

Tree Survey and Constraints Report

Whittle Street, Liverpool

Report prepared for Falconer Chester Hall
Architects

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

- 1.2 Amenity Tree Care has been instructed by Andrew Shave of Falconer Chester Hall Architects to prepare the following Tree Constraints Report for land at Whittle Street, Liverpool.
- 1.3 The survey was conducted using the client supplied topographical data, which was issued by Falconer Chester Hall Architects.
- 1.4 The tree constraints report will be carried out in line with the recommendations in BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* and will evaluate the direct and indirect impacts of the current tree population.
- 1.5 The constraints assessment considers constraints posed above and below ground and should be used to inform any future design layout.
- 1.6 Further consideration will be required at the design stage in the form of an impact assessment that evaluates the direct and indirect effects of any proposed design and where necessary will recommend mitigation.
- 1.7 Below ground constraints are influenced by the root protection area and are determined in line with the recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012. These recommendations quantify the root protection area based on a measured stem diameter in accordance with Annex C, and the root protection area determined from Annex D.
- 1.8 It is important to understand that when considering the root protection area with regards to the circular plot as delineated on the tree protection plan that a number of site factors can influence root morphology and disposition of tree roots. Root morphology will be taken into account when determining the impacts of the proposed development on existing woody vegetation.
- 1.9 Above ground constraints are considered in line with the recommendations in BS 5837:2012 and include shade dominance, current and future crown spread as well as the ultimate height of those retained trees.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection has been carried out from ground level only, using visual observation methods as this is a preliminary report as requested by the client, should a more detailed inspection be required then this will be highlighted in the recommendations.
- 2.2 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, the health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably at least once a year. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are only valid for a period of six months from the date of this report. This period of validity may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in proximity to the tree.
- 2.3 I have not contacted the local planning authority to determine whether any Tree Preservation Order (TPO) covers the tree, nor to determine if the site is a Conservation Area. Before undertaking any work to the tree, it would be advisable to check whether either of these planning controls are in operation; if they are, it would be necessary to obtain consent (or in the case of a Conservation Area give six weeks' notice of intent) before undertaking any such work.
- 2.4 No analysis of soil samples was undertaken.
- 2.5 Any legal descriptions or information given to the consultant are understood to be accurate.
- 2.6 No responsibility is assumed by Amenity Tree Care Ltd for legal matters that may arise from this report and the consultant shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made.
- 2.7 Any alteration or deletion from this report will invalidate it as a whole and the conclusions of this report will remain valid for six months from the date of the inspection.
- 2.8 The responsibility for any tree work(s) undertaken on the surveyed trees rests with the land managers.

3.0 Methodology and data collection

- 3.1 The site was visited as indicated above and the trees were assessed visually utilising the Visual Tree Assessment methodology.
- 3.2 Each individual tree has been assessed with general regard to condition, health and structural suitability and commented upon in the report.
- 3.3 An individual and group schedule is appended to this report and includes detailed information relating to tree height *both current and future*, stem diameters, crown dimensions and estimated remaining contribution.
- 3.4 Where dimensions have been recorded the following measurement conventions have been observed
 - a) Height, crown spread and crown clearance have been recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread has been rounded up) for dimensions up to 10m and the nearest whole meter for dimensions over 10m.
 - b) Stem diameters have been recorded in millimetres and rounded to the nearest 10mm
 - c) Where dimensions have been estimated (*e.g. for those trees located off site or where access is restricted and accurate data cannot be recorded*) these trees will be suffixed with #.
- 3.5 Recommendations for remedial tree works (Preliminary Management Recommendations) have been provided on the basis of the tree(s) current condition.
- 3.6 Trees growing as groups or woodland will be identified and assessed by the arboriculturist. An assessment will be undertaken of the individual trees within the group/woodland in order to determine the category score and aid future management plans.
- 3.7 Where trees have not been identified on the topographical survey these will be plotted by eye on site and identified as such on the tree survey schedule.

