



WE KNOW SERVICES

TREE HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Site

Huyton Parish Church

Client

Huyton Parish Church

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A view of the trees at the rear of the scout's hut.

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 Huyton Parish Church to undertake an arboricultural survey of certain selected tree features on land at Huyton Parish Church, Blue Bell Lane, Huyton L36 7SA.

The survey was carried out on 13/11/23 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 17/11/23 using Knowsley Councils online My Neighbourhood map, the results showed that there are preservation orders (Ref: 75/00002/TPO) on site and the site is within a conservation area (Ref: St Michaels Church Conservation Area).

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 3.0*.

The survey included a pre-agreed amount of tree features within the boundary of the site.

4 Survey Results and Recommendations

The survey identified eleven tree features on site consisting of nine trees and two tree groups.

Of these, three tree features were identified as being in good condition, five were identified as being in fair condition and the remaining three tree features were identified as being in poor condition.

Table 5.1: Tree Work Recommendations

Priority	Fell	Prune	Sever Ivy	Monitor
1	T3, T4, T5			
2	G9	T1, T2, T6, T8, T11		
3				

4.1 Additional Information

It is recommended that all works to the trees be carried out in accordance with the data table of *Appendix 1.0* 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.

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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 eighteen months following the client receiving this report.

Appendix I.0 Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments And Management Recommendations	Priority Rating
T1	Cherry	10.1 - 15	M	Good	Reasonable shape and form. Western side of crown is very close to the adjacent building. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects. Reduce crown away from adjacent building by 2m.	2
T2	Holly	10.1 - 15	M	Good	Reasonable shape and form. Western side of crown is very close to the adjacent building. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects. Reduce crown away from adjacent building by 2m.	2
T3	Holly	10.1 - 15	M	Poor	Poor shape and form. Tree is in significant decline with >50%, major deadwood throughout. Fell.	1
T4	Sycamore	15.1 - 20	FM	Poor	Reasonable shape and form. Tree has evidence of sooty bark disease throughout stem. Large stem wound on eastern side from 0-1.5m showing evidence of white rot. Major deadwood in the crown. Fell.	1
T5	Sycamore	15.1 - 20	M	Poor	Reasonable shape and form. Column of decay present from 0-3m showing extensive white rot. Ivy on stem prevented full inspection of the stem. Minor deadwood throughout the crown. Fell.	1

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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments And Management Recommendations	Priority Rating
T6	Sycamore	15.1 - 20	M	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Dense ivy on stem prevented full inspection. x2 branches on the southern side was observed to be touching the adjacent building. Sever ivy from 0-1m and remove branches touching the building.	2
G7	Sycamore and Poplar	10.1 - 15	M	Fair	Reasonable shapes and forms. All trees within the group have been topped, minor amount of re-growth is present. No major visible defects.	
T8	Hybrid Black Poplar	20.1 - 25	FM	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Full inspection of the stem was prevented by ivy. Branch on southern side at 4m is very close to the building and has partially snapped at twig point. Crown has evidence of historical snap out. Minor deadwood in the crown. 30% crown reduction and sever ivy at base from 0-1m. Remove snapped branch.	2
G9	Cherry x2	5.1 - 10	M	Fair	Poor shapes and forms. Both trees are leaning on the adjacent building. Minor deadwood in both crowns. Fell	2
T10	Hybrid Black Poplar	20.1 - 25	OM	Fair	Reasonable shape and form. Tree has lean to the NE, no visual evidence of root plate shift. Ivy on main stem limited full inspection. Eastern stem has evidence of white rot at the base, stem is leaning over the adjacent building. 30% crown reduction and remove eastern stem.	1

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Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Age	Condition Rating	Comments And Management Recommendations	Priority Rating
T11	Sycamore	15.1 - 20	M	Good	Reasonable shape and form. Tree has low hanging branches over the adjacent building. Minor deadwood in the crown. No major visible defects. Crown lift to 5m.	2

Appendix 2.0 Tree Location Plan

-  Trees Requiring No Works
-  Trees Requiring Remedial Works
-  Trees to be Felled
-  Site Boundary



