

A photograph of a forest floor covered in a dense carpet of purple bluebells. Several tall, slender tree trunks are visible, and the background is filled with green foliage. A butterfly with orange, black, and white markings is perched on a tree trunk on the right side of the image.

TREE PLANTING SCHEME
at
Balmoral Gardens
Redoaks Way
Liverpool
Merseyside
L26 6BN

Client:
Cube

Client Address:
502 Birchwood One
Dewhurst Road
Warrington
WA3 7GB

JCA Ref:
23105/DK

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

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1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives of the Planting Scheme

1.1.1 Our client has requested a tree planting scheme in order to:

- Mitigate for the removal of 14 Poplars and one Oak. A linear group of trees growing within and extending along the rear of the parking area and beside residential properties. The base of the main stems of the majority of the existing trees are 0.5 to 1 metres below the car park level.
- The trees are now considered to be unsuitable for their location largely due to their size, their proximity to the residential properties and their vigour.
- The trees are to be replaced with a similar number of trees which will attain a more suitable ultimate size for this location.
- The new trees will provide good ornamental and amenity value to the surrounding area and provide value to local wildlife.
- A variety of species has been selected to increase the biodiversity.
- The trees are proposed for removal for arboricultural reasons. The trees are protected by a **Tree Preservation Order, reference No.5 – 2004**. Permission for their removal is therefore required through a Planning Application with Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 The existing and new trees to be planted have been plotted on respective plans of the site to help illustrate all the proposals, see **Appendix 2** and **Appendix 3**. Details regarding the existing trees have also been provided at **Appendix 1**.

1.3 The Site and the Existing Tree Population

- 1.3.1 The site, part of a larger residential area, was constructed between 2005 and 2009.
- 1.3.2 The surrounding areas have some good tree cover, including Court Farm Woods and various green corridors, for example, Greensbridge Lane And Netherby Brook.
- 1.3.3 Additionally, all land owners are encouraged to enhance the environment through thoughtful tree and shrub planting. Trees and shrubs have a significant impact on the health and well-being of the local and wider environments.
- 1.3.4 With this in mind and the exponential biodiversity which maturing tree and shrub planting can provide, we encourage land owners to carry out any such tree and shrub planting as early as reasonably possible, rather than delay such, in order to gain the maximum benefits from the planting.

- 1.3.5 The local residential areas already have a mosaic of good soft landscaped areas with the potential for greater biodiversity. Existing residential and communal planting includes a wide age range of well-established trees and shrubs and ornamental grass areas with the potential to continue to further enhance the local area.
- 1.3.6 This planting scheme will introduce some new tree species to add to the species diversity, improving the site's visual amenity and ecological value.

2 Tree Planting Schedule

2.1 Tree Planting Position

- 2.1.1 Tree planting positions are shown on the attached plan at **Appendix 1**.
- 2.1.2 Trees have also been selected and positioned with a view to minimise conflict with other trees or structures as they attain their mature heights and spreads.
- 2.1.3 The trees will be visible to the residential areas surrounding the new planting.

2.2 Species Selection Objectives

- 2.2.1 The species have been selected for the following reasons:
- **To be in harmony with the site and local area:** The species selected are native to Britain and/or have recognised ornamental value.
 - **To improve the amenity value of the site:** A variety of species have been selected to replace the trees which are to be removed. These species offer a range of autumnal colours, attractive berries and spring flowers. As such, the area beside the car park should be attractive through the seasons.
 - **To establish long term tree cover:** The Hornbeams will provide some limited screening, with an upright growth habit, the tree crowns are more suitable to confined spaces reducing any impact trees can have on parking and overhang to neighbouring property whilst having a moderate life expectancy, providing the site with some longer term tree cover.
 - **To encourage and support wildlife:** Native and ornamental species have been selected with a known attraction or benefit to wildlife, with the aim of enhancing the ecological value of the site. Species selected will provide flowers, fruit, berries and seeds for wildlife, as well as offer shelter and/or nesting opportunities.
 - **Ultimate size and climate resilience:** The new trees are often nursery grown and recognised for their qualities, for example their ornamental value, their resilience to pests and diseases, and whilst providing good amenity value their impact and any nuisance type issues should generally be minimal.

