

TREE SOLUTIONS



Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land off Huyton Lane, Huyton

Prepared for:

BRECK HOMES

Our Ref: 25/AIA/Knowsley/31

May 2025

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1.0 INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 We have been instructed by Breck Homes (the applicants) to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) to evaluate the proposed development in relation to existing trees on site. This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the principles and guidance set out in British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*'.
- 1.2 We have been instructed to prepare this report to assist all parties involved in the planning process in making informed and balanced judgements regarding arboricultural features in relation to the proposed residential development on land off Huyton Lane, Huyton. Accordingly, all trees within influencing distance of the proposed works both on-site and on adjacent land have been surveyed. These trees are detailed within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 1) and are plotted on all relevant accompanying plans.
- 1.3 A Stage 1 tree survey was carried out in January 2025 by Russell Pearce, Consultant at Tree Solutions Ltd. The appraisal of the mechanical integrity of the trees on site is considered sufficient to inform the current development proposal.

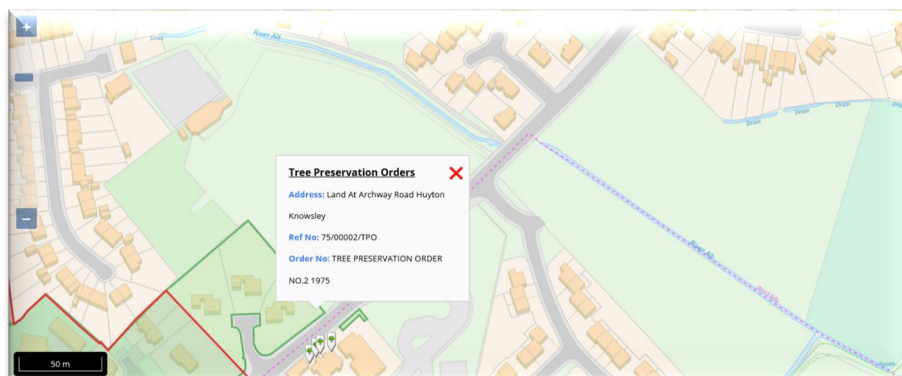
The assessment was conducted from ground level and did not involve any invasive investigations. Consequently, the potential presence of concealed or subsurface defects cannot be fully ruled out. While the primary purpose of the survey was not to assess tree safety, any obvious structural defects considered significant in the context of the existing or proposed land use have been recorded.

It should be noted that detailed tree safety inspections fall outside the scope of this report, unless such assessments were explicitly instructed in writing.

- 1.4 Eleven individual trees (T1-T11) and ten groups (G1-G10) were surveyed and mapped on a Preliminary Tree Constraints & Impact Assessment Plan Ref: 25/AIA/Knowsley/31, Drawing No. 1 & 2 at **Appendix 2**. All arboricultural information recorded during the survey is presented within a schedule at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.5 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment is based on the proposed site layout plan, Option A, Rev C provided by Breck Homes.

2.0 STATUTORY CONTROLS & PLANNING POLICY

- 2.1 A search of Knowsley Council's interactive mapping system confirms that trees numbered 1, 10, 11 and groups G6 and G7 are subject to Tree Preservation Order (TPO) No. 2 (1975). Consequently, statutory consent must be obtained from the local planning authority before carrying out any works to these trees, unless such works are explicitly authorised as part of an approved planning permission.
- 2.1.3 The planning application will be assessed against the policies contained within the Knowsley Council Local Plan, adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance Note Tree & Development, and the National Planning Policy Framework (2025).



P1 – Extract from Knowsley Council interactive map showing location of protected trees

2.2 Protected Species

- 2.2.1 Mature trees often feature cavities, crevices, and hollows that provide potential roosting or nesting sites for protected species, notably bats and barn owls. Both species are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), which incorporates the provisions of the former 2007 Regulations. Any works affecting such trees must be preceded by appropriate ecological surveys and, if necessary, mitigation measures to ensure legal compliance.

