site boundaries within a distance of up to 12 times their estimated stem diameter was also recorded. For individual trees the crown spread was taken at four cardinal points; for tree groups, the overall extent of the canopy was recorded.

1.3.2. Tree positions were plotted using a topographical plan supplied by the client, which is the basis for which the Tree Constraints Plan has been prepared.

2. Arboricultural Constraints

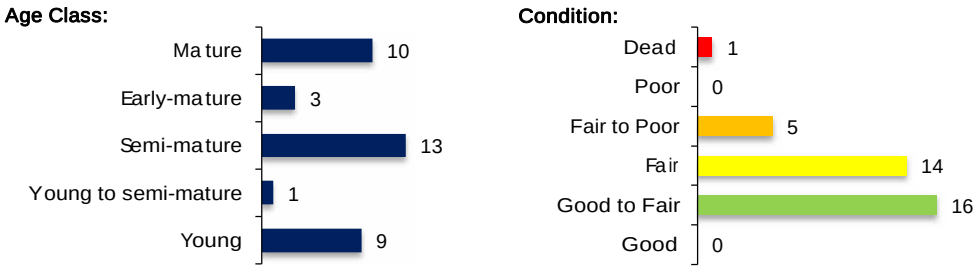
2.1. Tree retention categories



2.1.1. Thirty individual trees and six groups of trees were recorded. In accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction three individual trees were recorded as retention category 'A'; seven individual trees were recorded as retention category 'B'; and a mixture of nineteen individual trees and six groups of trees were recorded as retention category 'C'.

2.1.2. The trees were generally found to be in good to fair condition, however, one individual tree (T12) was classified as retention category 'U' (unsuitable for retention).

2.2. Tree age class and condition



(Includes groups as a single entity.)

2.2.1. Please see Appendix 1 for the detailed list of existing species, age class, dimensions and condition of trees within the site, and Appendix 2 for an explanation of retention category criteria. Tree locations can be seen on the Tree Constraints Plan at the rear of this report (Drawing 1).

2.2.2. The inspection of several trees and groups was restricted as detailed in Appendix 1. The inspection of these trees was limited to a cursory observation of the parts of the trees that could be clearly observed, without obstruction, from the available vantage point. However, sufficient tree-related data was collected to fulfil the requirements detailed within the scope of this report.

2.2.3. Where inspections are limited by restrictions such as stem ivy, understory vegetation, limited access, epicormic growth or being located on adjacent land, any form of tree condition hazard assessment was restricted. A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees can only be informed by considering site use together with assessing any hazards present within a tree. Trees are dynamic structures that continue to develop and decline; in addition, changes in site use are likely to occur during and as a result of the proposed development. On this basis, it is recommended that a suitably timed, detailed tree risk assessment is undertaken post-development to identify any potential hazards obscured during the initial tree survey and is used to inform an arboricultural management strategy.

2.2.4. It is advisable to have trees inspected by a suitably qualified arboriculturist regularly and we would advise that trees are inspected for safety and management on an annual basis as a minimum.

2.3. Root Protection Areas

2.3.1. The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the area around a tree that, along with the tree stem and branches, must be considered during development. The protection of the roots and soil structure within the RPA should be treated as a priority. The RPA of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at the rear of this report.

2.4. Tree protection status

2.4.1. A statutory tree protection check was made with Sefton Council on 21st November 2023. It is understood that trees within the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order, but that the site is not located within a Conservation Area. Please see Appendix 5 for details.

2.4.2. It is essential that no tree works (including works to category 'U' trees), and no construction works that may affect retained trees, are undertaken within the site before consideration and consent of the proposed works under FULL planning approval only by the local planning authority, regardless of whether the trees are currently protected or not.

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1. The proposed development

3.1.1. A new garden area and woodland footpath with handrail is proposed. The proposed layout drawing can be seen within the Tree Protection Plan to the rear of this report. This drawing has been used to assess the potential direct and indirect arboricultural impacts.

3.2. Proposed tree works

3.2.1. The proposed development directly impacts one group of self-seeded Sycamore trees. These trees shall require removal due to their close proximity to construction activity. All the trees proposed for removal are considered to be low-quality ('C' category) specimens. Please see the table below for the proposed tree removal details.

	Category 'A'	Category 'B'	Category 'C'
Trees to be removed to enable the construction of the proposed development	None	None	G21

3.2.2. Group G21 does not appear to be covered within the supplied Tree Preservation Order details (see Appendix 5), but this will need to be confirmed by the local planning authority.

3.2.3. The formative pruning of tree T14 is recommended to open the view between the two sites. The proposed pruning works relate to the crown lifting/pruning of small tertiary branches. The overall shape of the tree from the proposed pruning works would not be affected. In addition, the proposed pruning works will have no adverse impacts on tree health and longevity.

3.2.4. Several trees may benefit from general arboricultural works as part of a practical post-development arboricultural management strategy; however, these works are not covered within the scope of this report.

3.2.5. Within Appendix 1 the term 'No action required' relates specifically to those tree works required to enable the proposed development and does not mean that general post-development arboricultural management works are not required. However, general remedial pruning works have been recommended in this instance, please see Appendix 1 for full details. The proposed works involve the removal of hazardous deadwood.

3.3. Proposed mitigation measures

3.3.1. It is understood that the proposed tree removal will be mitigated as part of a post-development planting scheme of well-structured new trees that will add to the quality of the area.

3.4. Site construction traffic

3.4.1. Generally, to protect the trees from construction site traffic the retained trees should be protected by a temporary protective barrier, put in place before any construction activity. However, in this instance, the anticipated light construction works are not expected to cause the adjacent trees any long-term harm.

3.4.2. A potential storage area has been created using a protective barrier (see Section 4.2), put in place before any construction activity. The barrier will ensure that the adjacent trees remain in a healthy condition during and after development.

3.5. Hard surfaces within the RPA

3.5.1. Minor sections of RPA from trees T6, T9, T11, T17 and T18 lie within the area proposed for the woodland path. Given the small percentage of potential RPA disturbance, the proposed hard surface is not expected to cause any long-term harm to the adjacent trees. However, given the potential area of RPA disturbance, it is recommended that the proposed hard surface is constructed using techniques sympathetic to tree roots (Cellular Confinement System).

