

TREE SURVEY REPORT

PRE-DEVELOPMENT



Address	Dogs Trust Merseyside. Whiston Lane, Huyton, Whiston, Liverpool, L366HP		
Client	Breewood Landscapes Ltd	Client Ref	
Our Ref	DT/5837/Huyton	Consultant	Kirk Thompson Dip Arb L4 (ABC) TechArborA
Report Date	6 th August 2023	Quality Checked	Colette Thompson 30 th August 2023

Contents

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Site overview and proposed works.....
3.0	Scope of tree survey.....
4.0	Terms of reference.....
5.0	The Trees.....
6.0	Tree removals to facilitate development.....
7.0	Arboricultural impact assessment.....
8.0	Recommendations/tree protection strategy.....
9.0	Conclusions.....
10.0	Appendices.....

Appendix 1 Key to Survey Sheets

Appendix 2 Tree Survey Sheets

Appendix 3 2022 Tree Survey

Appendix 4 Proposed development

Appendix 5 Tree Protection Plan

Appendix 6 BS5837:2012 Tree Constraints & Protection Methods

Appendix 7 Tree Protection Fencing Specification

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Dunnkirk Consultancy Ltd have been instructed by Andy Blakeway of Brewood Landscapes to provide advice on the arboricultural issues relating to the proposed development of the above site.
- 1.2 A Pre-Development Tree Condition Survey (see Appendix 1 & 2) was carried out on the 3rd August 2023 working in combination with the Hazard evaluation (see appendix 3) survey carried out in August 2022. The purpose of the combined surveys is to establish root protection areas of trees that may be affected by the development.
- 1.3 This survey assessed the condition of the tree resource, categorised the trees and provided the Root Protection Area (RPA) information according to the BS5837:2012 *"Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"*.
- 1.4 All the trees identified within this report are subject to statutory protection: all trees are confirmed to stand within a protected open space.
- 1.5 The tree numbers refer to tree tags which we have positioned during the survey where possible at 2m from ground level, existing tree tags from the hazard evaluation survey were left in position.

2.0 Site overview and Proposed Works

- 2.1 The site is currently an area of canine welfare facilities with car parking, dog runs and dog walking areas with clusters of tree groups surrounding open grass area.
- 2.2 The trees are mostly located centrally to the site in clusters between the parking area and the kennels with smaller groups and individual trees scattered at various points throughout. The site is also surrounded by mature trees located on railway land to the North and an early mature woodland to the South, both groups of trees are separated from the site by permanent fencing and have therefore not been included within this survey.
- 2.3 The overall quality of the tree stock is (individually) moderate, however, some trees have varying levels of decay and defects and have been scheduled for tree surgery or removal within the Hazard evaluation survey (see appendix 3).

- 2.4 The current development proposals include the construction of a new Rehoming Centre, Intake Block and Booked Block for dog kenneling facilities
- 2.5 The topography of the site is mainly level with no adverse or unusual topographical features.
- 2.6 The following is view is an aerial image of the general site provided by Google maps.



3.0 Scope of Tree Survey

- 3.1 To carry out a tree condition survey on the trees identifying any hazard trees and making recommendations for those trees to be retained and low amenity value and hazard trees to be removed and replaced.

- 3.2 The trees have been assessed using the current recommendations, as detailed in British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition & Construction – Recommendations', in order to arrive at a Retention Category for each individual tree or group of trees. A Root Protection Area (RPA) has been assigned to each tree, based on its stem diameter and in some cases crown spread, which has then been used to produce the Tree Constraints/Protection Plans (attached as appendix 5). For full details of the relevant assessment criteria and retention categories see Table 1 of B.S. 5837 (attached as appendix 7).
- 3.3 The purpose of this report is to comment on the arboricultural implication of the proposed development and to aid the preservation of trees to be retained at and adjacent to the site during the construction works by setting out the tree protection methods, construction techniques and working practices that are to be adopted on this site.
- 3.4 If the guidelines and principles outlined in this report are not adhered to, as with all development sites there is a risk that the construction activities will result in damage to and potentially the death of the retained trees. Damage to the trees will significantly increase the risk of their health declining and may increase the risk of their complete or partial failure.

4.0 Terms of Reference

4.1 Reference Documents:

1. BS5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations*'
2. BS3998:2010 '*Tree work – recommendations*'
3. NJUG 4 – National Joint Utilities Group "*Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Volume 4, issue 2. London: NJUG 2007*"

5.0 The Trees

- 5.1 There are a total of 90 trees identified individually and 7 groups surveyed onsite or immediately adjacent to the site boundary.
- 5.2 By BS5837:2012 categorisation individually there are 16 A category trees, 58 B category trees and 16 C category individual trees. By group there are 7 A category groups.
- 5.3 Due to the Hazard Evaluation Survey (see appendix 3) carried out in 2022, trees which would have been identified as U category have already been removed, these trees were identified as in poor condition/decline or dead with less than ten years useful life expectancy, these trees would have been felled and replaced regardless of any impact of the development proposal.
- 5.4 All U Category trees should generally be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural practice or health & safety, irrespective of any development proposals, unless they offer particular conservation value to the site, in which case this will be highlighted in the survey schedule along with appropriate recommendations.
- 5.5 As regards the C category trees; it may not always be possible or even desirable to retain low quality trees within the context of a proposed development, unless in such a location that they do not represent a significant constraint on the design brief. Young trees, and those with a stem diameter of less than 150mm, will normally be placed in the C category, unless it is considered that they are of especially good form or are of a species that is particularly rare, in which case they may be upgraded.
- 5.6 All A & B Category trees (high & moderate quality) where possible will be retained on development sites, and should ideally influence and inform the conceptual design, site layout, and in some cases the specific construction methods to be used – The root protection area and/or crown spread of these trees will generally form a construction exclusion zone, although under certain circumstances it may be possible to build or operate within these areas providing that appropriate measures and specifications have been formally agreed between the local planning authority, the consulting arborist and the developer/client.

