Tree Report

Land at Hale View Road
Huyton
Knowsley
L36 6BT



12th November 2026

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an arboricultural assessment of the trees within influencing distance of a planning proposal on land at Hale View Road, Huyton, Merseyside, L36 6DD. The assessment is based on BS5837-2012 Trees in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction-Recommendations and the report will provide information on the trees and supply a Tree Constraints Plan and Arboricultural Implications Assessment. The report concludes the proposal can be achieved with no tree removal, however removal is recommended based on species profile.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 4

2. SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS 4

3. APPRAISAL 5

4. CONCLUSIONS 6

5. RECOMMENDATIONS 6

Appendix 1 Tree Schedule and Data 8

Appendix 2 Works Required and Tree Protection Distances 8

Explanatory Notes 9

Appendix 3 Plans 11

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Brief** This report is instructed to survey the trees within influencing distance of a planning proposal on land at Hale View Road, Huyton, L36 6DD and provide an arboricultural report to meet the requirements of BS5837-2012 Trees in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction (2012)

1.2 **Relevant background information:** Using the Knowsley MBC online mapping system it confirmed that there are no Tree preservation Orders on the site, and it is not within a Conservation Area.

1.3 **Scope of this report:** This report is only concerned with surveying the trees on the site and adjacent areas to BS5837. It includes a preliminary assessment based on the site visit and the documents provided, listed in 1.3 above.

2. SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS

2.1 **Site visit:** All observations were from ground level without detailed investigations, and I estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated. I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries and have confined observations of them to what was visible from inside the site. The weather at the time of inspection was dry with reasonable visibility.

2.2 **Brief site description:** The site is an area of land at the junction of Hale View Road and a public footpath serving an industrial area. The site has boundaries with Hale View Road to the north and a public footpath to the east. The southern boundary is with an industrial area. The site is unmanaged and is covered in self set vegetation. The topography of the area appears level and is not considered to be exposed.

2.3 **Identification and location of the trees:** I have illustrated the approximate locations of the significant trees and groups on the sketch plan included as Figure 1 at Appendix 4 to this report. This plan is for illustrative purposes only and it should not be used for directly scaling measurements. All the relevant information on the trees is contained within this report and the provided documents.

2.4 **Collection of basic data:** I inspected each tree and have indicated the numbering on the site plan extract enclosed as Figure 1 in Appendix 4. For each tree I collected information on species, height, diameter, maturity and potential for contribution to amenity in a development context. I have recorded this information in the tree schedule included as Appendix 2. I stress that my inspection was of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level.

3. APPRAISAL

3.1 **Relevant references:** The tree protection distances used in Appendix 3 are based upon the recommendations in BS5837 Trees in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction (2012)

3.2 **Trees on site:** There are no trees within the site.

3.3 **Trees off site:** I have taken into consideration one tree which I believe is not within the boundaries of the site as it is beyond the existing concrete fenceline. The tree is a Goat Willow which is likely to be self-set given its location and species. It is a multi-stemmed tree overhanging the site by some 5m. The tree has little aesthetic appeal and has not been maintained or managed in any meaningful way.

3.3 **The proposal:** It Is proposed to construct two new dwellings on the site. To achieve this the neighbouring tree should be removed with the owner's permission because of the degree of overhang into the site. However, if this is not achievable then the tree should be pruned back to the boundary.

3.4 There is an incursion into the Root Protection Area of the tree which is considered minor given the species profile of the tree. The incursion will be less than 7m² or less than 5% of the total calculated RPA of the tree.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 On the basis of the above information and discussions, I summarise my conclusions as follows:-

- The tree should ideally be removed however if this is not achievable pruning back of the overhanging branches would be a reasonable approach.
- The incursion into the RPA of the tree is considered to be minor, less than 5% of the total available RPA of the tree.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 **Present requirements:** Works identified to the tree are made on development requirements.

5.2 **Tree Protection Zones:** These are an indication of the trees soil volume requirements to both survive and prosper after a potential development of the site.

