



WE KNOW SERVICES

TREE HEALTH ASSESSMENT

ROBY COURT
HUYTON
L36 4NA

DECEMBER 2020

We Know Services
Yorkon Building, Archway Road, Huyton, Merseyside, L36 9YU
T: 0151 443 2308 E: info@weknowservices.co.uk
www.weknowservices.co.uk

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 We Know Services were instructed by Von Corner on behalf of Firstport Retirement Property Services Ltd to carry a site visit and to make a visual assessment of all individual or groups of trees within the boundary of Roby Court, Huyton.
- 1.2 The survey was carried out on 2nd December 2020 by means of 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.
- 1.3 This document provides details and recommendations for trees requiring attention with an appropriate priority rating and should be read in conjunction with the data table of appendix one and site plan of appendix two.
- 1.4 The purchased plan of the site did not include plotted tree positions; therefore, any tree locations shown on the plan are indicative only. Any information regarding tree positions must be checked on site.
- 1.5 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 necessary.

2.0 Findings

- 2.1 All trees within the boundary of the site plan of appendix two were visually assessed. The results are clearly described in the data table of appendix one and plan of appendix two.
- 2.2 To give assistance in reading the findings, a glossary is located in appendix three.
- 2.3 Certain trees within the site are covered by tree preservation orders, the trees covered by these orders are G1, T2, T3, T4, T7, T10, G11, T15, G16, G17 and G18. Before any works can be undertaken to any of these trees a Tree Works Application will have to be submitted to your local authority, Knowsley Council.
- 2.4 Upon surveying the site manager informed the surveyor that there was concern about a tree within G11. Upon inspection of this tree it was found to have a significant lean, however the stem visually appeared to be in reasonable condition and showed no obvious signs of immediate failure. Due to the direction of the lean if this tree was to fail it would more than likely fall into the adjacent Holly tree or onto the grassed area. After taking into consideration the size of the stem and the low footfall of the nearby path the surveyor considers this tree to present a low risk of serious harm to life or damage to property.

3.0 Recommendations

- 3.1 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 management and continue long-term tree cover in this area. These works can be summarised as follows:

Priority	Fell	Prune	Sever Ivy	Other
1				
2		G16 and G17		T15
3				

- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 T15, a young maple, has been recently planted but the tree has not been planted deep enough and a section of the upper rootball has been left exposed. It is recommended that the soil level be raised to match the level of the root ball, this will assist with establishment and long term survival.
- 3.4 The trees within G16 were found to have branches that were within 1m of the adjacent property. It is recommended that the branches be reduced to clear the property by 2m, this will reduce the risk of these branches causing damage to the adjacent property.
- 3.5 The trees within G17 were found to have branches that were in contact with the adjacent building. It is recommended that these branches are reduced to clear the building by 2m, this will reduce the risk of these branches causing damage to the adjacent property.
- 3.6 All operations should take account of wildlife needs and be planned to take advantage of weather conditions and time of year for minimum damage and disturbance.

Birds

- 3.7 Any tree work should take place outside the bird nesting season (which typically extends between March to September). 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.
- 3.8 It is recommended that a repeat survey of all the trees within the site should be carried out every three years following the recommended works.

Appendix One

Tree Survey Schedule

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments and Recommendations	Priority Rating
G1	2 x Sycamore, 1 x Lime	10 - 15	M	Fair	In neighbouring property. Reasonable shapes and forms. No view of lower stems. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T2	Sycamore	10 - 15	M	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Has a natural lean away from competing crowns. Small amount of ivy growing on lower stem. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T3	Sycamore	10 - 15	M	Good	Reasonable shape and form. Natural lean which has self-corrected. Small amount of ivy growing on lower stem. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T4	Sycamore	10 - 15	M	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Multi stemmed from base. Natural lean away from competing crowns. No Major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T5	Cherry	0 - 5	M	Good	Good shape and form. No major visible defects. - No work required	N/A
T6	Alder	10-15	M	Fair	No view of lower stem. Reasonable shape and form. Kinked stem that has self-corrected. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments and Recommendations	Priority Rating
T7	Birch	10 - 15	FM	Good	In neighbouring property. No view of lower stem. Reasonable shape and form. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T8	Chery	0 - 5	FM	Good	Good shape and form. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T9	Chery	0 - 5	FM	Good	Good shape and form. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T10	Sycamore	10 - 15	M	Fair	In neighbouring property. No view of lower stem. Ivy growth into crown. Twin stemmed from 5m. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
G11	Sycamore x4, Holly x1	10 - 15	M	Fair	Reasonable shapes and forms throughout. 2 sycamore at rear of group with natural leans but no major visible defects. One sycamore has a significant lean, stem visually has no obvious defects apart from the lean. Remainder of group visually okay. – No work required	N/A
T12	Sycamore	10 - 15	M	Fair	In neighbouring property. No view of lower stem. Reasonable shape and form. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments and Recommendations	Priority Rating
T13	Honey Locust	5 - 10	M	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Crown has been reduced. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T14	Rowan	0 - 5	EM	Good	Good shape and form. No major visible defects.- No work required	N/A
T15	Maple	0 - 5	Y	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Rootball partially exposed. No major visible defects. - Raise soil level to match rootball.	2
G16	Sycamore x3	10 - 15	M	Fair	Reasonable shapes and forms. View of lower stems obstructed by surrounding vegetation. Some branches in upper crown close to adjacent building. - Reduce branches to clear building by 2m.	2
G17	Sycamore x4	10 - 15	M	Fair	Reasonable shapes and forms. View of lower stems obstructed by surrounding vegetation. Some branches in upper crown touching adjacent building. - Reduce branches to clear from building by 2m.	2
T18	Sycamore	10 - 15	M	Good	Good shape and form. Twin stemmed from 4m. No major visible defects. Nest in upper crown that appeared vacant at time of surveying. – No work required	N/A