3.6. Excavations within the RPA

3.6.1. Where handrail posts are proposed within RPAs, the excavation of the proposed post must also be undertaken using techniques sympathetic to tree roots.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1. Tree works prior to development

4.1.1. Care should be taken to ensure during tree removal or remedial work that damage to the retained trees and disturbance to the RPA is avoided. All tree works, as described in Appendix 1, should be carried out under BS 3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree work, and after permission has been granted to do so by the local planning authority. It is essential that those appointed to undertake any tree works carry out adequate checks to ensure that no statutory laws are contravened during tree work operations.

4.2. Tree protection barriers

4.2.1. Once the tree works have been completed, several trees should be protected by barriers before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site. It should be confirmed by an arboriculturist or the local authority that the barriers have been correctly set out on site, before the commencement of any other operations.

4.2.2. The protected area should be regarded as off limits, and once installed barriers should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.

4.2.3. Please see Appendix 4 for suggested barrier construction detail. It is recommended that in this instance the protective barrier shown in Figure 2 would be appropriate. The suggested location for protective fencing is shown on the Tree Protection Plan (Drawing 2).

4.2.4. Only when the development phase is complete and the site machinery has been removed, the local planning authority should be invited to inspect the site to approve the removal of the tree protection measures.

4.3. Hard surfaces within the RPA – No-Dig

4.3.1. It is recommended that the proposed footpath within the RPAs of trees T6, T9, T11, T17 and T18 is constructed in a manner that would not cause the adjacent trees any long-term harm. In this instance, it is recommended that a 'No-Dig' technique incorporating a Cellular Confinement System is used to prevent damage to the underlying RPAs. Please see Appendix 6 for the proposed method to install the footpath on top of existing ground levels.

4.4. Excavations within the RPA

4.4.1. Where the proposed handrail posts lie within the RPAs of retained trees it is essential that the post holes are excavated by hand. It is recommended that initial trial holes are dug using a hand-held auger to establish the presence and size of any adjacent tree roots.

4.4.2. On this basis, for fixed length fencing it is recommended that all footing locations are identified before committing to their final locations. All post locations must be as narrow as possible, with a suggested maximum diameter of 300mm.

4.4.3. During excavations, roots smaller than 25mm in diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability. Any tree roots exposed within the RPA must be left as intact as careful digging with hand tools will allow, avoiding the use of heavy machinery within the RPA.

4.4.4. Any roots exposed during excavations should immediately be wrapped or covered in damp hessian to prevent desiccation and to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Any wrapping should be removed before backfilling, which should take place as soon as possible. Before backfilling, retained roots should be surrounded with topsoil or un-compacted sharp sand (builders' sand should not be used because of its high salt content, which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose inert granular fill, before soil or other suitable material is replaced.

Client: Groundwork
Project No: AIA.13724
Issue: 02

Date Issued: 24th January 2024
Status: FINAL

Signed on behalf of Godwins Arboricultural Limited:

[redacted]

Robert Godwin MSc, MArborA.
Arboriculturist

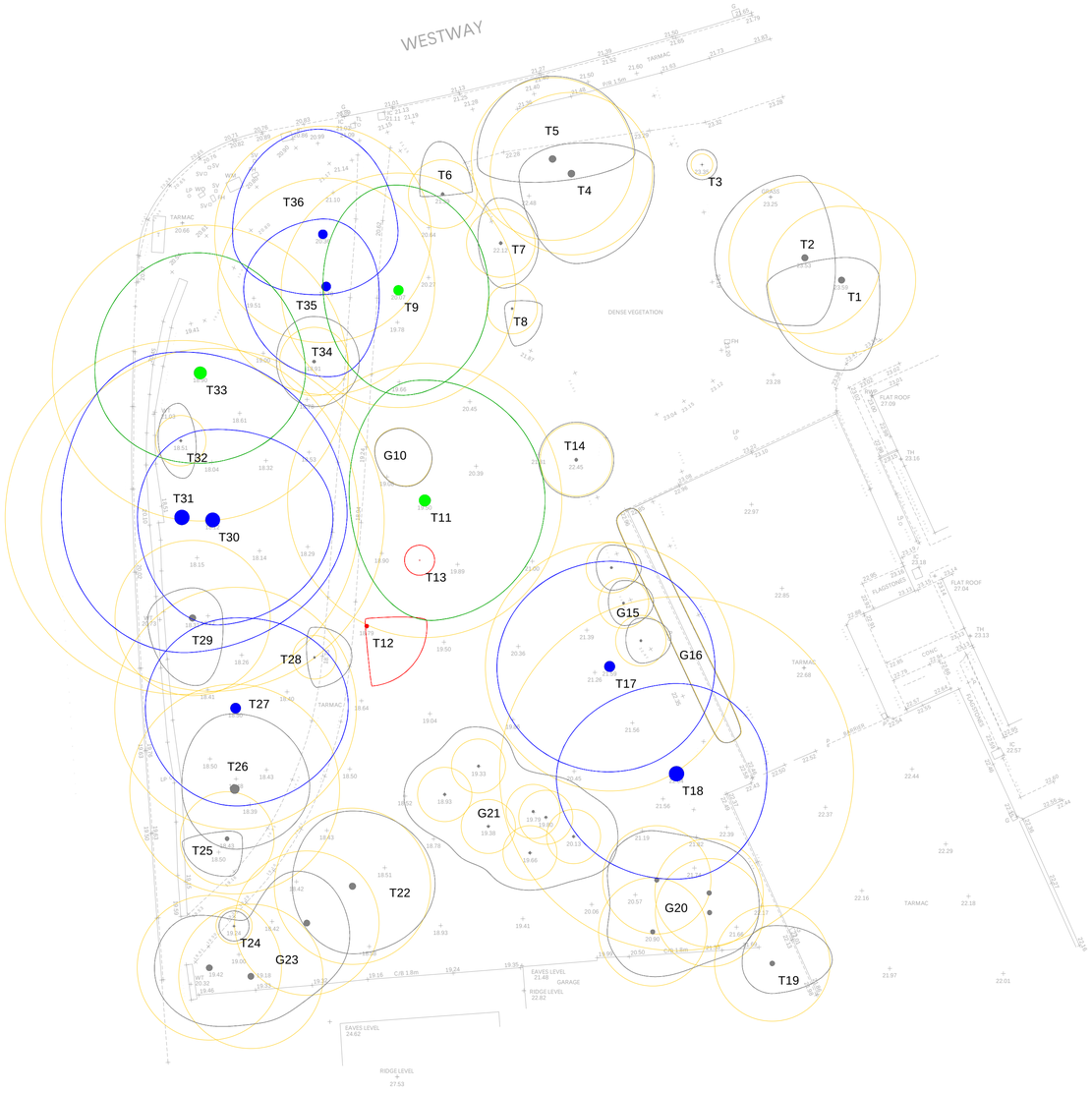
Arboricultural ASSOCIATION Professional Member