2.3 Tree Specifications

2.3.1 The following table details the specification for all the replacement trees. Consideration is given to availability, immediate impact, ease of installation and likelihood of successful establishment.

2.3.2 Trees should be container grown and selected according to guidelines BS: 3936: Part 1: 1992 - Nursery Stock. This will ensure that they are of good form and in good condition.

2.3.3 The following table details the specification for the newly planted trees:

Table 1: Individual tree planting

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size at Purchase	No. Required
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Frans Fontaine'	Common hornbeam (upright form)	Container grown - Extra heavy standard	3
<i>Prunus</i> 'Accolade'	Ornamental cherry	Container grown - Extra heavy standard	4
<i>Prunus sargentii</i> 'Rancho'	Ornamental cherry (upright form)	Container grown - Extra heavy standard	4
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> 'Joseph Rock'	Rowan variety	Container grown - Extra heavy standard	4
Total			15

2.4 Tree Planting Implementation

2.4.1 Recommendations for good tree planting practice are given below:

- **Timing:** The tree planting scheme should be implemented after the completion of the development. This will avoid damage being caused to the new trees from construction hazards, such as the re-grading of soils near roots and mechanical damage to the canopies.
- **It is essential to ensure the stumps of the existing trees are firstly thoroughly ground out as the room for the planting is otherwise limited.**
- Woodchips from the tree removals should be utilised as a 75mm thick mulch over the whole area following the planting. For this reason we recommended a professional tree surgeon carries out the tree removals including the stump grinding and the tree planting from start to finish without unnecessary delays.
- **The woodchip arisings from the stump grinding should be used**
- **Ground Preparation:** The ground looked to be dry, some cracks were noted around the base of several of the existing trees (Poplars), although this may not be surprising considering the high water demand of the current tree species. Also, the soil is likely to be clay based and prone to water logging and drying out.

- To increase the survival chances and establishment of the newly planted trees and improve the bulk density of the soil, the whole length of the planting area shall be cultivated and the top made up using a quality top soil, to a depth of 300mm.
- It is vital that the new trees are not planted too low in the ground as this can lead to serious asphyxiation and mortality. Care should be taken to ensure the nursery stock (the level at which the trees were in the nursery at) is level with the existing ground level during and following each tree being planted.
- **Planting Holes:** Planting holes will be excavated twice the diameter of the root ball and to a depth to accommodate the height of the root ball to the nursery stock mark, ensuring that all the walls including the base are thoroughly roughened with a spade or fork and no-fines aggregate laid at the base of the planting pit (to a depth of 200mm) to assist with drainage.

The new trees will be offered into the holes and backfilled using the excavated soil material. Soil ameliorants such as compost should not be added as this has been shown to be detrimental to successful establishment.

To avoid possible root damage being caused to any nearby existing trees, the planting holes will be achieved using hand tools only. No mechanical rotorvation is to be undertaken in the specified tree locations.

- **Staking:** Staking will be required in order to secure the tree and prevent losses within the first years of establishment. It may be necessary to angle the stakes in order to avoid damaging the root ball. All trees are to be staked at a height of no more than 1 metre.
- **Tree Ties:** Adjustable and flexible tree ties will be used. These are to be firmly attached to the stake, at a point no more than one third of the way up the tree stem. Ties should be inspected after one year and adjusted as required. Only if establishment is particularly slow should stakes remain in place longer than three growing seasons. Suitable spacers which accommodate the tree ties, shall be placed between the stake and tree to prevent contact between the tree and stake.
- **Mulching (trees):** A relatively fine diameter woodchip mulch shall be used. Ideally, the woodchips from the existing trees should be kept for this purpose and the whole length mulched, otherwise an area of at least 1 to 2 metres should be mulched. The mulch shall be applied around each tree stem to a depth of no more than 75mm. The mulch will conserve moisture, suppress weeds and maintain soil warmth, vital during colder periods.
- **Tree Guards:** The fence should be replaced with a suitable access point along the car park. This will provide protection from accidental damage or vandalism to the trees as they get established.