5.3 **Implementation of works:** All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 *Recommendations for Tree Work* as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the local authority list and preferably one approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their Register of Contractors is available free from The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire GL10 3DL website www.trees.org.uk/contractors.htm.

5.4 **Statutory wildlife obligations:** The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

5.5 **Arboricultural Impact Assessment:** There will be minimal impact on the arboricultural content of the site as the tree to be pruned or removed is a pioneer species. It has little aesthetic value to the site or the area in general. The opportunity exists with a new build on the site to increase the biodiversity of the area in general.

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Appendix 1 Tree Schedule and Data

Tree No	Species	Crown Spread as radii from Trunk (m)				Height (M)	Lowest Branch (M)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Life	Age Class	Condition
1	Goat Willow	5	5	5	5	15	1	600	20	M	F

Appendix 2 Works Required and Tree Protection Distances

Tree No	Species	Remarks	BS 5837 Class	Works required	TPZ (m^2)	Radius of TPZ (M)
1	Goat Willow	In neighbouring property overhanging site by 5m, pioneer species	C1	Fell or prune back to boundary	163	7.2

Explanatory Notes

- **Measurements/estimates:** All dimensions are estimates unless otherwise indicated.
- **Species:** The species identification is based on visual observations and the common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed first. In some instances, it may be difficult to quickly and accurately identify a particular tree without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, it is indicate it with a '?' after the name in order to avoid delay in the production of the report. The species listed for groups and hedges represent the main component and there may be other minor species not listed.
- **Mathematical abbreviations:** > = Greater than; < = Less than
- **Height:** Height is estimate height to the nearest metre.
- **Spread:** The maximum crown spread is visually estimated to the nearest metre from the centre of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches.
- **Diameter:** These figures relate to 1.5m above ground level and are recorded in millimetres. If appropriate, diameter is measured with a diameter tape. 'M' indicates trees or shrubs with multiple stems.

- **Estimated Age:** Age is estimated from visual indicators and it should only be taken as a provisional guide. Age estimates often need to be modified based on further information such as historical records or local knowledge. Y= < 20Yrs, SM = Half the expected mature age, EM = Two Thirds the expected mature age, M = Mature age, OM = Over mature going into senescence, V = Veteran
- **Distance to Structures:** This is estimated to the nearest metre and intended it as an indication rather than a precise measurement.

- **BS 5837** Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction- Recommendations 2012 lists 4 categories that trees should be placed into to aid in the Design, Planning and Implementation of Construction works near trees, these categories are as follows
- Category U Trees (less than 10 Years)
- Those trees that are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management
- Category A Trees (More than 40 Years) Those of such high quality and value, that they are able to make a substantial contribution to the finished development.
- Category B Trees (minimum of 20 years) Those of moderate quality and value and that are able to make a significant contribution to the finished development.
- Category C Trees (Minimum of 10 years) Those of low quality and value and can remain until new planting can be established or young trees below 150mm diameter.
- Categories A B and C have 3 sub categories to cover either Arboricultural (1) Landscape (2) or Conservation (3) values

- **Condition** P = Poor F = Fair G = Good
- **Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) M²** The area needed surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure its survival.
- **Radius of Tree Protection Zone (M)** Suggested minimum radius of a circular enclosure that ensures the tree has sufficient rooting volume left undisturbed.
- **Works Required**
- Formative prune generally entails cleaning through the canopy to remove dead, dying, crossing and rubbing branches. It also includes the removal of epicormic and basal growth, the removal of any unbalanced or misshapen limbs, this will leave the tree in a safe attractive and desirable form
- Crown lift to a specified height is when lower branches are removed to allow either highway access or pedestrian access. This work is specified where the author has felt that damage may occur to the tree if lower branches are left as they are.
- Remove ivy instructions mean that at least 300mm should be removed from the base of any ivy growing into a trees canopy; the ivy should be allowed to dieback and then be removed from the tree.
- Monitor refers to an annual check on the condition of a fork that may be prone to movement within it.