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments and Recommendations	Priority Rating
T19	Rowan	0 - 5	EM	Good	Good shape and form. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A
T20	Rowan	0 - 5	EM	Good	Good shape and form. No major visible defects. – No work required	N/A

Appendix Two

Plan

WE KNOW SERVICES

Yorkon Building
Archway Road
PO Box 26
Huyton
L36 9FB

Tel: 0151 443 2308
Mob: 07810 053 377
Email: weknowtrees@knowsley.gov.uk

Client:
Firstport Retirement Property Services

Site Address:
Roby Court, Twickenham Drive,
Huyton L36 4NA

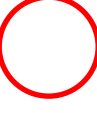
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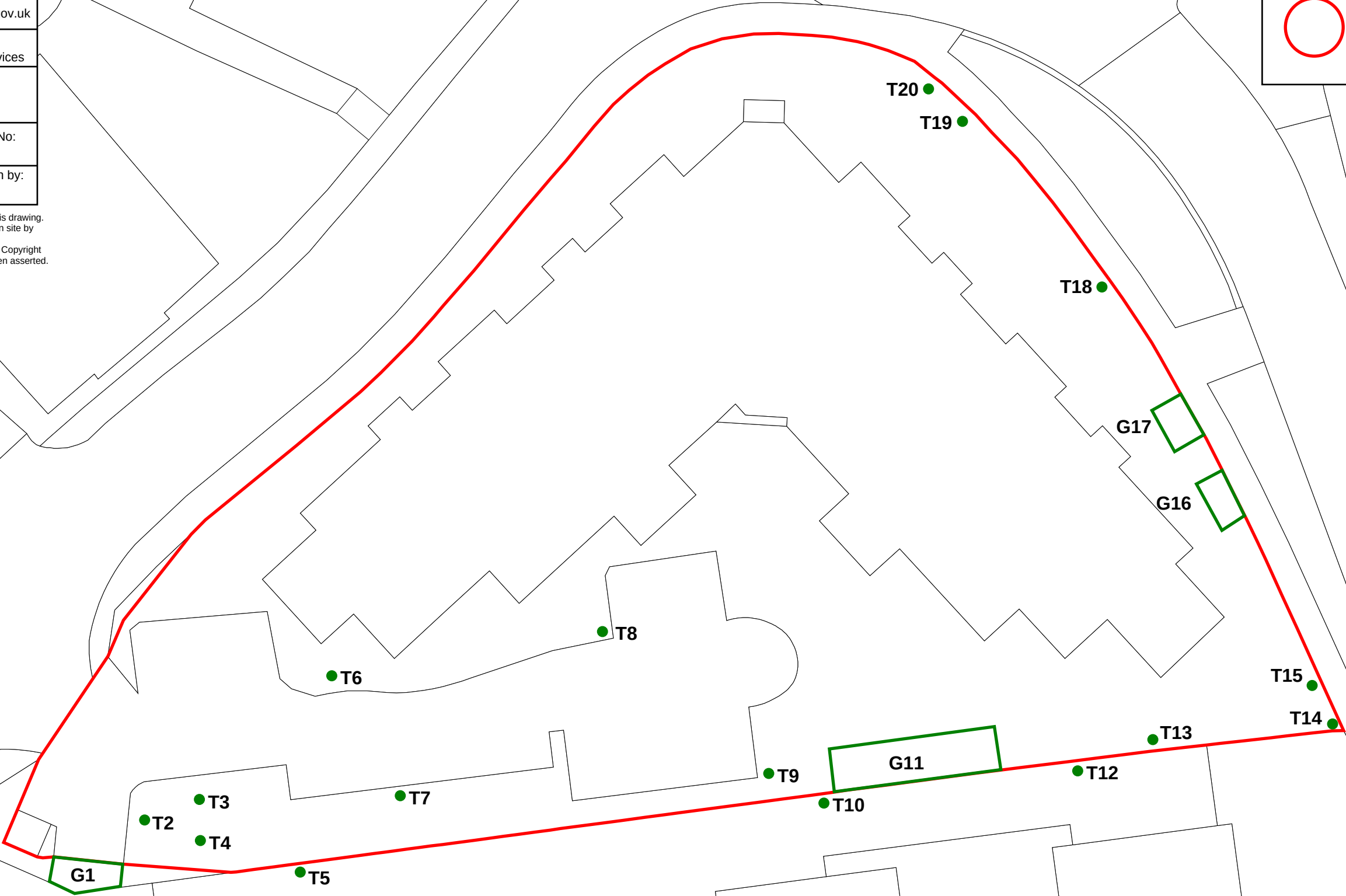
Date: 07/12/20Scale: 1:300@A3Drawn by: JH

Note: Dimensions are not to be scaled from this drawing.
All written measurements are to be checked on site by the contractor. Copyright KMBC.
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Tree

Tree Group

Site Boundary



Appendix Three

Arboricultural Glossary of Terms

Arboricultural Glossary of Terms

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 up to 1/3 of expected height and crown
	Early Mature (EM)	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown
	Mature (M)	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown
	Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown
	Over Mature (OM)	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size
	Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up
Height	Height was estimated and recorded in five metre intervals	
Condition (Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised)	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
	D	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
	3	Low - work that would benefit the trees which is not essential, but should be implemented if funding becomes available

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

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	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
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	