

LAND ADJACENT TO GRANGE LANE, GATEACRE



For

COUNTRYSIDE PROPERTIES

TREE SURVEY REPORT

November 2014

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PROJECT: GRANGE LANE, GATEACRE

JOB NO: 1963

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Appletons have been instructed by the Countryside Properties plc to undertake a survey of trees present on, or immediately adjacent to the site on land south west of Grange Lane, Gateacre in Merseyside (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.2 The survey involved collecting data relating to the existing trees to assess their condition and relative merit both aesthetically and in terms of contribution to amenity value. This appraisal describes the findings of the survey and also highlights the above and below ground constraints posed by the canopy shape and rooting area of the surveyed trees.
- 1.3 At the time of writing the Site is not within a conservation area and none of the trees within the Site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
- 1.4 The tree survey was carried out on 27th October 2014 in dry, fair conditions. A ground level Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) was carried out from within, and adjacent the Site. The tree survey methodology followed the recommendations set out in BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'¹. This involved collecting the following information on all trees with a stem diameter over 75mm.

Tree Numbers

- 1.5 'T' prefixes have been used to identify individual trees and commence with T1. Where trees have been grouped together 'G' prefixes have been used. Hedgerows are marked as 'H'.

Species

- 1.6 Species are listed by their common name, both in the schedule and in the report text. Occasional scientific names are used to distinguish the species.

Height

- 1.7 Tree heights are approximate and estimated in metres above ground level.

Stem Diameter

- 1.8 The stem diameter of single stemmed trees is measured at 1.5m above ground level and given in centimetres. The diameter measurement of multi-stemmed trees is taken as a combined measurement of all the major stems. Where stems fork or swell the measurement is taken at the narrowest point below the fork or swelling. Where access to the trunk of a tree was not available, an estimation (identified by the abbreviation 'est') of the stem diameter has been made.

¹ BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations', 2012, BSI

Crown Spread

- 1.9 Radial crown spread is estimated in metres. (The canopy shape for surveyed trees depicted on the accompanying Tree Survey Plan (**Drawing no. 1963_01** prepared by Appletons) and accurately represents the canopy spread as estimated on site.

Height of Crown Clearance

- 1.10 This is the height above ground in metres of the attachment point of the first significant branch, or the height to which the lowest (living) branch reaches; whichever is the lower.

Age Class

- 1.11 The age of each tree is defined as follows:
- Young: Within the first 1/4th of life expectancy;
 - Semi Mature: Within second 1/4th of life expectancy;
 - Early Mature: Within the third 1/4th of life expectancy;
 - Mature: Within the last 1/4th of life expectancy; and
 - Post Mature: Tree in decline.

Physiological and Structural Condition

- 1.12 The physiological or structural condition of each tree has been described, highlighting specific features. The survey involved ground level examination of the external features of the trees. Crown density was noted together with the presence of dead branch wood, small branch die back and fungal fruiting bodies.
- 1.13 Unless otherwise stated, trees were found to be displaying 'normal' characteristics for their species. The structural or physiological condition for each tree has been described as Dead, Moribund, Poor, Moderate or Good. Where appropriate, notes on the structural integrity are provided on form, taper, forking habit, storm damage, decay, fungi, pests, etc. No invasive investigations or climbing inspections were carried out to confirm visual or audible signs of defect or debility and no tissue or soil samples were taken for laboratory analysis. Where identified, signs of substantial defects or debility have been recorded. Where access to a tree was not possible, an estimation of physiological and structural condition has been made.

Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) in Years

- 1.14 The ERC for each tree is based on species, existing and apparent physiological and structural condition of the tree. The ERC may affect proposed development layout. For example, the longer the tree is likely to live the greater the contribution it will make and the greater the need for retention.