Contact Details:

Godwins Tree Surveys
82 King Street
Manchester
M2 4WQ

www.godwins.co.uk
info@godwins.co.uk
0800 030 4045

Drawing 1. Tree Constraints Plan



T	G	H	W	S
INDIVIDUAL TREE	GROUP OF TREES	HEDGEROW	WOODLAND GROUP	SHRUB

EXISTING LAYOUT

TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT CATEGORY

	CATEGORY 'A' **HIGH QUALITY**
	CATEGORY 'B' **MODERATE QUALITY**
	CATEGORY 'C' **LOW QUALITY**
	CATEGORY 'U' **UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION**

Based on British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1.
Please refer to Appendix 2 of the arboricultural report for more detailed category definitions.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool highlighting the underground tree constraints. Along with the tree stem and branches the RPA must be considered prior to and during development.

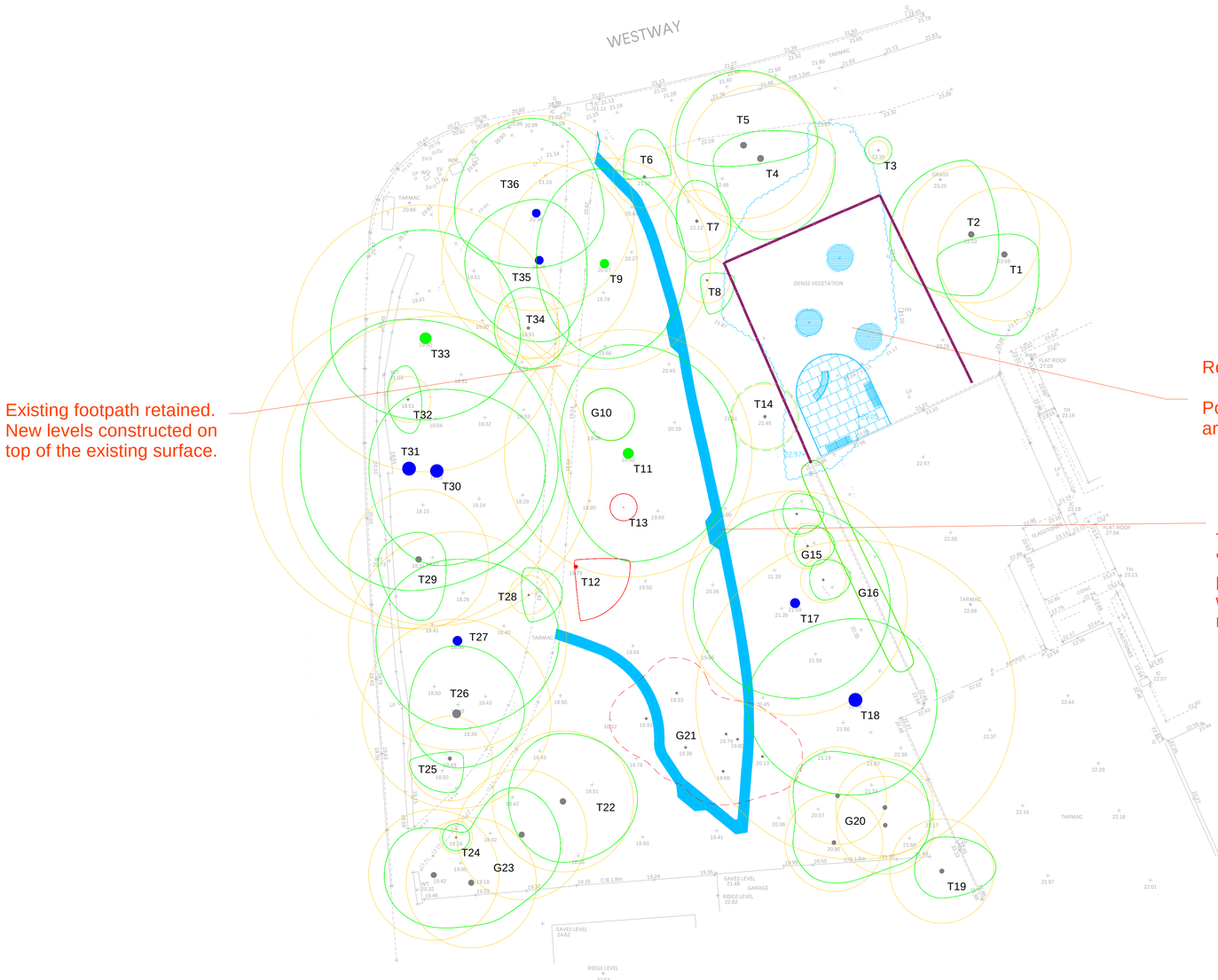
GODWINS ARBORICULTURAL LIMITED

www.godwins.co.uk
info@godwins.co.uk
0800 030 4045

17 Wood Street
Bolton
BL1 1EB

PROJECT TITLE: Maghull Health Centre, Westway, Maghull, Liverpool L31 0DJ		
DRAWING TITLE: TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	**SCALE:** 1:200 @ A1	**ISSUE DATE:** 21.11.23
DRAWING NUMBER: TCP.13724	**REVISION:** .01	**DRAWN BY:** RG

Drawing 2. Tree Protection Plan



Existing footpath retained.
New levels constructed on top of the existing surface.