Court Hey Park
Roby Road
Huyton
L16 3NA

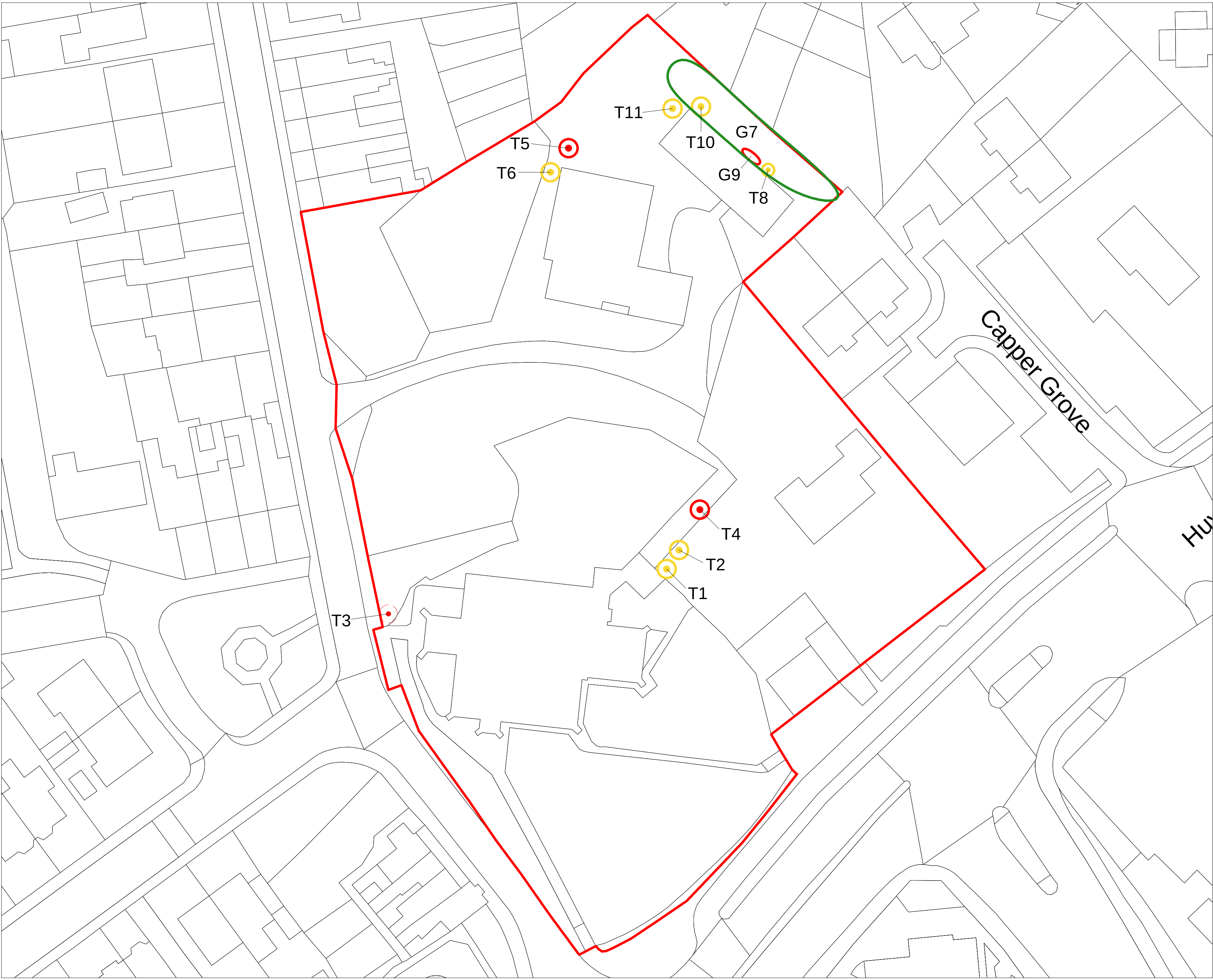
Email: info@weknowservices.co.uk

Client:
Huyton Parish Church

Site Address:
Huyton Parish Church
Blue Bell Lane
Huyton
L36 7SA

Drawing Title:	Drawing No:	
Tree Survey Plan	23/00016/THA	
Date:	Scale:	Drawn by:
16/11/2023	1:400@A2	JH

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