2.3 Wildlife Habitats

- 2.3.1 Trees and hedgerows of various species offer valuable nesting habitat for a wide range of birds. It is likely that nesting birds will be present on site during the breeding season, typically from March to September. As such, any vegetation clearance or tree works during this period should be preceded by a nesting bird check conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist. Works should be delayed if active nests are identified, in line with wildlife protection legislation.

3.0 THE SITE

- 3.1 The site comprises the former Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club, located to the north of Huyton Lane. The land is predominantly amenity grassland and open space, with established trees situated beyond the site boundaries.



P2 – Site location (Bing Maps)

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

- 4.1 Residential dwellings with associated vehicular access and parking.

5.0 GENERAL CONSTRAINTS DATA - CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONES (CEZ's)

5.1 GENERAL

- 5.1.1 *During the development process, there may be three or even four key constraints to consider in relation to retained trees. These include:*
1. **Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ):** Areas around retained trees where no construction activity, ground compaction, or material storage is permitted, to protect the root system and overall tree health.
 2. **Crown Protection Areas (or CEZ 2):** Above-ground space required to accommodate the tree's existing and future crown spread, including allowances for safe working distances and potential pruning limits.
 3. **Root Protection Areas (RPA):** Below-ground zones defined to safeguard the tree's root system, as per BS5837:2012 guidelines, where development and soil disturbance are strictly limited.
 4. **Working Space Buffers (if applicable):** Additional space around CEZ or RPA boundaries required to ensure safe access for construction personnel and machinery, without compromising tree protection measures.

5.2 ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

- 5.2.1 The Root Protection Area (RPA), expressed in square metres (m²), must be protected both prior to and throughout any demolition or construction activities. This protection is essential to ensure the successful retention of trees by safeguarding a sufficient quantity of viable, functioning roots.

The RPA is derived from a radial measurement taken from the centre of the tree stem. For single-stemmed trees, this is calculated by multiplying the stem diameter (measured at 1.5 m above ground level) by a factor of 12. For multi-stemmed trees, the calculation is based on the formula: (mean stem diameter²) × number of stems.

- 5.2.2 During the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) process, this radial distance is converted by the Arboriculturalist into an actual area to be protected, considering the specific site conditions and any environmental or developmental influences that may have impacted the tree's rooting pattern.

Initially, the RPA for each tree should be represented as a circle centred on the base of the stem. However, where site conditions suggest asymmetric rooting—due to factors such as physical obstructions, topography, or historic ground disturbance—a polygon of equivalent area may be substituted. Any deviation from a circular RPA must be underpinned by a robust arboricultural assessment, accurately reflecting the likely distribution of roots.

- 5.2.3 The Root Protection Area (RPA) must be safeguarded through the installation of appropriate tree protection fencing prior to the commencement of any demolition or construction activities on site. This fencing should remain in place and be respected for the duration of the works.

A strict prohibition on potentially harmful activities within the RPA must be observed. These include, but are not limited to:

- Mechanical excavation
- Soil stripping
- Fire lighting
- Storage of materials, equipment, or waste
- Ground level reduction
- The installation of impermeable or excessively sealed surfaces

Where construction activity is proposed in close proximity to retained trees or within the RPA, additional protective measures may be required. These may include the use of temporary ground protection to prevent soil compaction, or the implementation of special engineering solutions—such as elevated surfaces or low-impact foundations—designed to minimise disturbance to the rooting environment

5.3 CEZ 2: TREE CROWN PROTECTION ZONE

- 5.3.1 This is the area above ground occupied by the crown (branches) of the tree, along with allowances for working space (safe working area) and if appropriate, for future growth. The extent of CEZ 2 is determined by considering the existing and future crown spread of the tree(s), bearing in mind the possibility of this being modified by an acceptable quantum of pruning.
- 5.3.2 Tree canopies are clear of any construction and site operational works and as such access facilitation pruning is not required.