4.0 Arboricultural Constraints

- 4.1 Below ground constraints are influenced by the root protection area (RPA) and are determined in line with the recommendations set out in section 4.6 of BS 5837:2012. These recommendations quantify the RPA based on a measured stem diameter in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA determined from Annex D. Those trees with two to five stems are calculated using the calculation in 4.6.1. It is important to understand that when considering the RPA with regards to the circular plot that a number of site factors can influence the root morphology and disposition of tree roots as stated in section 4.6.3 of BS 5837:2012. Trees that form the leading edge of groups/woodland will be recorded at intervals along the woodland/group edge in order to accurately plot a root protection area. All these factors must be considered when contemplating the impacts of the proposed development on existing woody vegetation.
- 4.2 Above ground constraints posed by existing trees can significantly affect the proposed land use and the subsequent condition will be considered by the planning officer should the development be allowed to proceed. Above ground, constraints are considered in line with the recommendations in section 5.2 of BS 5837:2012 and include shade dominance, current and future crown spread as well as the ultimate height of those retained trees.

5.0 Survey area

- 5.1 The survey area is a small triangular parcel of land situated at the junction of Whittle Street and Smith Street.
- 5.2 The site is predominately amenity grassland with areas of hardstanding consisting of footpaths and

6.0 Summary

- 6.1 Ninety individual trees have been surveyed on the site.
- 6.2 The surveyed trees have little arboricultural merit as individual trees they do however have a positive impact on the local landscape as a group.
- 6.3 Several of the trees have received no post planting tree management. The trees are now growing into the tree cages that were originally installed to protect the trees until they had become established. Removal of the cages will no longer be possible as the trees have grown around the cages.
- 6.4 Three trees have been categorised as U due to their poor structural condition T5, T9 and T30.
- 6.4 The trees have been categorised as having mainly landscape qualities, as such they have either been categorised as B2 “trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality” or C2 Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value.
- 6.5 Category ‘C’ trees are unlikely to pose as a constraint to the site and their loss could be mitigated by new planting.

Note: Please refer to tree survey schedule for detailed dimensions and specific site comments

Appendix 1

Survey Key

Tree No. Sequential reference number e.g. T1, T2 for individual trees, where trees are determined to be a group they will be denoted as follows G1, G2 and W1, W2 for woodlands.

Species: Recorded and listed by both common name and scientific name

Stem: Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.

Height: Provides indication of the height of the tree and is measured in meters from ground level to the upper canopy edge and is recorded up to the nearest half meter for heights up to 10 meters and the nearest meter for heights over 10 meters.

Stem diameter: Measured at a height of 1.5 meters from ground level using a diameter tape and recorded in millimetres. Where the stem cannot be measured at 1.5 meters due to irregular swellings on the stem or low branching then the position of measurement will be taken in accordance with the specification in Annex C of BS 5837:2012

Crown spread: Measured at the four cardinal points of a compass (north, south, east, and west) from the centre of the stem and rounded up to the nearest meter in order to provide an accurate representation of the crown spread in order to show above ground constraints.

Crown height: Measured distance between the lowest points of the crown from ground level.

Life stage: A method of age estimation e.g. young - the first one third of the estimated life expectancy, middle mature- the second third of the estimated life expectancy, mature- The last third of the estimated life expectancy , over mature- trees showing obvious signs of senescence

First significant branch (FSB): The direction of growth of the first significant branch from the point of attachment.

Comments: A brief evaluation and description of the tree in order to inform on significant defects or characteristics relating to tree form. Where comments are not present it should be assumed that no relevant features were exhibited.

Recommendations: Arboricultural recommendations based on the current land use only and are provided where action is required in order to aid in the long term management of the tree or for reasons of site safety.

Survey restrictions: It may be necessary on occasion to estimate tree dimensions where access is not available or where structure(s) or vegetation is precluding the visual assessment. Where dimensions are estimated it will clearly be marked in the tree survey schedule and be suffixed with #.

Root protection area (RPA) Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability. All stem diameters are calculated in line with the guidance given in BS 5837:2012 Annex D

Tree categorisation: a method of apportioning a value (non-fiscal) to trees in order to identify the quality and value of existing tree stocks, allowing for informed decisions to be made regarding which trees are to be retained or removed dependant on development occurring. Category U-Those in such a condition that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Category A-Trees of a high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least forty years. Category B-Trees of a moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Category C-Trees of a low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years.