5.7 The trees can be summarized in the following table (please see colour coded survey for more details)

Retention Category	Individual Trees (T)	Groups of Trees (G)	Hedgerows (H)
A High quality	750-754,846,847,759,850,758,761,768,890,807,808,810,812	G1-G7	
B Moderate Quality	738,739,741,744,745,747,748, 756,757,760, 762-767,769,770,868,869,771-783,891,784-806,876		
C Low Quality	740,742,743,752,746,749,755,871,872,873,874,875,877,889,810,887		
U Unsuitable for retention			
Totals	90	7	

6.0 Tree Removals to Facilitate Development

6.1 The development proposal has considered arboricultural constraints within the application boundary and this has informed the design; accordingly there are minimal tree removals to facilitate the development and are detailed as follows.

6.2 Tree removals are limited to 4 Individual trees.

By BS5837 : 2012 category, the individual trees proposed for removal in order to facilitate the development are: B – **T738, T739, T741 and C – T740.**

6.3 Consent to remove protected trees should be conditional on replacement planting and in order to mitigate the minor tree losses proposed, the Local Planning Authority is invited to secure a detailed Landscaping Proposal by way of Planning Condition stipulating replacement planting.

6.4 The extent of tree removals required to facilitate this development is, in our opinion, minimal. We consider the overall impact on the wider public amenity from the proposed tree works is mitigated by the presence of retained trees and the scope for replacement planting which can currently be observed in the landscaping proposals. Overall, the proposed tree removals will not, in our opinion, have a significantly deleterious impact on the site

7.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

7.1 Based upon the proposed site layout plan, as included at Appendix 4, the following impacts and implications have been identified and their significance assessed.

7.2 In order to facilitate the proposed development it will be necessary to remove a total of 4 trees. The impact upon visual amenity resulting from the removal of these trees will be largely insignificant in the context of this site and the immediate surrounding area.

7.3 Since it is assumed that all existing services will be utilised for the proposed dwelling, albeit subject to minor re-alignment/modifications, there is no reason to anticipate any adverse impact upon retained trees, that would otherwise occur if excavation/trenching works were to be required in proximity to the trees.

7.4 Any alterations to levels close to, or within, the RPA's of retained trees should be avoided and this includes hard landscaping features such as new footpaths, retaining walls etc. or reduction in soil level can have major implications on the longevity and health of the trees. Minor changes (up to 100mm) can often be tolerated in the majority of cases, but this is heavily dependent on tree species, condition (age / vitality), site topography and previous growing environment, ground levels within the Construction Exclusion Zone

should be respected as far as is reasonably practicable. Further advice from Dunnkirk Consultancy or a qualified Arboricultural Consultant should be sought if significant level changes >100mm are required over a significant proportion of the root plate or if the planned surface changes are extensive. Please note any significant changes in soil levels within the RPA of any retained tree will require consent from the Local Planning Authority

- 7.5 The following incursions into the RPA's of trees to be retained have been identified as T877 and T889: The noted RPA incursions are minor and considered achievable, the build process in these areas should however take retained tree' root systems into consideration.
- 7.6 Any root severance should be undertaken under arboricultural supervision and following localised excavations using a combination of hand tools and air-spade. In order to mitigate / minimise the potential for root loss / damage to the rooting area, it is suggested that the following procedures are adopted;
- Supervision / watching brief of excavations by a consultant Arboriculturist to monitor and record the size, location and approximate volume of any root loss encountered and to ensure that any damaged roots are pruned in accordance with BS3998:2010.
 - De-compaction of the rooting area and injecting of soil ameliorants such as biochar (Terravention or similar).
- 7.7 All of the retained trees can be adequately protected from the construction activities by the provision of temporary barriers as detailed in appendix 6

8.0 Recommendations/Tree Protection Strategy

- 8.1 Carry out all tree removal and facilitation works as detailed within the 2023 tree survey (appendix 2), prior to commencement of any enabling works on site, including demolition. All tree works must only be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced contractors, and should conform to guidelines set out in British Standard 3998 : 2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'.
- 8.2 That the recommendations included within this report are adopted and followed.
- 8.3 Pre-commencement site meetings should be arranged to discuss the recommendations in this and subsequent reports and method statements. Copies of all relevant arboricultural reports should be available on site.
- 8.4 That details of site inspection / supervision visits by the consultant arboriculturist are recorded and sent to the council tree officer with copies retained by the site manager.
- 8.5 Erect temporary tree protection fencing in the locations shown on the tree protection plan at Appendix 5, and to the specifications indicated. This fencing must remain in-situ and in good repair for the duration of the construction phase of the development. Areas protected in this way shall be excluded for the purpose of temporary storage of materials, equipment and fuel. As the site is to remain active during a staggered construction process it is acceptable that fenced off woodland walking areas can be accessed by dog walkers.
- 8.6 A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement, which forms Appendix 6 to this report, will give further information in regard to tree protection measures and the sequencing of operations (this must be referenced in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5).
- 8.7 It is advised that a post development inspection is carried out to assess if any de-compaction of the rooting areas have occurred and if so arrange for injecting of soil ameliorants to help maintain long-term tree health.