Category Grading

- 1.15 Each individual tree has been given a Category Grading in accordance with BS5837: 2012 to reflect the overall arboricultural value and retention category. The Category Gradings are defined in accordance with the following criteria:

Category Grade A: Trees of high quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy minimum of at least 40 years. (Coloured green on **Drawing no. 1963_01**)

Category Grade B: Trees of moderate quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (Coloured blue on **Drawing no. 1963_01**)

Category Grade C: Trees of low quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (Coloured grey on **Drawing no. 1963_01**)

Category Grade U: Trees which are 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. (Coloured dark red on **Drawing no. 1963_01**)

- 1.16 These categories are further divided into sub-categories, as defined within BS5837:2012, and reference notes for interpreting these are contained at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.17 Where access to a tree was not possible (due to impenetrable vegetation or private access only), or further investigation of a tree is recommended (of cavities or decay for example), any category grading that has been given is provisional.

Management Recommendations

- 1.18 Any recommendations made for management of the trees (for example, tree surgery) prior to development are not a 'specification' for tree work. These recommendations are proposed on the basis that they are undertaken by a qualified arboricultural contractor, such as those listed in the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractors Directory (Ref. www.trees.org.uk). Any work undertaken by the contractor should be in accordance with best practice, such as the European Tree Pruning Guide², or required by BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for Tree Work³.

Limitations and Un-assessable Risks

- 1.19 All trees have been visually inspected from ground level with no climbing, boring or core sampling undertaken. All measurements are metric and approximate.
- 1.20 The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection and are based on maximising the trees' safe life expectancy given their current situation. Although the health and stability of trees in the pre-development context is an integral part of their

² European Tree Pruning Guide, 2001, Arboricultural Association

³ BS3998:2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work', 2010, BSI

suitability for retention, it must be stressed that this report is not a tree risk assessment. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment. Consideration of the potential influence of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth on buildings is also excluded from this report.

- 1.21 Trees are living, dynamic structures that can be affected by external conditions. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that a tree is safe. During severe weather even healthy trees can suffer stem snap or wind throw. Although relatively rare, there is also a well-known tendency for mature trees to occasionally shed limbs, even on calm days, and this should be acknowledged as a risk that cannot be mitigated. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree can be considered safe and likewise it should not be implied that a tree will be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.
- 1.22 Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances this report and any recommendations made are limited to a period of two years. Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made. Unless otherwise stated trees should be re-inspected regularly to satisfy the 'Duty of Care' owed under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984⁴, or directly proceeding heavy storms (i.e. force 6-7 and above on the Beaufort scale).
- 1.23 Where appropriate it is recommended that advice from an ecologist is sought prior to carrying out any works to trees, in order to ensure these are carried out in accordance with (in particular) the protection afforded to wild birds and bats under The Wildlife and Countryside Act⁵ and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations⁶.

⁴ Occupiers' Liability Acts 1957 and 1984. OPSI

⁵ The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), OPSI

⁶ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, OPSI

2.0 Findings of Arboricultural Appraisal

- 2.1 A total of 60no. individual trees and groups of trees were surveyed. All trees surveyed are shown on **Drawing no. 1963_01** and described within the table at **Appendix 2**. The plan is based on a topographical survey carried out by others May 2014. Where individual tree stems were not included in the topographical survey these have been placed by eye on **Drawing no. 1963_01** and can only be considered approximate.

Site Description

- 2.2 The Site comprises of the former Gateacre Comprehensive School. The buildings have been demolished within recent times and the area now consists of redundant playing fields and grassed areas, bare areas of hard standing including tarmacdam playground areas, leveled but uneven areas of demolition rubble and features such as concrete steps and brick walls and planters. The Site is rectangular in shape and is approximately 500m by 200m in maximum dimensions.
- 2.3 The former school playing fields are currently infrequently mown by Liverpool City Council in order to maintain the Site in a tidy manner. A steep grassland embankment runs centrally through the site creating a stepped profile to the site with two leveled areas of potential development. The grassland 'above' the embankment on the sites south western boundary is a level open area which was formally managed as football pitches and an athletics area.
- 2.4 Trees and taller vegetation such as bramble and some exotic shrub species are located generally to the margins of the Site which would have related to the distribution of the school buildings and car parking areas. They are both broad-leaved and coniferous species and occur mainly on the southern and eastern site margins. These include native and non-native exotic tree and shrub species, typically including ornamental Cherry, Maple species and Birch species. A cherry laurel hedge runs along parts of the north eastern boundary with Grange Lane at the southern end.