Please refer to Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment, including subcategories, reference BS 5837:2012

Estimated remaining contribution: estimated remaining life expectancy e.g. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+

Statutory wildlife obligations: The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended, the Countryside and rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994.

These regulations protect all wild birds and make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Furthermore the Act makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) to intentionally:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird,
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built (also [take, damage or destroy the nest of a wild bird included in Schedule ZA1] under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006), or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird

Bats are protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 making it an offence to damage or destroy a roost site even if the roost is not occupied at the time. The potential fines for each offence is £5000 and if more than one bat is involved in the incident then the fine can be extended to £5000 per bat. A prison sentence can be issued with offenders serving up to six months in prison.

Appendix 2

Table 1 cascade chart

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 category U trees (e.g. 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, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

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Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Est. Age	Diameter(mm)	Stem No.	Height(m)	Crown Height(m)	FSB(m)	North(m)	South(m)	East(m)	West(m)	Category	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations	RPR(m)	RPA(m)
T1	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	SM	370	1	12	2		5	3	6	2	B2	40+			4.4	62
T2	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	EM	340	1	11	2		2	5	5	3	B2	40+			4.1	52
T3	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	EM	455	1	13	2		3	8	3	5	B2	40+			5.5	94
T4	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	SM	310	1	14	2		4	3	4	3	B2	40+			3.7	43
T5	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	295	1	15	2		4	4	2	3	B2	40+			3.5	39
T6	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	Y	208	3	4	2		2	2	2	2	C2	40+			2.5	20
T7	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	SM	355	1	14	2		5	3	4	3	B2	40+	The protective tree cage has not been removed as is now damaging the tree stem.		4.3	57
T8	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	460	1	14	1.5		5	4	3	8	B2	40+			5.5	96
T9	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	Y	165	1	3	1		2	1	2	1	U	<10	Major column of the decay on the primary tree stem.	Fell tree to ground level.	2	12
T10	Common Alder	Alnus glutinosa	EM	435	1	14	2		2	4	2	2	B2	40+	Epicormic growth on the tree stem is obstructing the adjacent footpath.		5.2	86
T11	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	EM	370	1	7	1.5		3	3	4	3	C2	40+	The protective tree cage has not been removed as is now damaging the tree stem.		4.4	62
T12	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	M	380	1	7	1		3	3	4	4	C2	40+	The protective tree cage has not been removed as is now damaging the tree stem.		4.6	65
#T13	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	SM	200	1	6	1		3	3	4	4	C2	40+	The protective tree cage has not been removed as is now damaging the tree stem. The stem diameter was estimated due to the protective tree cage.		2.4	18
T14	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	EM	380	1	7	1		2	2	4	3	C2	40+	The protective tree cage has not been removed as is now damaging the tree stem.		4.6	65
T15	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	70	1	2	1		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			0.8	2
T16	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	SM	300	1	8	1		3	3	5	2	B2	40+			3.6	41
T17	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	495	1	14	1		7	7	8	5	B2	40+			5.9	111
T18	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	420	1	13	2		4	4	6	4	B2	40+			5	80
T19	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	127	2	3	2		2	2	2	2	C2	10+			1.5	7
T20	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	405	1	14	5		9	3	6	5	B2	40+			4.9	74
T21	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	90	1	3	0.5		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.1	4
T22	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	110	1	3	0.5		2	2	2	2	C2	40+			1.3	5
T23	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Y	380	1	144	2		4	3	4	4	B2	40+	1m long wound on north side of stem at a height of 1.5m above ground level where a previous branch has failed.		4.6	65
T24	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	400	1	14	4		4	3	3	4	B2	40+			4.8	72
T25	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	110	1	3	1		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.3	5
T26	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	110	1	3	1		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.3	5
T27	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	110	1	3	1		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.3	5