9.0 Conclusions

- 9.1 Design proposals detail the construction a new Rehoming Centre, Intake Block and Booked Block for dog kenneling facilities
- 9.2 Tree protection measures, including protection fencing will be required to ensure the protection of retained tree rooting areas.
- 9.3 As the centre will continue to function throughout works Tree protection measures will be done in phases to coincide with demolition, development and construction.
- 9.4 An assessment to establish whether Post construction ground improvement measures are required.
- 9.5 The development footprint does not realistically allow for the retention of 4 individual trees, all of which could, in our opinion, easily be replaced with new specimens.
- 9.6 Minor incursions into the RPA of trees 877 and 889 is required, however, these incursions are considered minimal and therefore require no additional measures.
- 9.7 We consider the overall impact on the wider public amenity from the proposed tree works is low and is mitigated by the presence of further trees and the scope for replacement planting. The removed trees could easily be replaced with new specimens without deleterious impact on the overall amenity value.
- 9.8 Our overall conclusion is that the arboricultural impact is low and can be mitigated with supervised tree works, landscaping, protective barriers and a methodology to mitigate the effects of the proposed development which has been included within this report.
- 9.9 The development of the site will bring an opportunity for best practice tree management of the remaining trees and groups on the site and provide an opportunity for further native tree and hedgerow planting. All tree works and landscape replacement tree planting will require agreement with the council officers.

10.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 Key to Survey Sheets

Appendix 2 Tree Survey Sheets

Appendix 3 Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 4 Proposed Development

Appendix 5 Tree Protection Plan

Appendix 6 BS5837:2012 Tree Constraints & Protection Methods

Appendix 7 Tree Protection Fencing Specification

Appendix 1 – Key to Tree Survey Sheets

Key

BS 5837 Cat	Description
A	Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (> 40 years)
B	Those trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (> 20 years)
C	Those trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (> 10 years)
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 regardless of development

Note: Sub categories are denoted in the tree survey data (A1, B1, C2 etc.). You are referred to the BS for further detail if required.

Tree No.	T (tree), G (group), H (hedge), W (woodland) + Ref No.
Species	Common Name
Ht (m)	Measured height in metres
DBH (m)	Diameter at 1.5m above ground level
Branch Spread	In m to cardinal points
Cr Ht Clearance (m)	Overall height of lowest branches from the ground level on side of proposed development
Life Stage	Young, Semi-Mature, Early-Mature, Mature, Over-Mature
General Observations	Observations on the condition of the tree(s)
Tree Work Specification	Proposed tree works in accordance with BS3998
BS Cat	See above
Life Exp	Estimated remaining contribution in years.
RPA Radius(m)	Radius of the trees Root Protection Area measured from the trunk to the edge of the RPA circle in metres
RPA (m2)	Overall Root Protection Area in m2
*	Indicates where tree data may have been estimated as tree was offsite / restricted access / dense vegetation hindering full inspection

Appendix 2 – Tree Survey Sheets

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy (y)	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
738	Betula pendula	M	16	4	1	350		4.5	3.5	3	3	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	Remove to facilitate build
739	Alnus glutinosa	M	16	3	1	290		2.5	3.5	3	3	B	20 to 40	Fair	Crown dominant to east and sparse due to Alder beetle infestation	Remove to facilitate build
740	Alnus glutinosa	M	15	4	1	380		2.5	4	4.5	2	C	10 to 20	Fair	Crown dominant to east and sparse due to Alder beetle infestation	Remove to facilitate build
741	Betula pendula	M	16	3	1	320		2	3.5	3	3	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	Remove to facilitate build
742	Alnus glutinosa	M	14	4	1	440		2.5	4	4.5	2	C	10 to 20	Fair	Sparse crown due to Alder beetle infestation, minor dieback present as a result	No action
743	Alnus glutinosa	M	14	3	1	390		2.5	4	4.5	3.5	C	10 to 20	Fair	Sparse crown due to Alder beetle infestation, minor dieback present as a result	No action
744	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	4	1.5	1	100		1.5	1	2	2	B	20 to 40	Fair		No action
745	Betula pendula	M	16	4	1	360		2	3.5	3	3	B	20 to 40	Fair	Crown and stem heavily biased to southeast minor deadwood throughout	No action
752	Alnus glutinosa	M	14	3	1	360		4	2	5	4.5	C	10 to 20	Fair	Sparse crown due to Alder beetle infestation, Phytophthora alni also present and large stem wound at	No action

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy (y)	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
															ground level to 1.5m with minor structural alteration.	
746	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	M	12	4	1	280		5	3	5	4.5	C	10 to 20	Fair	Sparse crown due to Alder beetle infestation, Phytophthora alni also present, although early stages.	No action
747	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	SM	4	2	1	120		1.5	1	2	2	B	20 to 40	Fair		No action
748	<i>Betula pendula</i>	M	14	3	1	270		3	2	4	3	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
749	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	M	15	4	1	330		5	5	4.5	3	C	10 to 20	Fair	Sparse crown and reduced vitality due to repeated Alder beetle infestation.	No action
750	<i>Quercus robur</i>	SM	14.5	3	1	260		6	6	5	2.5	A	>40	Good	Early maturing tree of reasonable form, no major visible defects	No action
751	<i>Abies alba</i>	SM	4	1	1	100						A	>40	Good	No major visible defects	No action
753	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Y	5	1	1	100						A	>40	Good	No major visible defects	No action
754	<i>Quercus robur</i>	SM	12	3	1	260		5	2	5	5.5	A	>40	Good	Early maturing tree of reasonable form, no major visible defects	No action
755	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	M	15	4	1	290		5	3.5	4.5	3	C	10 to 20	Fair	Sparse crown and reduced vitality due to repeated Alder beetle infestation.	No action

