



WE KNOW SERVICES

TREE HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Site

Hey Park, Huyton

Client

Hey Park Management Company

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Version

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An image showing T10 and T11 (L) and T9 (R).

Quality Assurance

The information which the author has prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Arboricultural Association's Code of Ethics and Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed within this report are true and represents the author's professional opinions.

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1 Introduction

We Know Services were instructed by Hey Park Management Company Ltd to undertake an arboricultural survey of all the tree features on land at Hey Park, Huyton L36 6HR.

The survey was carried out on 16th August 2022 by means of visual inspection from ground level by an experienced and qualified arboriculturalist. The inspection can be restricted in cases where trees were Ivy clad or surrounded by vegetation.

All trees have been added to the Tree Survey Plan indicatively. Any dimensions regarding tree positions must be checked on site.

The survey was carried out noting the conditions of the trees at the time of inspection. As trees are part of the natural environment, conditions can naturally change; therefore, the contents of this report are valid for one year only. After this period, re-inspection may be required.

2 Statutory Designations

A check for tree preservation orders and conservation areas was undertaken on 20/08/22 using Knowsley Councils My Neighbourhood Online Map, the results showed that there are preservation orders on site, but the site is not within a conservation area.

The online map indicates that all the trees on site are subject to a tree preservation order (Knowsley Council Ref: 02/00007/TPO).

Tree Preservation Orders are made by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. To carry out works to these trees' permission must be sought by submitting a tree works application. If the local authority has not decided an application within 8 weeks from the day it is received, then the applicant may appeal to the Secretary of state on grounds of non-determination. If consent is refused, then an appeal against the decision can be made.

If approval is granted for works, all works must be completed within 24 months from the date of approval.

3 Survey Methodology

The trees were surveyed (prefixed T, G for group, or H for Hedge) and is recorded in the tree survey schedule in *Appendix 1.0*. The height, age, condition rating comments and recommendations for each tree feature were also recorded in the tree survey schedule.

All the trees were assessed using the *Arboricultural Glossary of Terms* table found in *Appendix Three*.

The survey included all trees within the boundary of the site.

4 Survey Results and Recommendations

The survey identified fifteen tree features on site consisting of twelve individual trees and three groups.

Of these, twelve tree features were identified as being in good condition, two were identified as being in fair condition and one tree feature was identified as being in poor condition.

Table 4.1: Tree Work Recommendations

Priority	Fell	Prune	Sever Ivy	Monitor
1	T13			
2	T4	T6, T9		
3				

T4

Upon inspection of T4, an Ash tree, it was considered that the tree is likely self-seeded and is in a poor location adjacent to some garages. Even though the tree is healthy and has the potential to live for many years, the location the tree means it will likely outgrow its space which could potentially lead to the tree causing damage to the adjacent garages. To prevent these potential future problems, it is recommended that this tree is removed, and the stump is treated to prevent future re-growth.



Image 4.2 Showing T4 and its location adjacent to some garages on site.

T6 and T9

During the survey, it was noted that both T6, a Sycamore, and T9, a Cherry, had low hanging branches over the adjacent footpaths. To enable free use of these footpaths, it is recommended that both features are crown raised to 3m above ground level.

T13

Upon inspection of T13, a Horse Chestnut, it was noted that there were several bleeds throughout both stems. This is likely a symptom of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker (*Pseudomonas syringae pv. aesculi*). This disease causes necrotic legions underneath the bark and can eventually lead to the death of the tree. It can also cause weakening of the stems and if the tree suffers a secondary infection, the tree is likely to fail. Because of the location of the tree and the number of targets surrounding it, the removal of this tree is recommended.

4.1 Additional Information

It is recommended that all works to the trees be carried out in accordance with the data table of *Appendix One* to bring them into good condition and continue long-term tree cover in this area.

All tree work undertaken should be done in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 and by competent contractors insured with public liability cover of at least

two million pounds. A list of Arb approved contractors can be found on the Arboricultural Association's web site.

Any tree work, apart from felling, ideally should take place outside the bird nesting season (which is defined as March to September in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981). Should this not be possible, trees must be checked for nesting birds by an experienced ecologist immediately prior to the commencement of works. If nesting birds are found, work must be delayed until the young have fledged.

Considering the use of the site and footfall surrounding the trees, it is recommended that a repeat survey of all the trees identified in this report should be carried out every year following the client receiving this report.