- **Mycorrhizae Application:** Mycorrhizal fungus should be applied to each new tree either in the form of powder, granules or spikes. Powder and granules should be applied over the exposed roots of the transplanted tree and spread over the newly dug hole. Spikes should be pushed into the root ball once the tree has been planted. This symbiotic fungus will aid the newly planted tree in acquiring water and nutrients from the soil, and thus enhance growth and reduce mortality.

3 Aftercare

- 3.1 All newly planted trees are to be thoroughly watered immediately after planting (twice within the first 48 hours) and during any prolonged periods of dry weather.
- 3.2 Once planted, the trees should be inspected on an annual basis for signs of poor condition or damage. Any trees that die within the first 5 years after planting will be replaced with trees of the same species and size.
- 3.3 Any trees in a private garden will be the responsibility of the house owner in the future.
- 3.4 Trees and shrubs in open spaces will be the responsibility of the managing agent for the site whether it is a private company contracted to do the work or the Local Authority. All tree and shrub works should be carried out between August and February, to avoid interference with the nesting bird period.
- 3.5 Any weeds found growing around the newly planted trees should be removed, annually in subsequent years after planting. This will help with the uptake of valuable resources such as water, nutrients and light. This must be done manually without the use of herbicides.
- 3.6 Tree ties should be inspected annually, and adjusted if required. Tree ties and stakes should be removed within three years of planting unless establishment is deemed to be unusually slow.
- 3.7 New bark mulch should be applied around the base of each tree to a depth of no less than 75mm, each year for at least the first three years. This will conserve water close to the soil surface and inhibit weed growth.
- 3.8 A chronological programme of aftercare has also been provided at **Appendix 4** of this report.

4 Supply and Planting Assistance

- 4.1 In addition to preparing bespoke tree and shrub planting schemes, JCA can also arrange for the supply and planting of trees, shrubs and hedges for all sized projects, be it a single specimen or a large scale planting scheme.
- 4.2 Please contact JCA should you require information or advice relating to the supply and planting of trees, shrubs and hedges.

Appendices

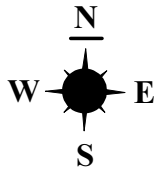
Appendix 1: Tree Details - Existing Trees

Tree Ref.	Age Species <i>Botanical Name</i>	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Diameter (cm)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
T 1	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	3 #	76	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Branch ends are approximately 1 to 2 metres from the building. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 2	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	2 to 3 #	52	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Branch ends are approximately 1 to 2 metres from the building. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 3	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	2 to 3 #	62	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Branch ends are approximately 1 to 2 metres from the building. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (Bramble, Cherry Laurel) and/or other debris around base of tree. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 4	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	2 #	54	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 5	Mature Western Balsam Poplar Populus trichocarpa	15+ #	5 to 6 #	64	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A

Tree Ref.	Age Species <i>Botanical Name</i>	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Diameter (cm)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
T 6	Mature Western Balsam Poplar Populus trichocarpa	15+	5 to 6 #	60	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. Epicormic regrowth around a lamp column. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 7	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	2 #	43	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 8	Early mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	18+ #	10 #	40+ #	Vertical main stem adjacent to rear boundary, crown suppressed to the northeast, mainly by T7 before it was pruned. Limited detailed inspection, extensive ivy growth to approximately 8 metres, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree.	GOOD	FAIR	40+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level. Grind out the stump and a radial section of the rooting system on the property side (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) on the property side should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree to be planted and its root system to develop.	MOD	R	N/A
T 9	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	3 #	58	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 10	Mature Western Balsam Poplar Populus trichocarpa	15+ #	5 #	62	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A