Species Composition, Size and Age

- 2.5 The species consist of a mix of native and non-native species including Sycamore and Acer spp., Cherry spp. Birch, Laburnum, Horse chestnut, Beech, Amelanchier, Hawthorn and Elder. Mountain ash and Willow are also present. Conifer species are generally *Cupressus* types planted as ornamental trees. A single Pine is also present. Cherry and Birch species make up a large proportion of the total tree numbers with Sycamore/ Acer spp. in large numbers. A large number of trees have been planted as part of the environs of the previous school on the Site which include 9no. Birch trees within planters surrounding a car park area. These are some of the few trees which are assessed as 'B' retention category and are young specimens with future potential. However, they are set within planters which would be difficult to retain within a development scenario. Most of the trees are either mature or semi-mature. Few trees

have significant canopy spreads with many remaining small crowned, suppressed or with reduced canopies due to declining health. Trees along the south eastern boundary, although scattered, form a denser arrangement with self sown trees forming vegetation massing to the further south along the boundary. None of the trees make a significant contribution to the surrounding area in amenity terms and all are considered replaceable.

Distribution

- 2.4 The trees are distributed generally to the southern and eastern site margins around the perimeters of the old school buildings and hard surfaces. Trees/ groups 32 to 59 are located within a narrow grassy strip along the south eastern boundary. There are no trees within the upper grassed areas of the Site.

Health and Condition

- 2.5 The majority of trees were found to be mature or semi-mature and in generally poor condition. A number of trees were in moribund or declining state and have been indicated to be removed regardless of any development opportunities on the site.

Quality Category Grading

- 2.6 The trees have been allocated Category Grades to reflect their arboricultural, landscape or cultural value (refer to **Appendix B**).
- 2.7 Approximately half of the tree stock on Site was found to be Category Grade 'C', being of relatively low quality and value with 22no trees assessed to be Category Grade 'B' of moderate quality. 10no. trees were assessed to be category 'U' and recommended for removal due to their health.
- 2.8 No trees were considered to be of any significant value to warrant attracting a Category Grade A, the majority being of moderate or poor condition with little contribution in terms of their amenity value to the surrounding area. The majority of the trees do not appear to have been managed in order to keep the trees in good health or shape.

3.0 Key Findings and Recommendations

- 3.1 The majority of trees surveyed on the Site are of low to moderate quality and value.
- 3.2 22 trees were assessed as Category Grade B with approximately half the trees and tree groups assessed as category Grade 'C'. The 'B' trees, whilst generally of moderate condition with a good life expectancy are predominantly young or semi-mature and are likely not to be located in areas that could be retained within a development layout. Few trees have developed full open canopies and are generally indistinct within the context of the surrounding landscape.
- 3.3 The trees of slightly larger stature along the south eastern boundary offer some amenity value but given their age and general clustering in this area. Some trees might be considered for retention in the context of any development proposal if they provide a screening function.
- 3.4 Findings of the arboricultural appraisal and tree constraints are shown on **Drawing 1963_01**. The purpose of the plan is to identify the category grading of the tree stock and, in addition, graphically demonstrate the influence that the trees have by virtue of the above and below ground constraints they may present, represented by their canopy spread and Root Protection Area (RPA, coloured magenta on the above mentioned plan).
- 3.5 The canopies of the trees are plotted from approximate measurements taken within the field. Development proposals should seek to avoid conflict with these crowns if the trees are to be retained within the design layout.
- 3.6 The RPA is the area that should be left undisturbed around any retained tree in order to avoid damage to roots or the rooting environment. RPAs are calculated in accordance with the methodology in BS5837: 2012. Generally, any construction activities undertaken within this area have the potential to adversely affect the health of these trees. However, where trees are already surrounded by hard surfacing and built form, the rooting characteristics of the trees are unlikely to follow the expected pattern i.e. they will have adapted to their existing urban surroundings.