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy ()	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
756	Betula pendula	M	16	4	1	250		2	3.5	3	3	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
757	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	5	2.5	1	120		2	2	2	2	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
846	Cornus	M	5	1.8	1	130		4	1	3	3.5	A	>40	Fair	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
847	Cornus	M	5	1.8	1	130		4	1	3	3.5	A	>40	Fair	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
759	Acer campestre	M	9	2	1	300		5.5	4	6	4	A	>40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
850	Cornus	M	5	1.8	2	85	70	1.5	2.5	2	2.5	A	>40	Fair	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
758	Liquidambar	Y	3	1	1	65		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	A	>40	Good	Young memorial tree, no major visible defects	No action
760	Malus	M	5	1.5	1	280		2	4	4	4	B				No action
761	Acer pseudoplatanus	M	15	3	2	330	300	6	5	6	6	A	>40	Fair	Twin stemmed at ground level with compacted union (stable at time of inspection)	No action
762	Malus	M	5	1.5	1	270		2	4	4	4	B	20 to 40	Fair		No action
763	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	5	2.5	1	130		2	2	2	2	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy ()	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
764	Betula pendula	M	14	3	1	230		2	3.5	3	2.5	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
765	Betula pendula	M	14	4	1	290		2	3.5	3	2.5	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
766	Betula pendula	M	12	4	1	230		2	4	3	1	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
767	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	5	2.5	1	130		2	2	2	2	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
768	Prunus avium	SM	5	1	1	140		3	3	3	3	A	>40	Good	No major visible defects	No action
769	Prunus avium	M	7	2.5	1	320		4.5	3.5	5	5	B	20 to 40	Fair	Small basal cavity with minor decay, otherwise no major visible defects.	No action
770	Prunus avium	M	5	2.5	1	320		3.5	3	4	4	B	20 to 40	Fair	Minor reduction in vitality.	No action
868	Betula pendula	M	14	4	1	230		5	4	2	3	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects, forms part of a small group of 4 trees which can be protected as a group, scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
869	Betula pendula	M	14	4	1	340		5	6	5	5	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects, forms part of a small group of 4 trees which can be protected as a group, scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy ()	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
771	Sorbus intermedia	M	4	2	1	80		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects, forms part of a small group of 4 trees which can be protected as a group.	No action
772	Sorbus intermedia	M	4	2	1	110		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects, forms part of a small group of 4 trees which can be protected as a group.	No action
773	Malus sylvestris	M	6	1.5	1	270		3	3	4	4	B			No major visible defects	No action
774	Prunus avium	M	4	2	1	160		3.5	3	4	4	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
871	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	16	5	1	440		5	5.5	5	8	C	10 to 20	Fair	Forming part of a group of 5 trees, scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
872	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	16	5	1	320		3	1.5	5	8	C	10 to 20	Fair	Forming part of a group of 5 trees, scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
873	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	16	5	1	450		6	7.5	4	9	C	10 to 20	Fair	Forming part of a group of 5 trees, scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
874	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	16	5	1	340		3	2	2	7	C	10 to 20	Fair	Forming part of a group of 5 trees, scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy (y)	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
875	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	16	5	1	550		6	8	3	9	C	10 to 20	Fair	Forming part of a group of 5 trees, scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
775	Alnus glutinosa	M	11	3	1	200		3	3.5	4	3	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
776	Acer campestre	M	9.5	3	1	180		3	3.5	4	2	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
777	Betula pendula	M	12.5	4	1	290		3	3.5	4	2	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
778	Betula pendula	M	12.5	4	1	250		3	3.5	2	2	B	20 to 40	Fair	Stem slightly biased to North, otherwise no major visible defects	No action
779	Betula pendula	M	12.5	4	1	240		3	3.5	2	2	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
780	Betula pendula	M	12.5	4	1	330		3	6	6	6	B	20 to 40	Fair	No major visible defects	No action
877	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	16	5	1	550		4	4	7	9	C	10 to 20	Fair	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
889	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	20	5	1	490		3	3	3	1	C	10 to 20	Fair	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
781	Betula pendula	M	14	4	1	210		3	2	2	1	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy (y)	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
782	Betula pendula	M	12	4	1	170		3	2	2	1	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action
783	Alnus glutinosa	M	10	2	1	320		2	4	4.5	4	B	20 to 40	Fair	Low branches, would benefit from crown raise, no major visible defects	No action
891	Acer campestre	M	7.5	3	1	220						B	>40	Fair	Crown and stem heavily biased to east, scheduled for tree surgery, see appendix	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
890	Quercus robur	M	9	3	1	250						A	>40	Fair	Crown and stem biased to Northeast, scheduled for tree surgery, see appendix	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
784	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	260		4	4	4	4	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
785	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	350		4	4	4	4	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
786	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	160		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
787	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	390		4	4	4	5	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy ()	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
788	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	260		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
789	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	320		4	3	3.5	4	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
790	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	310		4	3	3.5	4	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
791	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	250		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
792	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	235		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, crown and stem slightly dominant to east, otherwise no major visible defects	No action
793	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	350		4	3	3.5	4	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
794	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	290		4	3	3.5	4	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy ()	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
796	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	270		4	3	3.5	4	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
795	Betula pendula	M	14	2.5	1	270		4	3	3.5	4	B	20 to 40		Forming part of a linear group with Hazel understory, no major visible defects	No action
797	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	4.5	2	1	140		2.5	2.5	2	2	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action
798	Acer campestre	M	6.5	2	1	260		4.5	4.5	3	2	B	>40		No major visible defects	No action
799	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	4.5	2	1	110		2.5	2.5	2	2	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action
800	Acer campestre	M	10	2	1	330		4	5.5	3	3.5	B	>40		No major visible defects	No action
801	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	3	2	1	80		2.5	1.5	0.5	2	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action
802	Alnus glutinosa	M	12.5	3	1	330		6	5	4	5	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action
803	Alnus glutinosa	M	10	3	1	260		5	2.5	2	2	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action
804	Betula pendula	M	13.5	4	1	230		4	4	3.5	3.5	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy (y)	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
805	Betula pendula	M	10	4	1	190		3	3.5	2	2	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action
806	Betula pendula	M	13	4	1	270		3	3.5	2	2	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects	No action
807	Pinus sylvestris	M	13	3	1	270		3.5	3	2	3	A	>40		No major visible defects	No action
808	Fraxinus excelsior	M	14	4	1	260		7.5	5	5	4.5	A	>40		No major visible defects	No action
809	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	16	5	1	500		7	4	5	9	C	10 to 20	Fair	Crown and stem dominant to east, minor deadwood throughout	No action
810	Acer platanoides	M	15	4	1	340		7	3	3	8	A	>40		No major visible defects	No action
887	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	20	5	1	590		3	3	3	3	C	10 to 20	Fair	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix, located within a fenced off area, no requirement for protective fencing	Scheduled for tree surgery see appendix 3
812	Acer pseudoplatanus	M	15	4	1	360		5	7	6.5	7	A	>40		No major visible defects, located within a fenced off area, no requirement for protective fencing	No action
876	Betula pendula	M	12	4	1	290		3.5	4	5	3.5	B	20 to 40		No major visible defects, scheduled for tree surgery see appendix.	No action