Remove dense brambles.

Potential materials storage area during construction.

The footpath must be constructed using a 'No-Dig' method of construction with a porous finished surface. Ground levels within the RPAs of retained trees to remain as existing.

T	G	H	W	S
INDIVIDUAL TREE	GROUP OF TREES	HEDGEROW	WOODLAND GROUP	SHRUB

EXISTING LAYOUT

PROPOSED LAYOUT

PROPOSED TREE WORKS

TREE PROPOSED FOR RETENTION

TREE PROPOSED FOR PRUNING

T14

TREE PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL (ARBORICULTURAL REASONS)

T12

TREE PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL (TO ENABLE DEVELOPMENT)

G21

Please refer to Appendix 1 of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment for details on tree condition and proposed works.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool highlighting the underground tree constraints. Along with the tree stem and branches the RPA must be considered prior to and during development.

TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE BARRIER
Refer to Appendix 4 of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment for specification details.

Please refer to Section 3 of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment for details on potential impacts.

GODWINS ARBORICULTURAL LIMITED
www.godwins.co.uk
info@godwins.co.uk
0800 030 4045
17 Wood Street
Bolton
BL1 1EB

PROJECT TITLE:
Maghull Health Centre, Westway, Maghull, Liverpool L31 0DJ

DRAWING TITLE:	SCALE:	ISSUE DATE:
TREE PROTECTION PLAN	1:200 @ A1	24.01.24
DRAWING NUMBER:	**REVISION:**	**DRAWN BY:**
TPP.13724	.02	RG

Appendix 1. Tree Schedule

Tree No.	Species	Age	Stems at 1.5m	Stem Dia (mm)	Height (Crown Hgt) (m)	FSB (D) (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Observations	Cond	Life Exp	Tree Works Required to Enable Development	Root Protection Area (RPA)		Retention Category
							N	E	S	W					Radius (m)	Area (m^2)	
T 1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	1	410	11(3)	3(W)	1.5	2.5	6	5	Unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	4.9	76.1	C
T 2	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	1	420	11(3)	3(W)	5.5	2	4.5	6	Unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	5.0	79.8	C
T 3	Sequoia sempervirens (Coast Redwood)	Young	1	60	3(0)	0(W)	1	1	1	1	Balanced crown.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	0.7	1.6	C
T 4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Early-mature	1	450	12(2.5)	2.5(S)	2	5.5	6	3.5	Asymmetrical crown. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect.	5.4	91.6	C
T 5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Early-mature	1	450	12(1.5)	1(E)	5.5	5.5	1.5	5	Asymmetrical crown. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect.	5.4	91.6	C
T 6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	1	190	6.5(2)	4(S)	3.5	2	0	1.5	Unbalanced crown. Self-seeded specimen. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Fair to Poor	10+	Remove ivy and re-inspect.	2.3	16.3	C
T 7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	1	190	7(1)	1(E)	3	2.5	3	1.5	Unbalanced crown. Self-seeded specimen. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Fair	20+	Remove ivy and re-inspect.	2.3	16.3	C
T 8	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Young	1	140	5(0.5)	0.5(E)	0.5	2	2.5	0.5	Unbalanced crown. Self-seeded specimen. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Fair	20+	Remove ivy and re-inspect.	1.7	8.9	C
T 9	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	1	650	18(5)	5(S)	7	6	7	5	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Crown - deadwood (Equal or less than 100mm). Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect. Remove individual dead, defective or diseased branch(es).	7.8	191.2	A
G 10	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	Young	1	100	5(0)	0(S)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Individuals crowns restricted by gro Self-seeded specimens.	Fair	20+	No action required.	1.2	4.5	C

Tree No.	Species	Age	Stems at 1.5m	Stem Dia (mm)	Height (Crown Hgt) (m)	FSB (D) (m)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Observations	Cond	Life Exp	Tree Works Required to Enable Development	Root Protection Area (RPA) Radius (m)	Area (m^2)	Retention Category
T 11	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	1	760	18(5)	3(S)	8	8	8	5	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Crown - deadwood (Equal or less than100mm).	Good to Fair	40+	Remove individual dead, defective or diseased branch(es).	9.1	261.3	A
T12	Ulmus sp. (Elm)	Semi-mature	1	250	8(2.5)	2.5(E)	0.5	4	4	0	Unbalanced crown. Self-seeded specimen. Dead.	Dead	<10	Remove for arboricultural reasons.	3.0	28.3	U
T13	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	Young	1	40	2.5(0.5)	0.5(E)	1	1	1	1	Balanced crown. Self-seeded specimen.	Fair	40+	No action required.	0.5	0.7	C
T 14	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	Semi-mature	1	200	7(1)	1(E)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Balanced crown. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	Crown lift to ensure 2m clearance from ground level.	2.4	18.1	C
G 15	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	Young	1	140	6(2)	2(E)	1.5	2	1.5	1	Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base. Crown suppressed by adjacent tree. Linear group.	Fair	10+	No action required.	1.7	8.9	C
G 16	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	Semi-mature	3	35	2(0)	0(E)	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base. Individuals crowns restricted by group. Linear boundary group.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	0.7	1.7	C
T 17	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	4	650 180 100 100	16(3)	3(W)	7	7	7	7.5	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Crown - deadwood (Equal or less than 100mm). Multi-stemmed from ground level.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove individual dead, defective or diseased branch(es).	8.3	214.9	B
T 18	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	Mature	1	980	15(3)	3(W)	6	6	7	8	Asymmetrical crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Crown - deadwood (Equal or less than 100mm). Multi-stemmed from ground level. Stem - bark wound (healing well). Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base. Leaf miner infestation.	Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect. Remove individual dead, defective or diseased branch(es).	11.8	434.5	B
T 19	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	1	320	12(3)	3(W)	2.5	4	2	2	Asymmetrical crown. Self-seeded specimen. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base. Limited inspection - situated on adjacent land.	Fair	40+	No action required.	3.8	46.3	C
G 20	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	1	300	12(3)	3(W)	3	3	3	3	Occasional pruning wounds. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base. Individuals crowns restricted by gro Self-seeded specimens.	Fair	40+	No action required.	3.6	40.7	C