Appendix 3 Plans

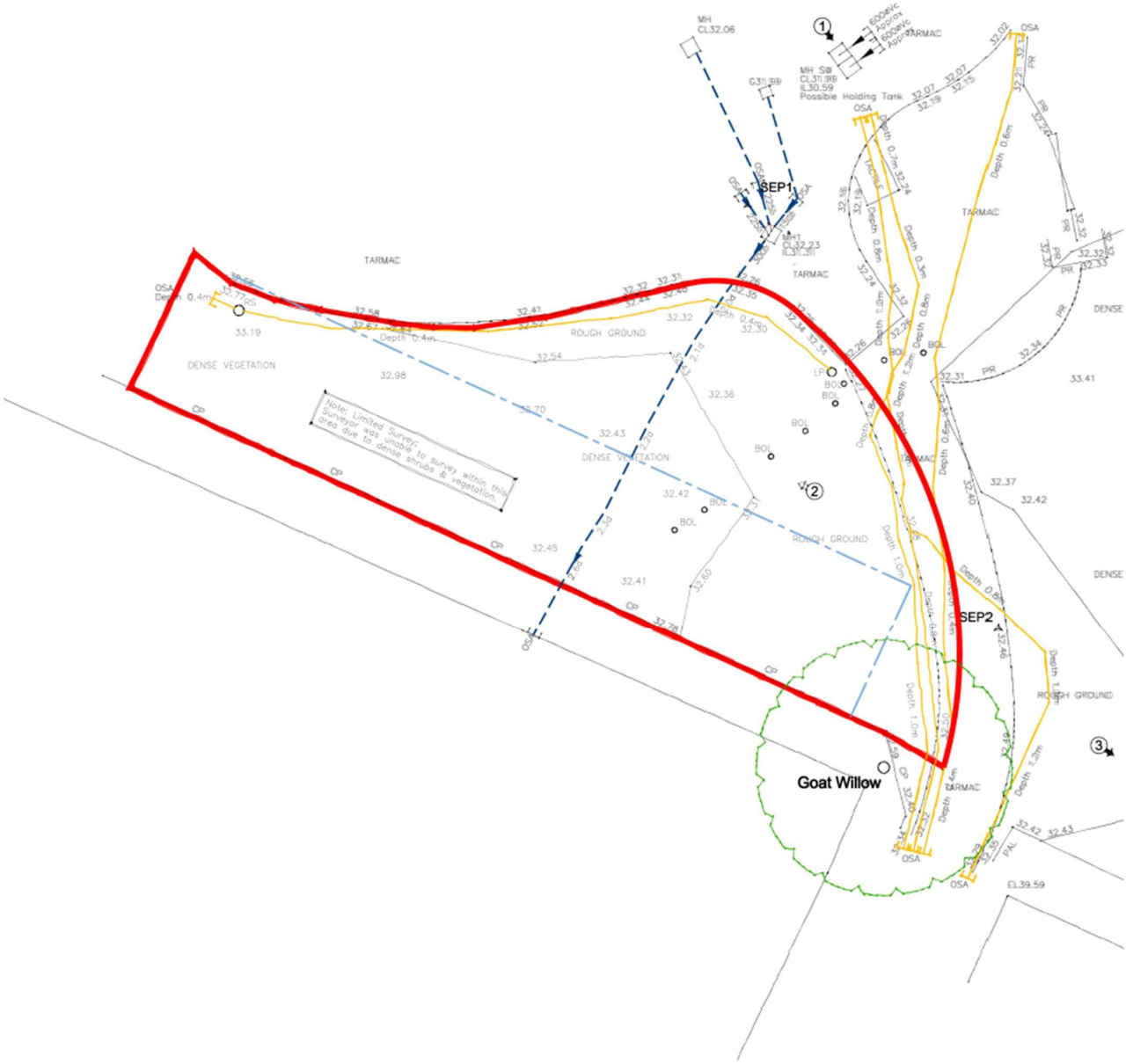

Fig 1 Tree Constraints Plan*



Fig 2 Arboricultural Implications Assessment*

**Available as pdf and dwg*