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy (y)	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
G1	Mixed	M	<18			<500						A	>40		Small group of 20-25 trees including Alder, Oak, Birch, Sorbus, Abies, Cornus and Prunus, no major visual defects with the exception of individually tagged tree Height 6-18 Sm-Em. External group trees tagged to establish RPA for fencing installation	No action
G2	Mixed	M	<18			<500						A	>40		Small group of 32 trees including Alder, Oak, Birch, Sorbus, Field maple and Pine, no major visual defects with the exception of individually tagged tree. Group height 6-18m	
G3	Mixed	M	<25			<650						A	>40		Large group of 80-100 trees including Alder, Oak, Sycamore, Poplar, Chestnut, Cornus, Birch, Sorbus, Field maple and Pine, no major visual defects with the exception of individually tagged trees. Height 6-25. External group trees tagged to establish RPA for fencing installation	
G4	Mixed	M	<15			<350						A	>40		Group of 14 trees 3x alder, 5 x Birch, 2 x rowan , 1 pine , 3 x field maple No major visible defects, exposed surface roots. Sm-M 100-350mm 5-15m. External group trees tagged to establish RPA for fencing installation	

Tree ID	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Spread - N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Life Expectancy (y)	Phys Condition	Comment	Recommendations
G5	Mixed	M	<15			<350						A	>40		Group of 8 trees 3x alder, 3 x Birch , 1 pine , 1 x field maple No major visible defects, exposed surface roots. Sm-M 100-350mm 5-15m. External group trees tagged to establish RPA for fencing installation	
G6	Mixed	M	<15			<350						A	>40		Group of 8 trees 2 x Lombardy , 1 Ash , 1 x Poplar, 1 x Chestnut, 2 x Norway maple and 1 Oak No major visible defects, exposed surface roots. Sm-M 100-350mm 5-15m. External group trees tagged to establish RPA for fencing installation	
G7	Mixed	M	<15			<350						A	>40		Group of 9 trees 2x alder, 3 x Birch , 1 Pine , 1 x Field maple, 1 x Rowan and 1 x Oak No major visible defects, exposed surface roots. Some minor indication of Alder beetle with slightly sparse crowns (Alder only) Sm-M Height 5-15m. External group trees tagged to establish RPA for fencing installation	

Appendix 3 – Hazard Evaluation Survey 2022



TREE HAZARD EVALUATION SURVEY

Dogs Trust, Merseyside, Whiston Lane, huyton, Whiston, Liverpool L36 6HP

August 2022

CONTENTS :

- 1.0 Instruction & Remit
- 2.0 Limitations
- 3.0 Methodology
- 4.0 Findings & Recommendations
- 5.0 Statutory Obligations

Appendices :

- 1. Tree survey Plan
- 2. Schedule of Trees / Work recommendations

1.0 Instruction & Remit

As instructed by Amy Blackman of All Aspects Tree Services, we have carried out a routine tree survey at the Dogs Trust, Merseyside site.

The instruction to inspect trees at the above sites was received by Email In August 2022.