Considerations in Relation to Retained Trees

- 3.7 Large, dominant trees very near buildings can sometimes be 'perceived' as overbearing and can lead to post development anxieties and requests for pruning and subsequent removal. To reduce this effect an appropriate scale of development and juxtaposition with trees is encouraged. Due consideration should also be given to windows of habitable rooms or large windows, which would reduce the likelihood of subsequent pressure to remove or severely prune the trees. However, the proposed development for this Site will require regarding of the

land to form suitable building platforms and areas for car parking and road access. It is envisaged that the majority, if not all of the trees will be removed to facilitate the development. In this instance there would not be any need for consideration of protection during the construction phase of development.

Tree Protection

- 3.8 It is recommended that appropriate measures be taken to protect any trees to be retained. Tree protection on development sites is of paramount importance if trees are to be retained successfully. The part of a tree most susceptible to damage is the root system, especially as the majority of the sensitive feeder roots are located within the top 600mm of soil, extending radially for distances frequently in excess of tree height (in normal rooting conditions). The factors which most commonly affect oxygen diffusion, causing root damage (and therefore must be avoided) include:
- Compaction of the ground;
 - Any change in soil levels (even if temporary), including ground excavation and soil stripping;
 - Covering the root zone with impervious surfaces;
 - A rise in the water table level or ground saturation; and
 - Damage by the direct toxicity of some materials (petrol, oil and lime in cement can kill underlying roots).
- 3.9 In order to protect any trees to be retained, protective fencing in accordance with the provisions of BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' should be erected around tree RPAs to protect the ground surface from compaction or excavation, and canopies from physical damage. Protective fencing should be erected before any other materials or machinery are brought onto the Site and before any excavation takes place.