5.4 CEZ 3: TREE DOMINANCE ZONE

- 5.4.1 The existing trees within the garden area provide a high level of amenity and effective screening, contributing positively to the site's character and visual containment. The applicant places significant value on these benefits and has no intention of removing any trees. All specimens are in good condition, appropriately maintained, and not overly dominant in their setting. Their retention is intended as part of the site's long-term green infrastructure and boundary treatment.

5.5 CEZ 4: NEW PLANTING ZONE

- 5.5.1 Refer to landscape plan. Where possible new planting areas will be fenced off during development to prevent compaction to underlying soil.

6.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

6.1 The method used in the preparation of this report is based on the principles of BS 5837: 2012.

1. Tree heights were surveyed to the nearest 1m
2. Trunk diameters were measured by use of forestry girth tape
3. The category assessment (Table 1) on which the trees is based include current and long-term arboricultural, landscape, cultural and conservation values (BS5837: 2012). This table can be found at **Appendix 1**
4. For clarity, the grading system is summarised from **Table 2** of the BS as follows:

U grade – trees for removal, effective for less than 10 years

A grade – trees of high quality and value, effective for more than 40 years

B grade – trees of moderate quality and value, effective for more than 20 years

C grade – trees of low quality and value, effective for 10 years

Note: We have indicated colour coding on the drawing and therefore a monochrome copy should not be relied on.

6.2 SOIL ASSESSMENT

6.2.1 A soil assessment should be undertaken by a competent person to inform decisions relating to:

- the root protection area (RPA)
- tree protection
- new planting design; and
- foundation design to take account of retained, removed and new trees (potential soil subsidence/heave)

Tree Solutions do not undertake soil assessments and the client is advised to seek specialist advice in this respect.

7.0 JUXTAPOSITION OF TREES AND STRUCTURES

7.1 Below ground constraints

- 7.1.1 The below ground constraints are generally summarised as the root protection area (RPA). The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations including likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance; morphology and disposition of the roots when known influenced by past or existing site conditions; soil type and structure; and topography and drainage.
- 7.1.2 The purpose of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) is to prevent physical damage to tree roots and to prevent damage to the soil structure. Tree roots are damaged by soil compaction, changes in soil levels or soil contamination which could reduce tree health and/or stability.
- 7.1.3 In accordance with BS 5837:2012, the RPAs have been determined based on stem diameter measurements and adjusted to reflect on-site conditions that are likely to influence root morphology. Root development is affected by both site topography and the physical characteristics of the soil or substrate. Where trees are located adjacent to existing hard surfaces or below-ground obstructions, lateral root spread may be constrained due to compacted subgrades and structural barriers.
- 7.1.4 The root protection areas (RPAs) for all surveyed trees have been plotted as standard circular layouts in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS 5837:2012, as no below-ground constraints or evidence of impeded rooting patterns were observed that would justify any deviation from the default radial model.

7.2 Underground Services

- 7.2.1 The potential implications of underground service provision have been considered in general terms; however, the precise locations of existing and proposed service routes were not identified on the plans provided. As such, the advice offered here is indicative and based on standard arboricultural principles.
- 7.2.2 Where proposed drainage or service runs are required within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees, appropriate measures must be implemented to avoid unacceptable damage to tree roots. In such cases, the use of low-impact excavation techniques, such as hand digging under arboricultural supervision or trenchless methods (e.g. thrust boring), will likely be necessary to preserve significant structural roots and maintain tree health and stability.
- 7.2.3 As with foundation design, a range of established low-impact methods are available for the installation of underground services in proximity to trees. For further guidance, reference should be made to NJUG Volume 4, Issue 2 (2007): Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, which outlines best practice standards for utility works near trees.