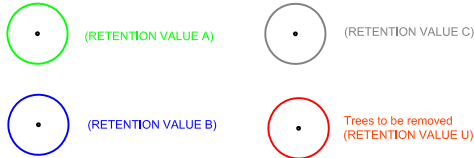
Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Est. Age	Diameter(mm)	Stem No.	Height(m)	Crown Height(m)	FSB(m)	North(m)	South(m)	East(m)	West(m)	Category	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations	RPR(m)	RPA(m)
T28	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	80	1	3	1		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1	3
T29	Common Alder	Alnus glutinosa	EM	420	1	14	4		3	3	4	3	B2	40+			5	80
T30	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	270	1	9	2	1.5 S	3	5	3	4	B2	40+			3.2	33
T31	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	70	1	2	0.5		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			0.8	2
T32	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	70	1	2	0.5		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			0.8	2
T33	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	EM	355	1	8	2		4	4	4	5	B2	20+	The protective tree cage has not been removed as is now damaging the tree stem.		4.3	57
T34	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	EM	315	1	11	2		2	2	2	3	B2	20+			3.8	45
T35	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	510	1	11	2		5	3	3	4	U	<10	2m long column of decay on the south side of the primary tree stem.	Fell tree to ground level.	6.1	118
T36	Common Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	730	1	14	2		5	3	3	4	B1	20+			8.8	241
T37	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	190	1	8	2		4	2	3	2	B2	40+			2.3	16
T38	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Y	135	1	6	2		2	1	1	1	C1	40+			1.6	8
T39	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	380	1	13	2	1.5 S	5	8	6	3	B2	40+			4.6	65
T40	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	425	2	14	2	1.5 NE	5	4	9	2	B2	40+			5.1	82
T41	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Y	135	1	5	2		3	1	2	2	C1	40+			1.6	8
T42	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	EM	320	1	10	2		4	3	5	2	B2	40+			3.8	46
T43	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	Y	175	1	4	2		1	3	2	1	C2	40+			2.1	14
T44	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	350	1	14	3		5	3	3	4	B2	40+			4.2	55
T45	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	422	2	14	3		4	4	3	6	B2	40+			5.1	81
T46	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	SM	320	1	14	5		3	3	3	3	B2	40+			3.8	46
T47	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	M	385	1	8	2		3	5	3	4	B2	40+			4.6	67
T48	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	SM	245	1	13	4		2	3	3	2	B2	40+			2.9	27
T49	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	EM	340	1	9	2		3	5	5	3	B2	40+			4.1	52
T50	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	Y	145	1	3	2		1	1	1	1	C2	20+			1.7	10
T51	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	SM	330	1	13	4		2	3	5	2	B2	40+			4	49
T52	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	375	1	14	4		5	3	5	3	B2	40+			4.5	64
T53	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	EM	275	1	7	1		3	3	3	3	B2	40+			3.3	34
T54	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Y	170	1	8	2		1	1	1	2	C1	40+			2	13
T55	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	90	1	3	0.5		2	2	2	2	C1	40+			1.1	4
T56	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Y	80	1	2	1		1	1	2	1	C1	40+			1	3
T57	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	SM	260	1	9	2		3	3	3	4	B2	40+			3.1	31
T58	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	414	2	14	4	1 E	4	3	8	4	B2	40+			5	78