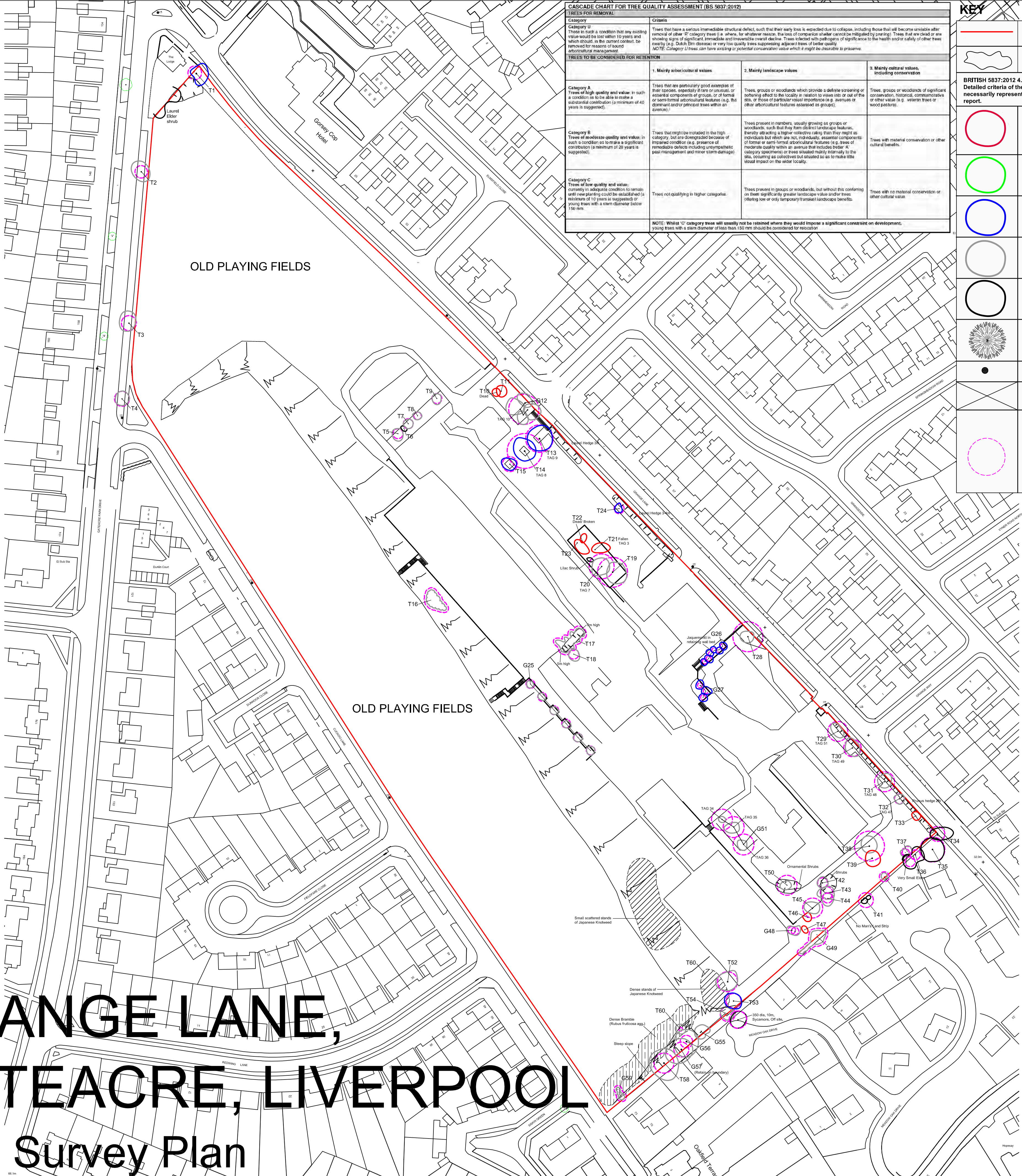
4.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 4.1 Appletons carried out a survey of trees on land to the east of Grange Lane, Gateacre, Merseyside line with the methodology in BS 5837:2012.
- 4.2 A total of 60no. individual trees and groups of trees were surveyed. The majority of the tree stock were classified as Category Grade 'C', being of low value with a small number of 'B' and 'U' category trees. No trees were assessed with a high retention value.
- 4.3 Findings of the arboricultural appraisal and tree constraints are shown on **Drawing no. 1963_01**. This plan also illustrates the potential RPA, the area that should be left undisturbed around any retained tree in order to avoid damage to roots or the rooting environment should any tree be retained on site in association with the development proposals.
- 4.4 All the trees on the Site are semi-mature or mature and due to their age, general condition and overall size of minimal screening value, although some trees could be retained on the south eastern boundary to provide screening to existing adjacent residential areas. The loss of the greater number of trees on the Site in association with a proposed development is not considered significant.
- 4.5 It is recommended that protection measures are implemented for any trees which are to be retained within future development to protect them from harm during construction activities. It is important that any retained trees are inspected regularly; particularly when close to active parts of the Site, given the presence of fungal decay in some trees, and that they are appropriately managed.

end

CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT (BS 5837:2012)

TREES FOR REMOVAL			
Category	Criteria		
Category U Those 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.	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 'R' category trees (i.e. 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 (e.g. Dutch Elm disease) 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.</i>		
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION			
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category A Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)./	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups).	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 and value: in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better 'A' category specimens) or trees situated mainly internally to the site, occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual impact on the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits.
Category C Trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.
	NOTE: Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation		



	Site Boundary
	Vegetation
BRITISH 5837:2012 4.5 TREE CATEGORIZATION Detailed criteria of these categories are given above. These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action in any relevant report.	
	CATEGORY U: Serious, irredeemable defect with early loss expected/trees showing signs of overall decline/suppressing trees of better quality. Unsuitable for retention but may have desirable conservation value
	CATEGORY A: Good/moderately good quality and value. Retention most desirable.
	CATEGORY B: Moderately/fair quality and value. Retention desirable but has some defect which downgrades value.
	CATEGORY C: Low quality and value. Tree possibly expendable but should be retained if appropriate to development.
	TREES OFF SITE - trees not surveyed in detail and location and statistics are estimates only Category grade not necessarily provided.
	CONIFER SPECIES - any category
	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB.
	TREES PROTECTED BY TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (Area, Group, Woodland or Individual)
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) The root protection area is the minimum area around a tree which should be left undisturbed in order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment. If work needs to be carried out within the RPA then specialist surfaces or specialist construction techniques must be considered. Care must also be taken to avoid ground compaction within the RPA and storage of materials is not permitted. No excavations shall be carried out within the RPA unless agreed with the LPA. Any agreed excavations must only be carried out by hand.