8.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT TO TREES

8.1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Summary

- 8.1.1 Tree Solutions was commissioned to undertake a Stage One Preliminary Tree Survey in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. This exercise included the identification, categorisation, and assessment of all trees within and adjacent to the site boundary. Each tree's Root Protection Area (RPA) was calculated and spatially represented within a Tree Constraints Plan, subsequently developed into a Tree Constraints and Impact Assessment Plan (TCIAP) to inform site planning and layout design.
- 8.1.2 The TCIAP has played an integral role in the site design process. Following detailed consultation between the design team and Tree Solutions, the layout has been sensitively developed to ensure the retention of trees of high arboricultural and landscape value, particularly those categorised as Category A under BS 5837:2012. Arboricultural constraints were incorporated at the earliest design stages, resulting in a proposal that minimises arboricultural impacts and demonstrates a commitment to responsible site planning.
- 8.1.3 To facilitate the proposed development, the removal of one individual tree (T6) and one group of trees (G10) is necessary:
- **T6** is a naturally regenerated Sycamore located within an unmanaged boundary hedgerow. It is structurally compromising an adjacent low retaining wall due to stem displacement. Given the limited arboricultural value of this specimen and the prevalence of surrounding tree cover, its removal is not considered to result in any significant impact on landscape character. Replacement planting will be undertaken with more appropriate and higher-quality specimens to ensure continuity of canopy cover and long-term amenity value.
 - **G10** comprises self-seeded Poplar suckers originating from off-site parent trees beyond the northern boundary. These individuals have a stem diameter of less than 130 mm and lack both current and future viability within a residential context. Their removal is considered necessary and appropriate to prevent future management issues and is not anticipated to result in any loss of amenity.
- 8.1.4 Although not essential for the implementation of the development, the removal of T2 & T4 is recommended on arboricultural grounds. These trees represent poor structural form and/or limited future potential, and their removal will enhance public safety along the adjacent pedestrian footway. They are both category U and should not form a material consideration of planning. In addition, crown reduction works are proposed for G5, G6, and T10 to manage encroachment into new residential gardens. All arboricultural works will be carried out by suitably qualified arboricultural contractors in strict accordance with *BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work – Recommendations*.

8.1.5 Two areas of minor encroachment into RPAs of retained trees have been identified and will be addressed as follows:

1. **T11 (Access Road):** The proposed access road will encroach into the RPA of T11. In accordance with section 7.4.2 of BS 5837:2012, a no-dig construction methodology will be employed. The access road will utilise a three-dimensional cellular confinement system (e.g., Cellweb) installed above existing soil levels, with the surface finished in a permeable material such as porous tarmac. Excavation will be limited to removal of the turf layer only. The system will be backfilled with clean, angular, free-draining aggregate with no fines to maintain gaseous exchange within the root zone.
2. **Group 5 (Driveway – Plot 46):** A minor incursion into the RPA of G5 is required to accommodate the driveway to Plot 46. This area will also be constructed using a no-dig 3D cellular confinement system, as detailed above. Engineering specifications for this design element will be submitted for review and approval prior to commencement.

8.1.6 The proposed development demonstrates full compliance with relevant arboricultural and planning policy, including the *Knowsley Council Local Plan, Supplementary Planning Guidance Note – Trees and Development*, and the *National Planning Policy Framework (2025)*. The approach to tree protection and integration has been consistent with the principles and recommendations of BS 5837:2012, ensuring a balanced outcome between development objectives and arboricultural best practice.

9.0 PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE SCHEME

9.1 We advise that all proposed revisions having implications for trees should be referred to us for review.

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10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Compliance with BS 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction

BS 5837:2012 provides current best practice recommendations for the assessment, retention, and protection of trees on development sites. The proposed development has adhered to this guidance through the following measures:

- Arboricultural input from the outset, including the commissioning of a Phase 1 Preliminary Tree Survey, which informed the site layout and early design decisions.
- Respecting the constraints posed by high- and moderate-quality trees, ensuring their retention and sensitive integration within the proposed scheme.
- Ongoing arboricultural involvement throughout the design process, supporting the delivery of a balanced layout that meets both development objectives and long-term tree protection requirements.
- No adverse impacts to retained trees, as all works are located outside designated Root Protection Areas and Construction Exclusion Zones.
- Detailed tree protection measures are set out within an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) that accompanies this report.

Considering the above, we believe there to be no valid arboricultural grounds for refusal of the application.