The purpose of my report and inspection is to :

1. Provide management recommendations for individual and groups of trees.
2. Where necessary based on my assessment and these guidelines, and on my personal experience as an arboriculturist make recommendations for remedial work.
3. Identify potential hazards and establish severity
4. Ensure the duty of care is observed by the trees' owners and to provide recommendations for any work deemed necessary to prevent failure.

2.0 Limitations

All trees have been inspected from ground level only. Should further more detailed inspection be deemed appropriate, this will be mentioned in the recommendations section of this report.

When assessing the risk posed by individual trees we have taken into account both the proximity of neighbouring properties and the estimated volume of pedestrian/vehicular traffic within the target range of the tree.

Should there be additional changes of usage of any part of the site between inspections e.g. building works, this could affect the level of risk posed by any particular tree or group of trees.

Trees are self-optimising mechanical structures that grow in and react to their environment. They are living organisms that live and die, and are capable of being wounded or infected by objects and other organisms. As self-optimising structures, trees will ensure that any stresses are uniformly spread over the entire surface area through biomimetic optimisation (The uniform stress axiom (The body language of trees)) This means that even a mechanically perfect tree may be damaged or caused to fail by extreme events, such as weather that may overload specific areas.

With this in mind no tree can ever be guaranteed to be 100% safe and even trees in good condition can suffer damage under normal conditions. Any tree can be deemed hazardous where there is decay or structural weakness but the risk posed by that hazard is determined by its size and location in relation to the potential target.

3.0 Methodology

All trees have been assessed for general condition and health & safety issues, using the recognised system known as VTA (Visual Tree Assessment) as popularised by eminent arboriculturists such as Dr. David Lonsdale (Ref. Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment & Management 1999).

Visual Tree Assessment: "The method of Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) described here is a method of tree diagnosis that is used world-wide and is legally accepted. It interprets the body language of trees, linking internal defects to the tree's own repair- structure, confirming and measuring these defects, and finally assessing them with failure criteria, and from this, deducing measures for the "therapy" of the tree. Accordingly, trees that are only apparently dangerous should be distinguished

from trees that are really dangerous, thus avoiding unnecessary fellings and also accidents caused by tree failure.” C. Mattheck (Updated Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment, Page 2)

Trees have been identified and positioned on the corresponding site plan using Pear global positioning software. Where works or monitoring are required trees have been individually tagged.

Recommended works have been prioritised as follows :

Urgent : Carry out works as soon as can be arranged – prohibit/limit access to target area until complete!

High Priority : Carry out works within 3 months, or as soon as can be arranged

Medium Priority : Carry out works within 6 months

Low Priority : Carry out works ideally within 12 months

Advisory : Optional, however, usually to prevent future damage or promote healthy growth.

4.0 Findings & Recommendations

The trees are largely mature or early mature with a good variety of native species and predominantly in fair condition. This is with the exception of the Alder stock which is under attack from the Alder leaf beetle (*Agelastica alni*) which feeds on the leaves of Alder trees and is widespread in the north-west.

The Alder leaf beetle causes significant defoliation, although the damage they cause can be unsightly, it is something that the trees will survive and the beetle can be tolerated, however, repeated attacks can leave the trees vulnerable to other diseases/pathogens. As a result *Phytophthora* is also present in a moderate number of trees. *Phytophthora* disease of alder is a disease of alder trees (trees in the *Alnus* genus) caused by an algae-like organism called *Phytophthora alni* (*P. alni*).

All trees on site have been subject to numerous recent storms, most notably, storms Dudley and Eunice (in particular) bringing record wind speed gusts on the 18th February 2022; particular attention has therefore been paid to branch unions and root plates of all the on-site tree stock (where possible and not hindered by detritus / Ivy etc.). Despite observable defects (etiolated / asymmetric canopies, included unions etc.), the majority of trees have remained wind firm and suffered no significant limb losses or failures; some deadwood remains, largely in low occupancy settings. None of the trees on site would appear to have suffered any significant damage, suggesting that stem & branch unions are currently stable.

All recommended works are included in the survey schedule which forms appendix 2 to this report.

As regards re-inspection of the trees; we would recommend a default period of two years (Note: some trees have a more frequent interval specified due to their proximity to high value target areas e.g. public highways/RoW).

5.0 Statutory Obligations

Any works to trees which are covered by Tree Preservation Orders [TPOs] or are within a Conservation Area [CA] require permission or consent from your Local Planning Authority [LPA].

It is a criminal offence under normal circumstances to disturb or destroy - whether intentional or unintentional - the nesting sites of wild birds or the roost sites of bats, under the 'Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, the 'Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000' and the 'Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)'.

We strongly recommend that prior to commencement of any significant tree works i.e. felling or heavy reduction, a thorough aerial inspection is carried out by a suitably competent arborist in order to check for signs of bat activity or occupied nest sites. Further advice on how to proceed can, if necessary, be obtained from the local office of Natural England.

The survey was undertaken by Kirk Thompson , who holds the formal qualifications of a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture and the Tech Arbor A awarded by the Arboricultural Association.