Tree Ref.	Age Species Botanical Name	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Diameter (cm)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
T 11	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	3 #	74	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 12	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	3 #	68	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 13	Mature Western Balsam Poplar Populus trichocarpa	15+ #	5 to 6 #	73	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. An old looking wound was noted to the northwest side of the tree's main stem from 0 to 1.5 metres with a cankerous base. Whilst the inner heart wood looked to be decaying, the outer wood looks to have responded significantly as would be expected of the species, more so following heavy pruning works. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A
T 14	Mature Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra <i>'Italica'</i>	15+ #	3 to 4 #	74	Vertical main stem. The tree has been heavily reduced in height and responsive epicormic re-growth was evident throughout including 1 to 2 metres at the top of the tree. Limited detailed inspection, ivy, log/s, vegetation (bramble) and/or other debris around base of tree and base of main stem is close to and up to approximately 80cm below the car park level. Ground raised (soil pile) to northeast side of main stem. We are advised that the tree is to be considered for removal with respect to its species and its close proximity to residential areas.	FAIR	FAIR	20+	MOD to HIGH	Remove to ground level and thoroughly treat the stump with herbicide plugs to prevent regrowth. When the stump is dead, the stump and a radial section of the rooting system (approximately 2 to 3 metres radius) should be ground out to provide adequate space for the new tree and for its root system to develop. Note: new live growth from the roots of Poplars can respond vigorously when pruned or removed, it is therefore important to thoroughly treat live growth wherever reasonably possible. This may require repeated treatments including the treatment of root suckers that can appear following any treatment carried out. It is not possible to say how many treatments will be required. Root suckers may emerge through hard landscaped areas and just soft landscaped areas.	MOD	R	N/A

Appendix 2: Tree Plan – Existing Trees



Appendix 5: Site Plan

BALMORAL GARDENS, REDOAKS WAY,
HALEWOOD, LIVERPOOL, L26 6BN.
JCA REF: 23105/DK

NOT TO SCALE

PAPER SIZE A4

SAFETY CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of the safety categories can be found in Section 2.3 of the arboricultural report.