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE	
Site:	Grange Lane, Gateacre, Liverpool
Clients:	Countryside Properties

Surveyor:	LAC/DS
Assessment Date:	27 th October 2014
Weather:	Dry / Fair
Job Reference:	1963

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Headings and Abbreviations:

No.	Allocated sequential reference number - Tree ('T'), Group ('G'), Woodland ('W') or Hedge ('H') reference number - refer to plan and to numbered tags where applicable.
Species:	Common name
Height:	In metres, to nearest half metre – where possible approximately 80% are measured using an electronic clinometer and the remainder estimated against the measured trees. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree.
Stem Diam.:	Stem diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm - measured and calculated as per Annex C of BS5837:2012. MS = multi-stemmed, TS = twin-stemmed.
Branch Spread:	Crown radius measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give an accurate visual representation of the crown. If cardinal points not indicated canopy spread is indicated on the tree survey plan.
Branch & Canopy Clearances:	Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.5-N) and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.
Life Stage:	Estimated age class - Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, PM = post-mature.
PC:	Physiological Condition - a measure of the tree(s)' overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, MD = Moribund, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good.
General Observations and Comments:	Comments relating to the tree(s)' overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, aesthetic qualities etc.
Management Recommendations:	Either Preliminary or In Consideration of the Proposal - In the case of Arboricultural Constraints Surveys the recommended management works only take existing site and tree circumstances and conditions into account and not proposed developments. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement related Surveys take the proposed development into consideration with recommendations made accordingly. More than one option may be given if considered appropriate.
ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+).
Cat. Grade:	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1.
RPA m²:	Root Protection Area in m² - calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order avoid root damage.
RPA Radius (m):	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection.
# (Estimated Dimensions):	Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is duly suffixed with a "#" symbol.

No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clear-ances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments and Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
1	Sycamore	9	m/s 175	As indicated on plan	2.5	EM	M	Off site. Evenly spread. Well balanced.	40+	B1	34	3.3
2	Cherry	5	2 x 250	"	1.5	M	P	Fork at 1.6m above ground level. In highway verge, fruit bodies at base. Monitor decay in base.	10+	C1	28	3
3	Cherry	6	300	"	2	M	P	Split bark at cankers in canopy stems. Crossing branches.	10+	C1	41	3.6
4	Cherry	6	300	"	2	M	P	Split bark at cankers in canopy stems. Crossing branches.	10+	C1	41	3.6
5	Cherry	4	200	"	2.5	M	P	Holly at base. Dead wood. Small tree, part scaring in lower trunk. Replaceable.	10+	C1	18	2.4
6	Rhododendron	-	-	"	-	-	P	Small ornamental.	-	-	-	-
7	Cherry	4	200	"	2.5	M	P	Fruit at 1.5m, small stature. Replaceable. Dead wood.	10+	C1	18	2.4
8	Cherry	4	150	"	2.5	M	P	Small pocket cavity at 1m. Dead wood. Replaceable.	10+	C1	10.2	1.8
9	Cherry	4	200	"	2.5	M	P	Dead wood. Replaceable. Fairly wide canopy, small stature.	10+	C1	18	2.4
10	Laburnum	3	-	"	-	-	D	Dead. Remove.	-	U1	-	-
11	Laburnum	4T	450	"	2.5	M	VP	Lean of 45°, twisted branches, in high decline. Possibly diseased in 30% of branches. Moribund.	-	U1	-	-
G12	4xCherry	6	600 – 800	"	2.5	M	M	Group value. Pruned. Decent canopy. B as a group, C individually. More pendulous form.	20+	B/C1	165	7.2
13	Birch	12+	550	"	4	M	M/G	Tagged, good spreading canopy. Attractive tree. Well shaped.	40+	B1	137	6.6
14	Birch	12+	700	"	5	M	M	Fluted back, crown lifted in past. Decent canopy, minor dead wood.	40+	B1	222	8.4
15	Birch	10	300	"	3	M	M	Forks at 2m, smallest of 3. Dead wood. Good even canopy, attractive tree.	40+	B1	41	3.6
16	Elder / Hawthorn / Amelanchier	7	Group	"	0	M	P	Group on slope. Replaceable. Dense and close to ground. Forms large shrub.	20+	C1	89	-



TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE							
Site:	Grange Lane, Gateacre, Liverpool						
Clients:	Countryside Properties						

Surveyor:	LAC/DS
Assessment Date:	27 th October 2014
Weather:	Dry / Fair
Job Reference:	1963

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No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clear-ances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments and Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
G17	Leylandii	5 - 7	200	"	2	M	P	Line of 10, evenly spread leylandii. Replaceable. Some in poor condition.	10+	C1	118	-
18	Cherry	5	200	"	2	M	P	Small stature, poor form. Replaceable.	10+	C1	18	2.4
19	Mountain Ash	8	600	"	4	M	P	Many crossing branches, included wood. Dead wood. Poor specimen, bark scarring.	20+	C1	163	7.2
20	Cherry	7	300	"	2.0	M	P	Large structural root at ground level. Long drooping branches. Attractive tree.	20+	C1	113	6
21	Cherry	-	-	"	-	-	-	Tagged and fallen. Remove.	-	U1	-	-
22	Laburnum	-	-	"	-	-	-	Dead. Broken. Remove.	-	U1	-	-
23	Laburnum	5	320	"	0	M	P	Leaning. Lower trunk protracted along ground. Dead wood. Poor. Remove.	10+	U1	-	-
24	Red Acer cv.	7	200	"	2	EM	M	Small stature, attractive looking tree, good potential. Good canopy.	40+	B1	18	2.4
G25	6 x Cherry sp	5	Ave 175	"	1.5	M	P	Small stature. Poor specimens. Dead wood. Some cavities. Twisted lower canopies. Replaceable.	10+	C1	84	-
G26	6 x Birch	7	75 – 100	"	1.5	EM	M	'Jackmontii' in border, with stakes. Stake damage on stems. Group value. Consider retaining.	40+	B1	27	1.02
G27	6 x Birch	7	75 – 100	"	1.5	EM	M	'Jackmontii' in border, with stakes. Stake damage on stems. Well balanced canopies. Group value. Consider retaining.	40+	B1	14	1.02
28	Laburnum	7	600	"	2	M	P	Dead wood at fork 1.5m. Slight lean, replaceable. Cavity under branch.	20+	C1	163	7.2
29	Ornamental Cherry	6	400	"	2	M	P	Tagged. Amenity group value. Dead wood. Reasonable canopy.	20+	C1	72	4.8
30	Ornamental Cherry	6	330	"	2	M	P	Slightly more twisted than above. Major limb lost/pruned at back from road.	20+	C1	55	4.0
31	Ornamental Cherry	6	400	"	2	M	P	Minor pruning as street risk; best of the group. Small stature.	20+	C1	72	4.8
32	Ornamental Cherry	6	2 x 200	"	2	M	P	Fork at 0.3m, twisting trunk, crossing limbs. Small stature.	20+	U1	-	-
33	Ornamental Cherry	5	175	"	2	M	P	Leaning. Poor specimen, small canopy, one sided.	10+	U1	-	-
34	Ornamental Cherry	6	m/s 300	"	2	EM	M	Off site.	-	-	41	3.6
35	Horse Chestnut	9	500	"	3	EM	M	Off site. Forks at 2m.	-	-	113	6.0
G36	2 x Leylandii	10	200	"	0	EM	P	Off site. Forks at 2m.	-	-	36	2.4
37	2 x Conifers	10	130 + 200	"	0	EM	P	Slight lean, poor specimens. Dead wood. Replaceable.	10+	C1	28	1.8
38	Ornamental Cherry	6	600	"	2.5	M	P	Dead wood. Ring of callous bark, possible graft line. Branch damage.	10+	C1	163	7.2
39	Ornamental Cherry	6	800	"	2.5	M	P	Bark necrosis along most branches extending into wood. Major dead wood. Peeling bark. Major decay.	>10	U1	-	-



TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE							
Site:	Grange Lane, Gateacre, Liverpool						
Clients:	Countryside Properties						

Surveyor:	LAC/DS
Assessment Date:	27 th October 2014
Weather:	Dry / Fair
Job Reference:	1963

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40	Horse Chestnut	4	m/s ave 200	"	0	EM	P	Self set. Multi-stemmed. Replaceable. Scruffy tree.	10+	C1	18	2.4
41	Willow	8	300	"	-	EM	P	Off site. Drooping form.	-	-	41	3.6
42	Pine	7	200	"	0	EM	P	Small, slight lean. Out of place.	20+	C1	18	2.4
43	Sycamore	8	200 + 300	"	2	EM	M	Bi-forcate stem, possibly self set. Neat canopy. Replaceable.	20+	C1	28	3.0
44	Beech	8	2 x 200	"	0	EM	M	Self set included wood at base. Multi-stemmed. Small stature.	20+	C1	18	2.4
45	Beech	8	200	"	0	EM	M	Self set included wood at base. Multi-stemmed. Small stature.	20+	C1	72	2.4
46	Amelanchier	7	275	"	2	EM	P	Poor form, broken branches. Replaceable. Torn limb. Remove.		U1	-	-
47	Amelanchier	6	175	"	2	EM	P	Poor form, broken branches. Replaceable. Torn limb. Remove.	-	U1	-	-
G48	Sycamore	8	Approx 125	"	-	EM	P	Self set sycamore, multi-stemmed. Replaceable.	20+	C1	20	1.5
G49	Sycamore/ Elder/ Hawthorn	6 – 8	Approx 125	"	-	EM	P	Scrubby on boundary. Sycamores are young. Replaceable.	20+	C1	93	Off set from canopy by 1m
50	Cypress sp	8 - 9	400	"	-	EM	P	Replaceable, lone tall tree.	20+	C1	72	4.8
G51	Ornamental Cherry	6	420	"	2	M	P	3 x cherries. Horizontal canopy. Ring of callous bark. Dead wood.	10+	C1	240	5.0
52	Sycamore	12	4 x 400	"	2.5	M	P	Large tree, multi-stemmed. Included wood at stem union. Crossing branches. Large canopy.	30+	C1	72	4.8
53	Sycamore	10	2 x 300	"	2.5	OM	M	Bi-forcated 2 stems. Neat canopy.	30+	B1	41	3.6
54	Sycamore	10	300	"	2.5	EM	P	Single straight stem, narrow canopy. Replaceable.	30+	C1	41	3.6
G55	Sycamore/ Elder/ Ivy	6	-	"	-	EM	P	Small scrubby limbs, self set, young tree.	20+	C1	-	-
G56	2 Cherries	10+	200 – 275	"	-	M	P	Ivy up stem, upright, scruffy, poor form. Minor dead wood. Retain on boundary.	20+	C1	28	3.0
G57	2 x Sycamore	10+	300	"	-	M	P	2 x sycamores fork at 0.5m. Self set, light branching. On boundary wide spreading canopy. Retain on boundary.	20+	C1	41	3.0
58	Sycamore	10+	Say 400	"	-	M	P	Self set – no direct access. Ascending branches. Retain on boundary.	20+	C1	72	4.8
G59	Sycamore	7	150	"	1.5	EM	P	Group of self set trees. Young, tall thin. Replaceable.	20+	C1	30	Off set from canopy by 0/9m
60	Sycamore	5	75	"	0.5	Y	P	Young, replaceable, small stature.	30+	C1	3	0.9