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Est. Age	Diameter(mm)	Stem No.	Height(m)	Crown Height(m)	FSB(m)	North(m)	South(m)	East(m)	West(m)	Category	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations	RPR(m)	RPA(m)
T59	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	405	1	14	6		4	3	4	6	B2	40+			4.9	74
T60	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	250	1	12	8		3	3	9	3	B2	40+			3	28
T61	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	Y	100	1	3	2		1	1	1	1	C2	10+			1.2	5
T62	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Y	200	1	9	6		2	1	1	1	C2	40+			2.4	18
T63	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Y	135	1	8	2		1	1	2	2	B2	40+			1.6	8
T64	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Y	150	1	9	5		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.8	10
T65	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	Y	220	1	8	6		1	1	1	2	C2	40+			2.6	22
T66	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	340	1	14	8		5	3	5	4	B2	40+			4.1	52
T67	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	335	1	14	6		5	3	3	4	B2	40+			4	51
T68	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	375	1	14	7		7	4	4	4	B2	40+			4.5	64
T69	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Y	165	1	6	3		3	1	3	1	C2	40+			2	12
T70	Common Oak	Quercus robur	Y	115	1	3	1		2	2	2	2	C2	40+			1.4	6
T71	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	SM	275	1	13	8		3	3	4	3	B2	40+			3.3	34
T72	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	170	1	5	2		2	2	2	2	C2	40+			2	13
T73	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	100	1	53	2		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.2	5
T74	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Y	100	1	53	2		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.2	5
T75	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	Y	115	1	4	2		1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.4	6
T76	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	397	2	14	6		6	3	4	3	B2	20+			4.8	71
T77	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	SM	295	1	12	5		4	3	5	3	B2	20+			3.5	39
T78	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	SM	355	1	10	3		5	3	4	5	B2	40+			4.3	57
T79	Common Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	585	1	14	3		5	3	3	3	B2	20+			7	155
T80	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	435	1	14	6		4	4	6	3	B2	40+			5.2	86
T81	Common Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	470	1	14	4		4	3	4	3	B2	40+			5.6	100
T82	Common Lime	Tilia X europaea	Y	135	1	5	2		1	1	1	1	C1	40+			1.6	8
T83	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	SM	310	1	10	4	2 N	6	3	4	3	B2	40+			3.7	43
T84	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	EM	365	1	14	4		4	3	6	3	B2	40+			4.4	60
T85	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	SM	315	1	14	3		3	3	6	2	B2	40+			3.8	45
T86	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens	EM	355	1	14	4		4	4	6	2	B2	40+			4.3	57
T87	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	EM	350	1	13	3		3	4	5	2	B2	40+			4.2	55
T88	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	Y	215	1	8			1	1	2	1	C2	40+			2.6	21
T89	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	EM	290	1	5	2		3	2	2	3	C2	40+			3.5	38

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Est. Age	Diameter(mm)	Stem No.	Height(m)	Crown Height(m)	FSB(m)	North(m)	South(m)	East(m)	West(m)	Category	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations	RPR(m)	RPA(m)
T90	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	Y	160	1	3	2		2	1	1	2	U	<10	Large column of decay on the primary tree stem. The tree is unsuitable for retention.	Fell tree to ground level.	1.9	12
S1	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens													1m high tree stump.		N/A	N/A
S2	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior													1m high tree stump.		N/A	N/A
S3	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens													1m high tree stump.		N/A	N/A
S4	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens															N/A	N/A
S5	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens															N/A	N/A
S6	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens															N/A	N/A
S7	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens															N/A	N/A
S8	Grey Poplar	Populus canescens															N/A	N/A
S9	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior															N/A	N/A

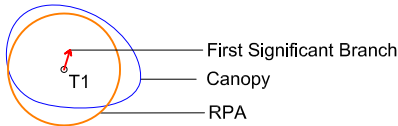
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Retention value key



Root Protection Area (RPA)

Root Protection Areas (RPA) have been identified and are based on BS5837:2012.



Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon for accuracy.



Client:
Falconer Chester Hall Architects

Project:
Whittle Street, Liverpool

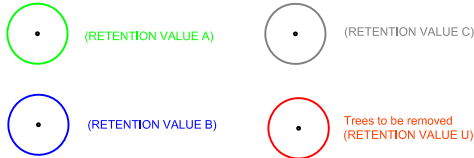
Detail:
Tree Constraints Plan

Drawn By: SS Date: 24.01.2018 Scale: 1:500@A3

Drg No: TR-01 Revision: V1

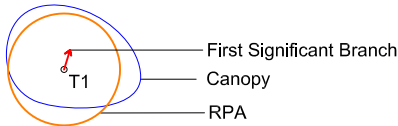
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Retention value key



Root Protection Area (RPA)

Root Protection Areas (RPA) have been identified and are based on BS5837:2012.



Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon for accuracy.

Client:
Falconer Chester Hall Architects

Project:
Whittle Street, Liverpool

Detail:
Tree Constraints Plan-Merged RPA

Drawn By: SS Date: 24.01.2018 Scale: 1:500@A3

Drg No: TR-01 Revision: V1