Tree No.	Species	Age	Stems at 1.5m	Stem Dia (mm)	Height (Crown Hgt) (m)	FSB (D) (m)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Observations	Cond	Life Exp	Tree Works Required to Enable Development	Root Protection Area (RPA) Radius (m)	Area (m^2)	Retention Category
G 21	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Young to semi-mature	1	150	10(3)	3(W)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Individuals crowns restricted by gro Self-seeded specimens.	Fair	20+	No action required.	1.8	10.2	C
T 22	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	3	250	12(5)	5(N)	5	5.5	4.5	4	Asymmetrical crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Self-seeded specimen. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Fair	20+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	5.2	85.0	C
G 23	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	4	200	12(5)	5(N)	4	4	4	4	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base. Individuals crowns restricted by group. Self-seeded specimens.	Fair	20+	No action required.	4.8	72.4	C
T 24	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Young	1	100	10(6)	6(N)	1	1	1	1	Self-seeded specimen.	Fair	20+	No action required.	1.2	4.5	C
T 25	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	1	260	10(5)	5(W)	0.5	1	2.5	3	Unbalanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Self-seeded specimen. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Fair to Poor	10+	No action required.	3.1	30.6	C
T26	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Young	5	300 350 250 200 150	11(4)	6(E)	5	5	4	3.5	Multiple pruning wounds. Self-seeded specimen. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Fair to Poor	10+	No action required.	7.0	152.6	C
T27	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	Mature	1	670	17(5)	8(E)	6	7.5	6.5	6	Asymmetrical crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Crown - deadwood (Equa less than 100mm). Limited inspection dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect. Remove individual dead, defective or diseased branch(es).	8.0	203.1	B
T28	Ulmus sp. (Elm)	Young	2	50 110	6(3)	3(E)	2	2.5	2	0.5	Unbalanced crown. Self-seeded specimen. Twin-stemmed from ground level.	Fair to Poor	10+	No action required.	1.5	6.6	C
T29	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	Early-mature	2	250 350	16(3)	4(E)	2	2	4.5	3	Multiple pruning wounds. Twin-stemmed from ground level. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	Fair	20+	No action required.	5.2	83.7	C
T 30	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	Mature	1	950	20(5)	3(E)	6	8	7	5	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Crown - deadwood (Equal or less than 100mm). Leaf miner infestation.	Fair	40+	Remove individual dead, defective or diseased branch(es).	11.4	408.3	B

Tree No.	Species	Age	Stems at 1.5m	Stem Dia (mm)	Height (Crown Hgt) (m)	FSB (D) (m)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Observations	Cond	Life Exp	Tree Works Required to Enable Development	Root Protection Area (RPA) Radius (m)	Area (m^2)	Retention Category
T31	Ulmus sp. (Elm)	Mature	1	980	22(7)	10(E)	11	11	9	8	Asymmetrical crown. Stem - bark wound (healing well). Tear-out wou on stem.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	11.8	434.5	B
T32	Ulmus sp. (Elm)	Young	1	140	6.5(1.5)	1.5(E)	2.5	1	2.5	1.5	Unbalanced crown. Self-seeded specimen.	Fair to Poor	10+	No action required.	1.7	8.9	C
T33	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	Mature	1	820	19(5)	6(E)	8	7	6	7	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect.	9.8	304.2	A
T 34	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Semi-mature	1	190	8(3)	3(E)	3	3	3	2.5	Asymmetrical crown.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect.	2.3	16.3	C
T 35	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	1	600	16(6)	8(E)	4.5	3.5	6	5.5	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Crown - deadwood (Equal or less than 100mm). Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect. Remove individual dead, defective or diseased branch(es).	7.2	162.9	B
T 36	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	1	600	16(4)	4(E)	7	5	4	6	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Crown - deadwood (Equal or less than 100mm). Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove ivy and re-inspect. Remove individual dead, defective or diseased branch(es).	7.2	162.9	B

Appendix 2. Explanatory Notes

A2.1. Tree statistics and measurements

Survey record	Description
Tree No.	Unique tree reference number. (T) = Individual tree, (G) = Group of trees or woodland that form cohesive arboricultural features, (H) = Hedgerows and substantial internal or boundary hedges.
Species	Species listed by scientific name, with (common name).
Age	Life stage – Young, Semi-mature, Early-mature, Mature, Over-mature and Veteran.
Stem Count	The number of stems recorded at 1.5m above ground level.
Stem Diameter	Stem diameter recorded in millimetres at 1.5 meters above the ground. Where the tree is multiple-stemmed, each stem has been recorded.
Height (Crown Height)	Height of the tree in metres – to the closest 0.5m. Average canopy height in brackets, e.g. 10(3).
First Significant Branch	Existing height above ground level of first significant branch and direction of growth, e.g. 3(N)
Branch Spread	Branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points – North, East, South and West.
Observations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay, physical defect or historic pruning).
Cond	Condition of the tree recorded as Good, Good to Fair, Fair, Fair to Poor, Poor or Dead.
Life Exp	Life Expectancy - classed as less than 10 years, 10 plus years, 20 plus years, or more than 40 years.
Tree Works Required to Enable Development	Tree works specifically required to enable the proposed development, or to reduce significant risk of harm. The term 'No action required' does not mean that general post-development arboricultural management works are not required.
RPA Radius	The radius of the root protection area, when plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem.
RPA Area	The total area of RPA in metres squared, e.g. 100m^2.
Retention Category	See below – A2.2.