SAFETY CATEGORY A:
NO WORKS REQUIRED



SAFETY CATEGORY B:
WORKS OR MONITORING REQUIRED



SAFETY CATEGORY R:
TREE TO BE REMOVED



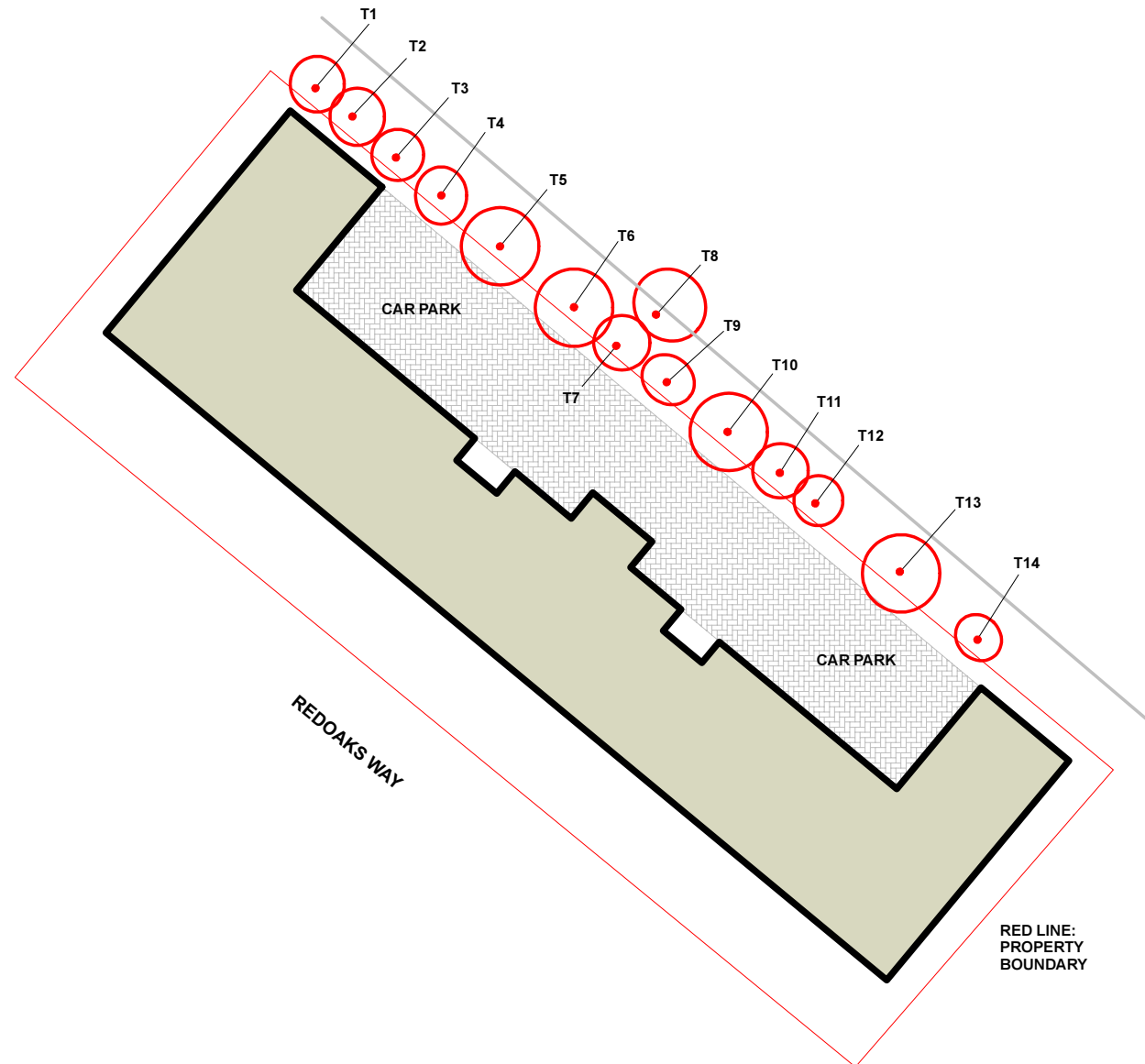
STEM OF TREE



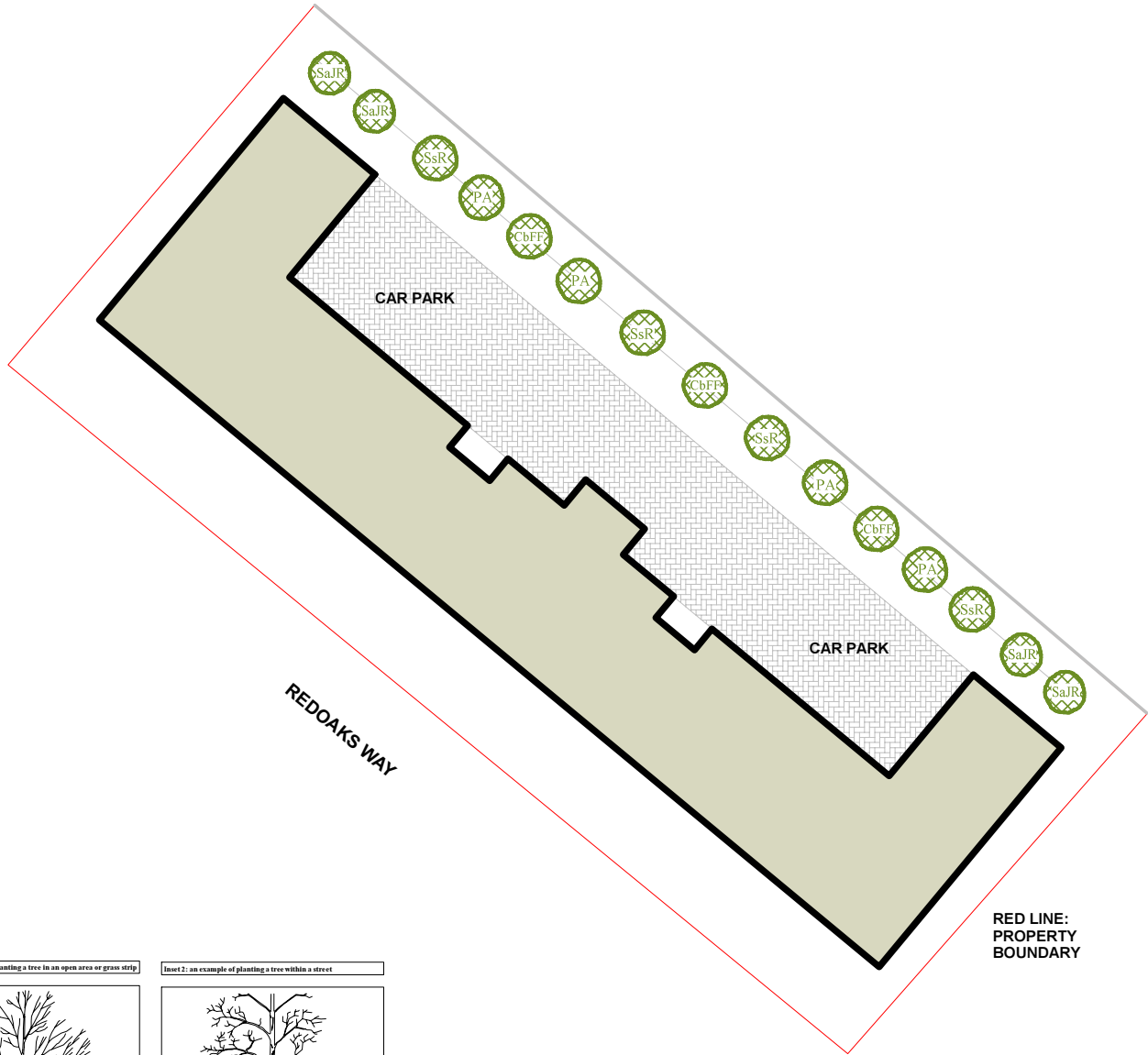
STEM OF TREE TO
BE REMOVED



Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

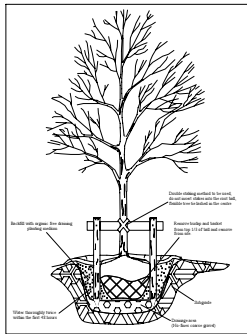


Appendix 3: Tree Plan - Planting Scheme

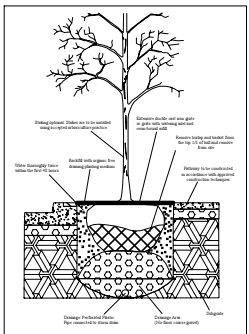


RED LINE:
PROPERTY
BOUNDARY

Inset 1: an example of planting a tree in an open area or grass strip



Inset 2: an example of planting a tree within a street



Appendix 3: Planting Scheme Plan

ADDRESS: BALMORAL GARDENS, REDOAKS WAY,
HALEWOOD, LIVERPOOL, L26 6BN.
JCA REF: 23105/DK

NOT TO SCALE

PAPER SIZE : A4

Symbol	Species	Container/Size of Purchase (BS3936)
	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Frans Fontaine'	Extra Heavy Standard
	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> 'Joseph Rock'	Extra Heavy Standard
	<i>Prunus sargentii</i> 'Rancho'	Extra Heavy Standard
	<i>Prunus</i> 'Accolade' (<i>P. sargentii</i> x <i>P. subhirtella</i>)	Extra Heavy Standard



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Appendix 4: Tree After Care – Chronological

[illegible]

We hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the JCA.

Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture), BTEC Dip (Arb), Lantra accredited PTI, MA ArborA*

27th August 2025

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

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JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants

Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects and Developers

- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree Surveys for Subsidence
- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

- Tree Condition Surveys
- Specialist Decay Detection
- Landscape and Orchard Design

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

- Subsidence Litigation
- Personal Injury and Accident Investigation
- Expert Witness, Planning Inquiries and Appeals

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA Sampling
- Protected Species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys.
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)

HEAD QUARTERS:

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