Appendix 1.0 Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments And Management Recommendations	Priority Rating
T1	Lime	15.1 - 20	FM	Good	Reasonable shape and form. Dense epicormic growth at the base limiting full inspection. Physiologically in good condition. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects. Remove epicormic growth.	3
G2	Lime	15.1 - 20	FM	Good	Group of Lime adjacent to the site boundary. Reasonable shapes and forms. Most have dense epicormic growth at the base. Limited access to most stem bases due to garages. Minor deadwood in the crowns.	
T3	Cherry	5.1 - 10	EM	Good	Good shape and form. No major visible defects.	
T4	Ash	5.1 - 10	SM	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Likely self-seeded. Displaying symptoms of ash dieback in the crown. Likely future conflict with adjacent garage. Fell.	2
T5	Purple Norway Maple	10.1 - 15	FM	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects.	
T6	Sycamore	10.1 - 15	FM	Good	Good shape and form. Forked at 4m, union has no visible defects. Minor deadwood in the crown. Low hanging branches present over adjacent footpath. No major visible defects. Crown raise to 3m above ground level.	2

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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments And Management Recommendations	Priority Rating
T7	Cherry	5.1 - 10	FM	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Crown has previously been reduced. Minor ivy growth on the stem. Epicormic growth at the base of the stem. No major visible defects.	
T8	Cherry	5.1 - 10	FM	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects.	
T9	Cherry	5.1 - 10	FM	Good	Good shape and form. Low hanging branches over adjacent footpath. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects. Remove low hanging branches over footpath.	2
T10	Silver Birch	15.1 - 20	FM	Good	Good shape and form. Witches broom in crown caused by minor fungal infection, unlikely to cause any long-term implications to the tree. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects.	
T11	Silver Birch	15.1 - 20	M	Good	Good shape and form. Limited view of stem base due to dense surrounding vegetation. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects.	
T12	Magnolia	5.1 - 10	EM	Good	Good shape and form. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects.	

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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments And Management Recommendations	Priority Rating
T13	Horse Chestnut	10. 1 - 15	FM	Poor	Reasonable shape and form. Twin stemmed from 1m, union has no visible defects. Evidence of horse chestnut bleeding canker on both stems, active bleeds present. Minor deadwood in the crown.Fell.	1
G14	Ash, Holly and Lime	15. 1 - 20	FM	Good	Group of four Lime adjacent a public footpath. Reasonable shapes and forms. Minor deadwood in the crowns. No major visible defects.	
G15	Mixed Species Group	15. 1 - 20	FM	Good	Group of trees adjacent to a public footpath. Good shapes and forms. Minor deadwood in the crowns. No major visible defects.	

Appendix 2.0 Tree Location Plan



Legend

- D Requiring Trees
- Trees Requiring Removal
- Trees to be Felled

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Client: Hey Park Management Committee

Site Address: Hey Park, Huyton, L36 6HR

Drawing Title: Tree Location Plan

Date: 20/08/2022

Scale: 1:300@A2

Note: Dimensions are not to be scaled from. All written measurements are to be checked by the contractor. Copyright WeKnow Services. Note: All rights described in Chapter IV of Design & Patents Act 1988 have generally been reserved.

Appendix 3.0 Arboricultural Glossary of Terms

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The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Age Range (Age is site specific and categorised)	Young (Y)	Out-planted trees that have not yet established.
	Semi-Mature (SM)	Established trees and saplings to own of $\frac{1}{3}$ expected height and crown.
	Early Mature (EM)	Between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of expected height and crown.
	Mature (M)	Between $\frac{2}{3}$ and full expected height and crown.
	Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown.
	Over Mature (OM)	Crown set in size to break-up and beginning to decrease.
	Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up.
Height	Height was estimated and recorded in five metre intervals.	
	Good	Tree needing little, if any attention.
	Fair	Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress.
	Poor	Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed.
Condition (Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised)		
Dead		Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund, or dangerous.

Priority Rating	1 - High	Action should be taken within one month.
	2 - Moderate	Work should be implemented in a programme of works and completed within 12 months.
	3 - Low	Work that would benefit the trees but is not essential.

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth	The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.
Bifurcation	Forked or divided union.
Brown Rot	Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.
Cankers (target or tumorous)	A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by woundwood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.
Cavity	An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.
Chlorotic Leaf	Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.
Compartmentalisation	The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.
Coppicing	Is an ancient form of woodland management that involves repetitive felling on the same stump, near to ground level, and allowing the shoots to re-grow from that main stump (also known as the coppice stool).
Crack	Longitudinal spilt in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay	Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.
Deadwood	Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances it may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).
End Weight	The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.
Girdling Root	Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.
Hazard Beam	An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).
Included Bark Union	An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).
Ivy Growth	Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.
Live Crown Ratio	The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.
Reaction Wood	Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.
Root Plate Lift	The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.
Structural Defect	Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.

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Suppressed	Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.
Topping	A highly disfiguring practise, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.
White Rot	Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.
Wound	Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.
Woundwood	Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term "callus."
Woodland Structure	The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co dominant - trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate - trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed - trees that have been overgrown and occupy an under storey position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.
<i>Note:</i> The definitions described above may not necessarily be included within the Arboricultural Survey Data.	