A2.2. Tree retention categories

Retention category and definition	Criteria
U (marked in red on the Tree Constraints Plan) = trees for removal.	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.
A (marked green on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of high quality	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
B (marked in blue on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of moderate quality	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
C (marked in grey on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of low quality	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Appendix 3. Report Limitations & General Guidelines

A3.1 Where the inspection of trees was limited (see Appendix 1), the 'Tree statistics and measurements' (Appendix 2.1) are estimated, and observations, condition and life expectancy are based on an inspection from the available vantage point.

A3.2 It is recommended that qualified and experienced companies are sought when appointing tree work contractors and they should be approved under the Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors scheme. It is essential that all appointed tree work contractors have adequate Public Liability, Products Liability and Employers Liability Insurance. All tree works must conform to the current BS 3998 "Recommendations for Tree Work".

A3.3 Godwin's Arboricultural Ltd will not accept liability for works undertaken by third-party companies. All necessary checks must be made by the appointed tree work contractor before undertaking any works to ensure that no statutory tree protection measures or relevant laws are contravened.

A3.4 The validity, accuracy and findings of this report are directly related to the accuracy of the information made available before and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Godwin's Arboricultural Ltd will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available or are inaccurate.

A3.5 The assessment and works recommendations relate to conditions found at the time of our inspection. Any significant alteration to the site post our site inspection but pre-submission for planning that may affect the trees present, or have a bearing on the planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, storms, extreme climatic events or site works) will necessitate a re-assessment of the trees and the site.

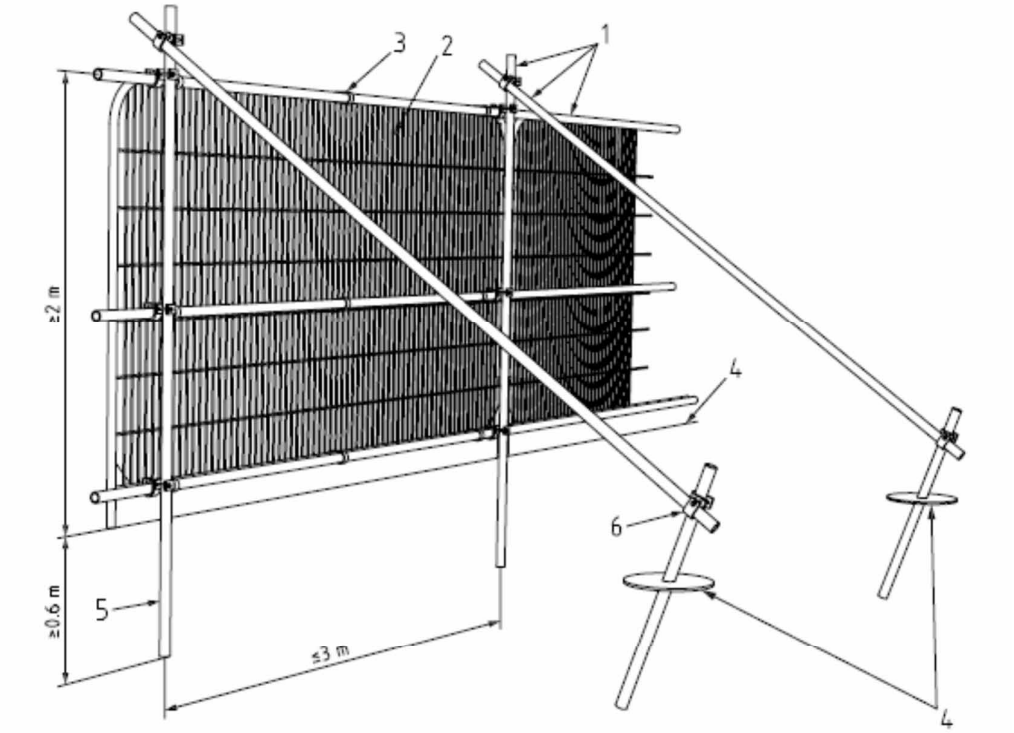
A3.6 This report has been carried out to inform the planning process, and not to assess the potential hazards and risks posed by trees. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed to accessible trees, these have been addressed in the recommendations of the work. Where inspections were limited by restrictions such as stem ivy, understory vegetation, limited access, epicormic growth or being located on adjacent land, any form of tree condition assessment was restricted. A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees can only be informed by considering site use together with assessing any hazards present within a tree.

A3.7 Trees are dynamic structures that continue to develop and decline; in addition, changes in site use are likely to occur during and as a result of the proposed development. On this basis, regular tree risk assessments are advised.

A3.8 Godwin's Arboricultural Ltd plans are to scale whenever possible, but care should be taken when measuring from a plan without first checking the original data.

Appendix 4. Protective Barrier Construction

A4.1 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.