11.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS

- The information contained in this report pertains only to the trees that were inspected and reflects their condition at the time of the survey.
- The findings and recommendations within this report are considered valid for a period of two years from the date of inspection.
- The inspection was limited to a visual assessment from ground level only. No invasive investigations—such as dissection, excavation, probing, or coring—were undertaken. As such, no warranty or guarantee, express or implied, is offered that undetected issues may not arise in the future.
- This report has been prepared solely for the use and benefit of the client. Tree Solutions Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility to any third party.
- This report may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of Tree Solutions Ltd.

Appendix One

Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837: 2012)

TREE SOLUTIONS

Site	HUYTON CRICKET CLUB, HUYTON LANE, HUYTON	Surveyor	RUSSELL REARCE	Page 1 of 2
Client	BRECK HOMES	Assessment Dates	Jan-25	
Brief	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	Viewing Conditions	CLEAR	
		Job Reference	25/AIA/KNOWSLEY/31	

Tree Number	Name	Age	Height (m)	Crown clear	North	East	South	West	Diameter (mm)	Vitality	Comments	E.R.C	Management	Category	RPA (m)	RPA (m²)
T1	Beech	M	25	5	7	9	9	10	890	G	3rd party tree - No access - dimensions estimated. Good form and vitality. Minor crown asymmetry due to historic limb loss/removal in south of crown.	20+	NA	B1	11	360
T2	Sycamore	SM	9	3	2	3	4	2	200	M	Previously topped at 2m with significant slender regeneration growth. Low aesthetic value.	<10	Remove	U	N/A	N/A
T3	Sycamore	SM	12	2	4	2	4	4	290	M	Suppressed asymmetric crown due to proximity of adjacent tree. Dense ivy covering stem and primary branch framework.	10+	NA	C1	3.5	40
T4	Ash	EM	16	2	6	6	7	6	490 400	P	Poor vitality. Codominant bifurcation at base. ADB present - reduced extension growth, poor bud formation. Some lions tailing. Dense ivy covering stem and primary branch framework. Limited SULE	<10	Remove	U	N/A	N/A
T5	Sycamore	SM	11	3	5	5	5	5	390	G	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown.	20+	NA	B1	5	70
T6	Sycamore	EM	13	2	6	5	6	5	480	G	Codominant bifurcation at 2.5m. Base of stem abutting and displacing wall structure.	20+	Remove for site access	B1	6	105
T7	Grey Poplar	M	25	5	10	10	7	5	560 670	G	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. Codominant bifurcation at 1.25m. Minor deadwood throughout.	20+	NA	B1	10.5	345
T8	Oak	SM	17	2	6	6	5	6	530	G	Good form and vitality. Minor crown asymmetry and deadwood throughout lower crown - due to proximity of adjacent previously removed trees.	20+	Remove deadwood	B1	6.5	130
T9	Wild Cherry	EM	16	6	3	0.5	5	6	360	M	3rd party tree abutting boundary fence. Dimensions estimated. Slender phototropic form due to proximity of recently removed trees. Weight bias to SW.	20+	NA	B1	4.5	60
T10	Sycamore	SM	13	2	7	5	2	5	480	G	3rd party tree. Good form and vitality.	20+	Prune northern canopy by 2m back to inner sub-lateral growth points	B1	6	105
T11	Turkey Oak	M	22	2	8	9	10	8	1050	G	3rd party tree- No access - Dimensions estimated. Open balanced spreading crown. Excellent specimen.	40+	NA	A1	12.5	500
G1.1	Grey Poplar, Sycamore, Ash, Wild Cherry and Bird Cherry	EM	21 to 24	4	7	7	7	7	500	G	Linear group located along northern boundary. Dominant trees are Poplars with younger trees in lower canopy and understory. Limited access in places due to dense vegetation and palisade fencing.	20+	No works	B2	6	113
G1.2	Grey Poplar	M		4	7	7	7	7	470 460	G		20+	As 1.1	B2	8	195
G1.3	Grey Poplar	M		4	7	7	7	7	450 460	G		20+	As 1.1	B2	8	185
G1.4	Grey Poplar	M		4	7	7	7	7	810	G		20+	As 1.1	B2	10	300
G1.5	Grey Poplar	M		4	7	7	7	7	670	G		20+	As 1.1	B2	8	200
G1.6	Grey Poplar	M		4	7	7	7	7	450 560	G		20+	As 1.1	B2	8.5	230
G1.7	Grey Poplar	M		4	7	7	7	7	710	G		20+	As 1.1	B2	8.5	228
G1.8	Grey Poplar	M		4	7	7	7	7	1100	G		20+	As 1.1	B2	13	550
G1.9	Grey Poplar	M		4	7	7	7	7	560 580	G		20+	As 1.1	B2	10	295