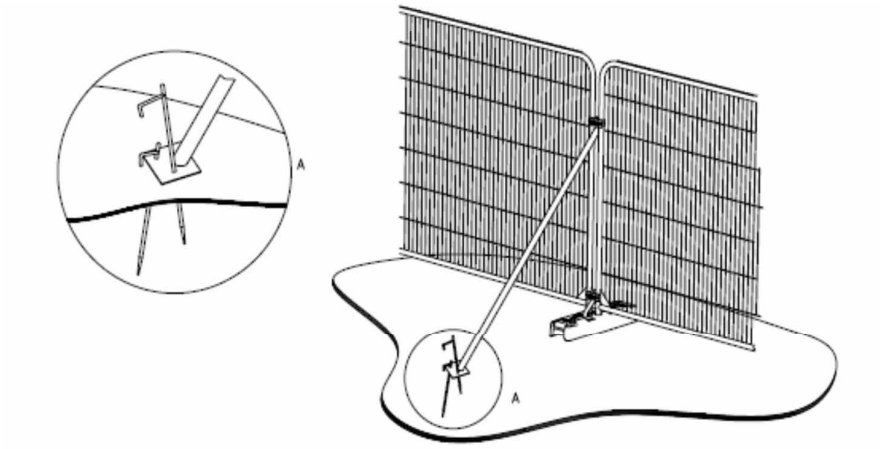


Key

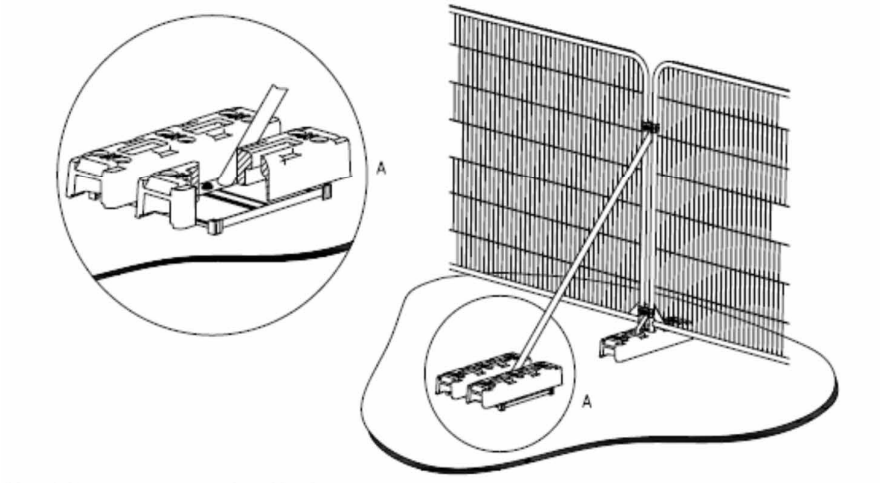
1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

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

A4.2 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).



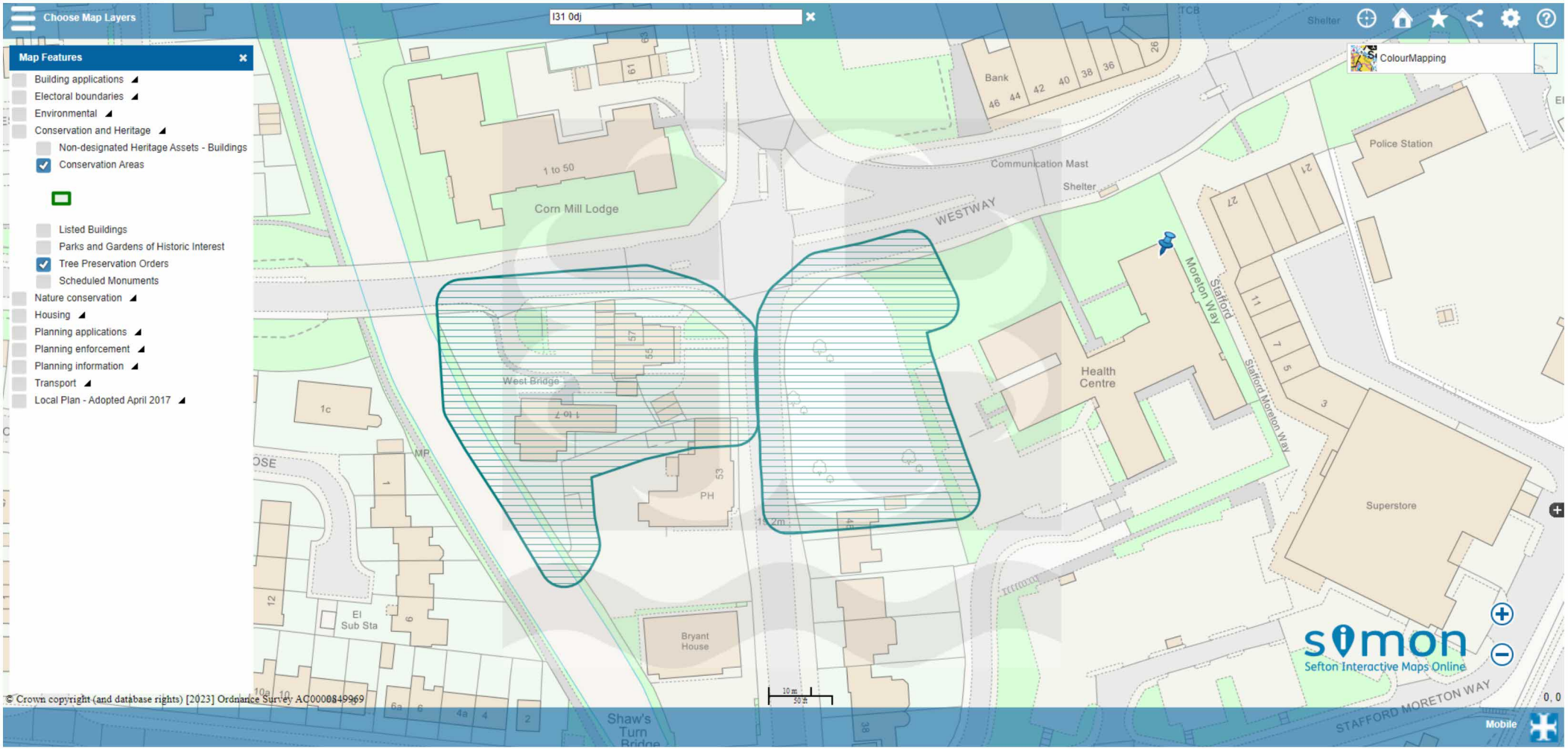
a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Figure 2. Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

Appendix 5. Statutory Tree Protection Check Results


Choose Map Layers
l31 0dj
Map Features
Building applications
Electoral boundaries
Environmental
Conservation and Heritage
Non-designated Heritage Assets - Buildings
Conservation Areas
Listed Buildings
Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
Tree Preservation Orders
Scheduled Monuments
Nature conservation
Housing
Planning applications
Planning enforcement
Planning information
Transport
Local Plan - Adopted April 2017
ColourMapping
Corn Mill Lodge
1 to 50
Communication Mast
Shelter
WESTWAY
Police Station
Health Centre
Morelon Way
Stafford Moreton Way
Superstore
West Bridge
PH
Bryant House
El Sub Sta
Shaw's Turn Bridge
STAFFORD MORETON WAY
simon
Sefton Interactive Maps Online
Mobile
© Crown copyright (and database rights) [2023] Ordnance Survey AC0000849969