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS	
SPECIES	COMMON NAME (LATIN NAMES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST)
AGE RANGE/LIFE STAGE	Y = YOUNG, SM = SEME MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE
HEIGHT	ESTIMATED AND RECORDED IN METRES APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 30 TREES ARE MEASURED USING A CLIMBOMETER AND THE REMAINDER ESTIMATED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES
CROWN SPREAD	MAXIMUM CROWN RADII MEASURED TO THE FOUR CARDINAL CORNERS POINTS FOR DRINK SPECIFIC ONLY (MEASUREMENT FOR TREE GROUPS - MAXIMUM RADII OF THE GROUP)
CROWN CLEARANCE & DIRECTION OF GROWTH	HEIGHT IN METRES OF CROWN CLEARANCE ABOVE ADJACENT GROUND LEVEL (TO TREES ON CROWN CLEARANCE, CROWN/STEM RATIO AND DIRECTION)
STEM DIAL/NEATH/STEM DIA	STEM DIAMETER - MEASURED AT APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES ABOVE GROUND LEVEL OR A COMBINATION OF STEMS FOR MULTI-STEMMED TREES
VITALITY	A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. D = DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P = POOR, M = MODERATE, G = GOOD
E.R.C. - ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION	RELATIVE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)
BS 5837 CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING	A = HIGH QUALITY AND VALUE, B = MODERATE QUALITY AND VALUE, C = LOW QUALITY AND VALUE, U = UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION (SUB-CATEGORY REFERS TO ARBORICULTURAL, LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL/CONSERVATION VALUES)
BS 5837 RADII & BS 5837 RPA	PROTECTIVE DISTANCE - RADII FROM THE CENTRE OF THE STEM TO THE LINE OF TREE PROTECTION (CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - CEZ) AND PROTECTIVE BARRIER ROOT PROTECTION AREA - BS 5837 (2012) ANNEX D (THE RECOMMENDATIONS STATE THAT THE RPA SHOULD BE CALLED AT 707 M²) NOTE - ALL CALCULATIONS ROUNDED TO NEAREST DECIMAL

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837: 2012)

TREE SOLUTIONS

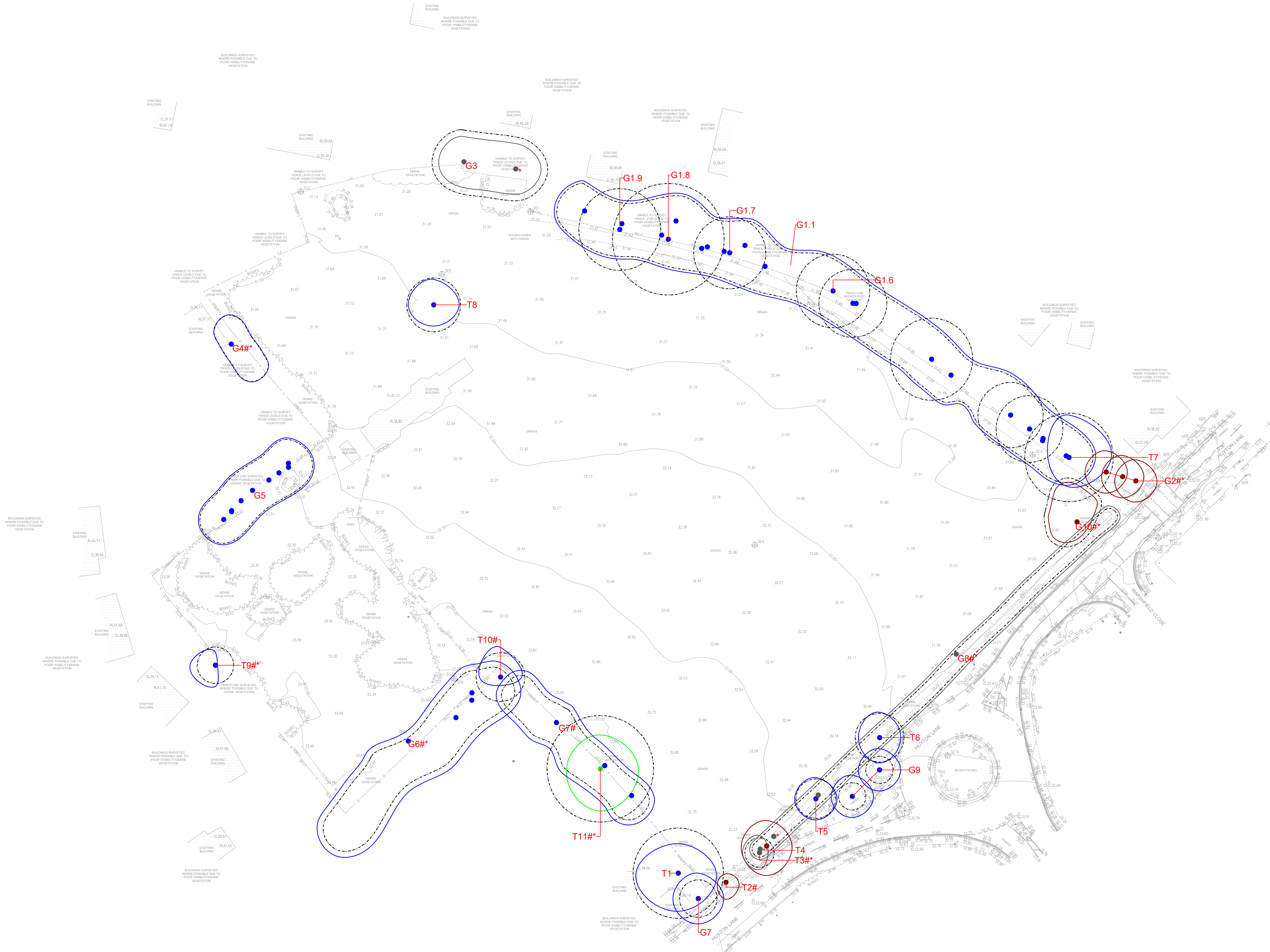
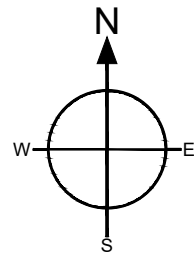
Site	HUYTON CRICKET CLUB, HUYTON LANE, HUYTON										Surveyor	RUSSELL REARCE		Page 2 of 2		
Client	BRECK HOMES										Assessment Dates	Jan-25				
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Tree Number	Name	Age	Height (m)	Crown clear	North	East	South	West	Diameter (mm)	Vitality	Comments	E.R.C	Management	Category	RPA (m)	RPA (m²)
G2	Grey Poplar	SM	17	3	5	5	5	5	360	G	x 3 Stems growing through and partially occluding palisade fencing limiting SULE.	<10	3rd party trees - no works	U	N/A	N/A
G3	Leyland Cypress	M	17	2	6	6	6	6	600	M	x2 large trees. Historically topped below 2m with long slender regeneration growth. Multiple crossing limbs. Increasing likelihood of failure over time.	10+	3rd party trees - no works	C2	7	165
G4	Sycamore, Cypress & Wild Cherry	SM	6 to 10	2	4	4	4	4	310	G	Linear boundary line group on either side of fencing. x8 trees. Unremarkable.	20+	NA	B2	4	40
G5	Sycamore and Norway Maple	EM	16 to 20	2	6	6	6	6	440	G	x7 3rd party trees - No access - Dimensions estimated. Good form and vitality. Linear group adjacent to boundary line.	20+	Prune southern canopy by 2m back to inner sub-lateral growth points	B2	5	90
G6	Mixed	EM	16 to 22	2	7	7	7	7	430	G	3rd party trees. No access - Dimensions estimated. Dense ivy covering stem and primary branch framework of majority of trees. Heavily waterlogged on site.	20+	Prune northern canopy by 2m back to inner sub-lateral growth points	B2	5	85
G7	Sycamore, Ash, Leyland Cypress, Horse Chestnut & Holly	SM	16	2	6	6	6	6	370	G	3rd party trees. No access - Dimensions estimated. Good form and vitality.	20+	NA	B2	4.5	60
G8	Hawthorn, Sycamore & Ash	Y to SM	4 to 8	0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	150	G	Dominant species is Hawthorn - appears to be lapsed hedgerow. Other species interspersed along group.	10+	Remove small section for vehicular access Reduce height& & width to 1m to reinstate boundary hedgerow	C2	2	10
G9	London Plane	SM	10	2	5	5	5	5	270	G	Highway trees. Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crowns.	20+	NA	B2	3	30
G10	Grey Poplar	Y	7 to 12	1	3	3	3	3	130	G	Young group of approx. x15 self propagating stems. Slender phototropic form.	<10	NA	U	N/A	N/A