1-50

Corn Mill Lodge

TCB

Subway

Shelter

WESTWAY

Health Centre

57

55

Hare & Hounds (PH)

55

19.2m

LIVERPOOL ROAD NORTH

Bryant House

48

46

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22

G1 G2 G3

TREE SCHEDULE

T1	Beech
T2	Elm
T3	Elm
T4	Horse Chestnut
T5	Lime
T6	Lime
T7	Sycamore
T8	Sycamore
T9	Ash
T10	Ash
T11	Sycamore
T12	Horse Chestnut
T13	Sycamore
T14	Sycamore
T15	Sycamore
T16	Sycamore
T17	Sycamore
T18	Sycamore
T19	Sycamore
T20	Sycamore
T21	Sycamore
T22	Sycamore

G1	9 Sycamore
G2	4 Sycamore
G3	4 Sycamore

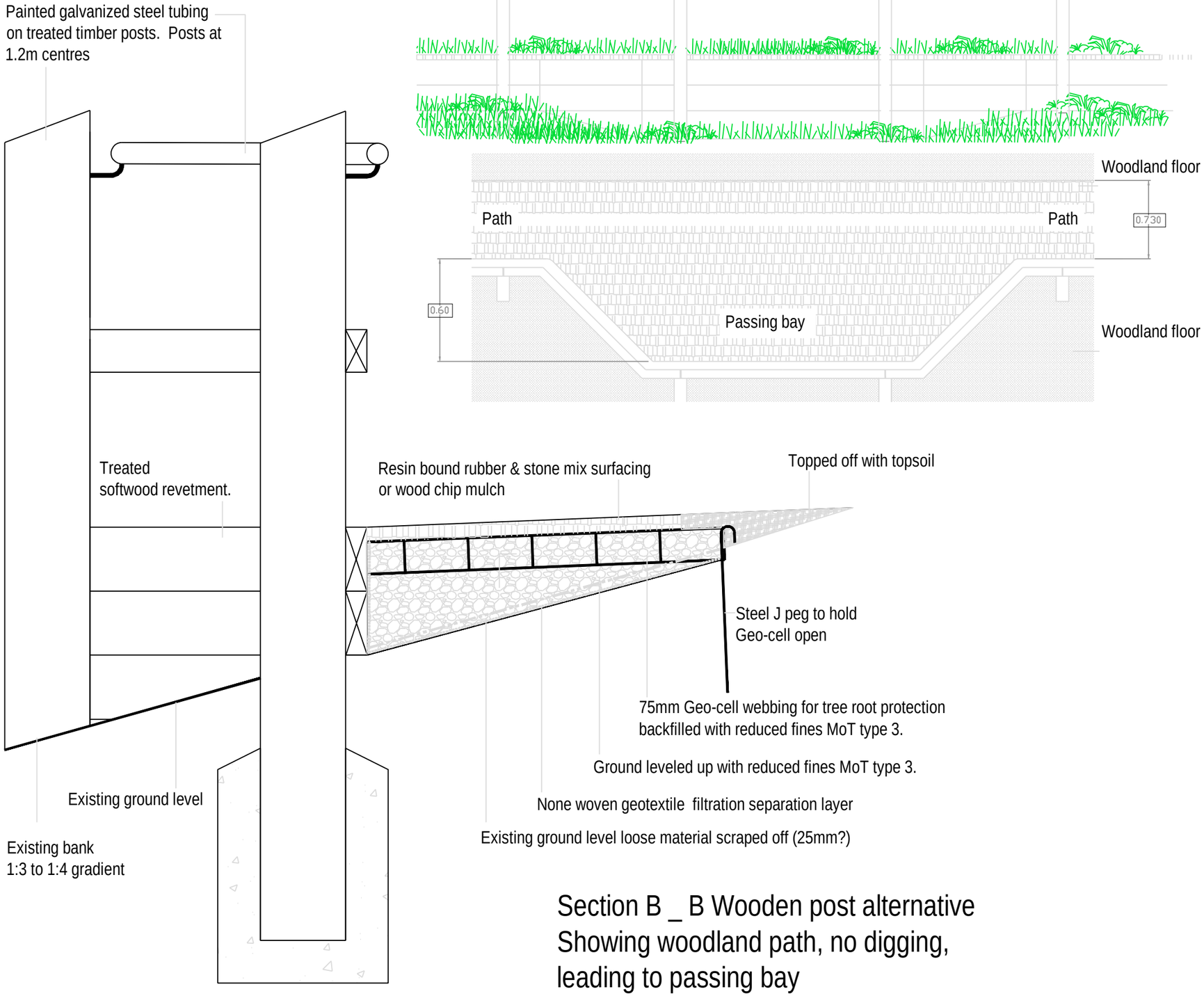
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SEFTON TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF LIVERPOOL ROAD NORTH AND WESTWAY "THE DELL"

T.M.Cox MSc BA (Hons) Dip TP MRTPI Borough Planning Officer

Scale 1:500
Date December 1992
Plan No
ED Ref No 128

Appendix 6. Cellular Confinement System



Section B _ B Wooden post alternative
Showing woodland path, no digging, leading to passing bay

Notes:

Path is design to be of no dig construction as it passes through the root protection areas (RPAs) of trees that have tree protection orders (TPOs) placed on them.

Edging boards will 50mm thick and of standard widths most suited to achieve required depths.

The handrail posts will also act as the support for the revetment being placed at centres no greater 1.2m. There maybe some extra stakes needed where revetment boards abut.

Project :

Title : **Woodland Path & Revetment**

Date : 01/2024 Drawn by : NL

Scale : As shown @ A3 Checked by :

Issue : Dwg status :

Revision No :

Drawing No :

GROUNDWORK GREATER MANCHESTER
Trafford Ecology Park
Lake Road
Trafford Park
Manchester M17 1TU
Tel: 0161 220 1000

info@godwins.co.uk | www.godwins.co.uk