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

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	- 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	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)	See Table 2
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	See Table 2
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	See Table 2

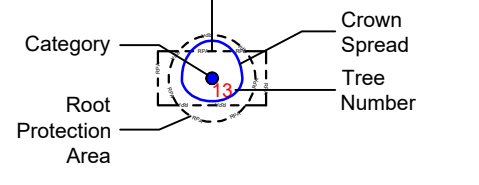
Appendix Two

Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan



Legend

Root Protection Area
Modified to Account for
Site Features



- Category A (High Quality)
- Category B (Moderate Quality)
- Category C (Low Quality)
- Category U (Dead/Dying/In Decline)

NOTES:
- Offsite tree, no access to survey
* - Not on topo, location approximate

Client: Breck Homes

Project: Huyton Cricket Club, Huyton Lane, Huyton, L36 7XD

Title: Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan

Scale: 1:500 @ A1 Date: February 2025

Drawn By: NB Revision: ----

Job Ref: 25/AIA/Knowsley/31 Drawing No: 01

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site.

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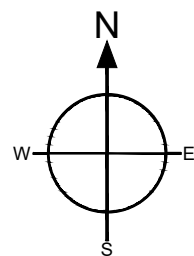
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Tree Solutions Ltd Company No: 5048801

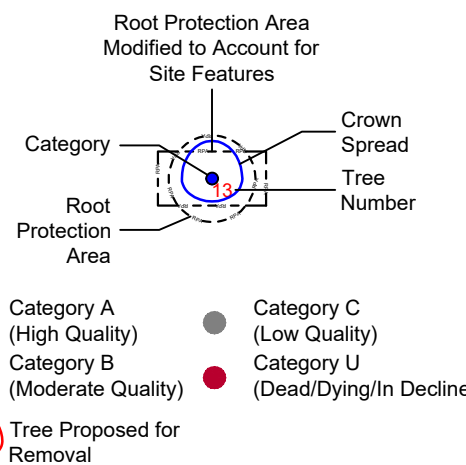


Appendix Three

Impact Assessment Plan



Legend



NOTES:
- Offsite tree, no access to survey
* - Not on topo, location approximate

Client: Breck Homes

Project: Huyton Cricket Club, Huyton Lane, Huyton, L36 7XD

Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:500 @ A1 Date: May 2025

Drawn By: NB & AM Revision: C

Job Ref: 25/AIA/Knowsley/31 Drawing No: 02

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