Dunnkirk Consultancy Ltd

36 Clarke Court, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0LX
01604 810712

Dogs Trust - Merseyside Tree Survey 2022

SCALE :

1 : 1250

@ A4

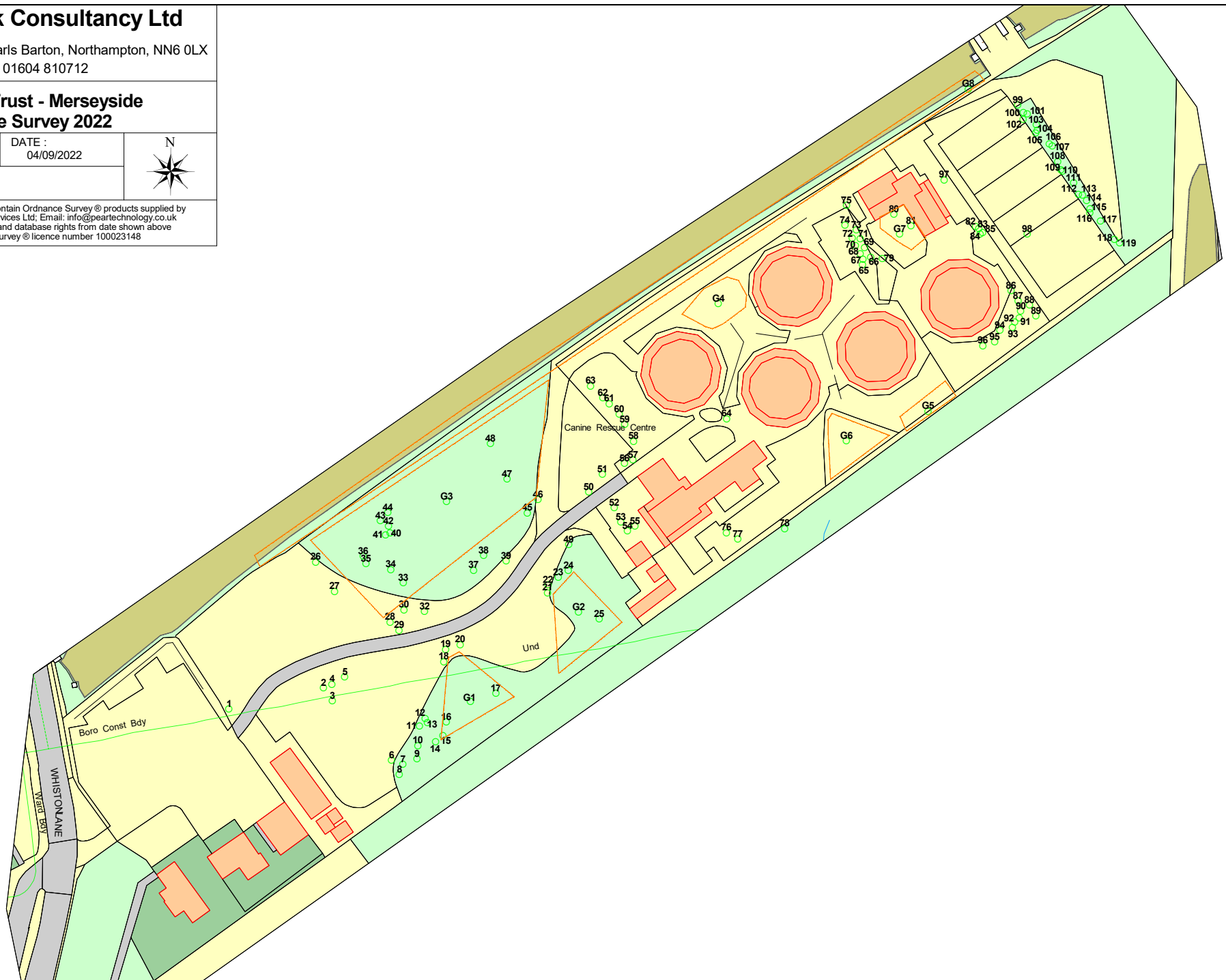
DATE :

04/09/2022

N



Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey © products supplied by
Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechtechnology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey © licence number 100023148



Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
1	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	M	20	500	Normal	Multi stemmed with compacted unions (normal for species). Poor positioning (car park) and weak structure. Tag number 0843	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
2	Birch	Betula pendula	M	20	310	Normal	No major visible defects, good crown density and vitality.	No works		2 years
3	Birch	Betula pendula	M	20	310	Normal	No major visible defects, good crown density and vitality.	No works		2 years
4	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	19	300	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
5	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	19	300	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
6	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	19	390	Reduced	Poor crown density, partial defoliation as a result of Alder beetle.	Observe for decline.		2 years
7	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	19	340	Reduced	Poor crown density, partial defoliation as a result of Alder beetle. Stem wound with good occlusion and no major structural alteration.	Observe for decline.		2 years
8	Sorbus	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	4.5	85	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
9	Maple	Acer campestre	SM	4.5	85	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
10	Birch	Betula pendula	M	20	310	Normal	Stem dominant to Northeast, otherwise no major visible defects, good crown density and vitality.	No works		2 years
11	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	19	395	Normal	Large stem wound with partial occlusion, sound testing (mallet) indicated ample sound wood on opposing side. Phytophthora alni present in early stages.	Observe for decline.		2 years
12	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	16	290	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
13	Birch	Betula pendula	M	16	300	Normal	No major visible defects, good crown density and vitality.	No works		2 years

Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
14	Hazel	Corylus avellana	EM	5.5	M/S	Normal		No works		2 years
15	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	16	290	Normal	Dead branches on lower stem, otherwise no major visible defects. This is the start of G1	No works		2 years
16	Maple	Acer campestre	EM	14	275	Normal	Phytophthora present, advance stages and likely to go into decline within 2 years Tag number 0849 2	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
G1	Group						Small group of 20-25 trees including Alder, Oak, Birch, Sorbus, Abies, Cornus and Prunus, no major visual defects with the exception of individually tagged tree Height 6-18 Sm-Em	No works		2 years
17	Poplar	Populus tremula	M	22	480	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
18	Sorbus	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	4.5	90	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
19	Birch	Betula pendula	M	18	280	Normal	No major visible defects, good crown density and vitality.	No works		2 years
20	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	19	320	Normal	Poor crown density, Alder beetle present in low numbers	No works		2 years
21	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	17	320	Normal	Poor crown density, Alder beetle present in low numbers	No works		2 years
22	Birch	Betula pendula	M	18	250	Normal	No major visible defects, good crown density and vitality.	No works		2 years
23	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	14	315	Dead	Some tip growth remains, likely death as a result of repeated attacks from Alder beetle. Tag number 0844	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
24	Sorbus	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	5	90	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years

Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
G2	Group						Small group of 32 trees including Alder, Oak, Birch, Sorbus, Field maple and Pine, no major visual defects with the exception of individually tagged tree. Group height 6-18m Sm-Em	No works		2 years
25	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	17	300	Reduced	Poor crown density for species, likely cause is Alder beetle. Tag number 0845	Observe for decline.		2 years
26	Dogwood	Cornus spp	EM	4	110	Good	No visible defects, tag number 0846	Crown raise to 2m	Low	2 years
27	Dogwood	Cornus spp	EM	4	110	Good	No visible defects, tag number 0847	Crown raise to 2m	Low	2 years
28	Dogwood	Cornus spp	EM	4	110	Good	No visible defects, tag number 0848	Crown raise to 2m	Low	2 years
29	Dogwood	Cornus spp	EM	4	M/S	Good	No visible defects, tag number 0850	Crown raise to 2m	Low	2 years
30	Dogwood	Cornus spp	EM	4	80	Good	No visible defects, tag number 0851	Crown raise to 2m	Low	2 years
32	Sweetgum	Liquidambar	Y	2.8	30	Good	Newly planted memorial tree	No works		2 years
33	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	16	290	Normal	Phytophthora alni present, early stages observe for decline tag number 0852			2 years
34	Alder	Alnus cordata	M	16	290	Reduced	Poor crown density, alder beetle present, tag number 0853	Monitor vitality in next growing season		2 years
35	Alder	Alnus cordata	M	16	290	Reduced	Poor crown density, alder beetle present, tag number 0854	Monitor vitality in next growing season		2 years
36	Alder	Alnus cordata	M	16	290	Reduced	Poor crown density, alder beetle present, minimal live growth. Tag number 0855	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
37	Dogwood	Cornus spp	EM	3.5	110	Good	No visible defects, tag number 0856	Crown raise to 2m	Low	2 years
38	Apple	Malus sylvestris	SM	2.5	65	Good	Growing with a heavy lean due to suppression, tag number 0857 Crown raise to 2m and reduce by 25%	Crown raise to 2m and reduce by 25%	Low	2 years
39	Apple	Malus sylvestris	M	5.5	250	Good	No visible defects, tag number 0858	Crown raise to 2m	Low	2 years

Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
40	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	18	350	Normal	Growing with a heavy lean through adjacent chestnut, poor structure, tag number 0859	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
41	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	M	18	550	Normal	Historic failed and recovered union, tag number 0860	Target weight reduce secondary stem by 25% and lightly reduce remainder to balance	Medium	2 years
42	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	23	350	Normal	Tag number 0861	Reduce crown by 25%	Medium	2 years
43	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	23	350	Normal	Tag number 0862	Reduce crown by 25%	Medium	2 years
44	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	23	350	Normal	Tag number 0863	Reduce crown by 25%	Medium	2 years
45	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	12	300	Reduced	Minimal live growth as a result of repeated attacks from Alder beetle. Tag number 0864	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
46	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	12	340	Reduced	Alder beetle and Phytophthora alni present Tag number 0865	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
47	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	12	340	Normal	Early stages of Phytophthora alni, Tag number 0866	Observe for decline		2 years
48	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	12	340	Normal	Early stages of Phytophthora alni, Tag number 0867	Observe for decline		2 years
G3	Group						Large group of 80-100 trees including Alder, Oak, Sycamore, Poplar, Chestnut, Cornus, Birch, Sorbus, Field maple and Pine, no major visual defects with the exception of individually tagged trees. Height 6-25 Sm-Em	No works		2 years
49	Prunus		SM	4	140	Good		No works		2 years
50	Prunus		SM	8	325	Good		No works		2 years

Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
51	Prunus		SM	5.5	325	Reduced	Some minor dieback in upper canopy	No works		2 years
52	Birch	Betula pendula	M	15	270	Normal	No major visible defects, good crown density and vitality. Tag number 0868	Crown raise to 5m	Low	2 years
53	Birch	Betula pendula	M	15	270	Normal	No major visible defects, good crown density and vitality. Tag number 0869	Crown raise to 5m	Low	2 years
54	Sorbus	Sorbus aria	SM	4	50	Good		No works		2 years
55	Sorbus	Sorbus aria	SM	4	50	Good		No works		2 years
56	Apple	Malus sylvestris	M	6	M/S	Good	Adjacent to entrance, some crown raising may be required within 2 years	No works	Low	2 years
57	Prunus		SM	5.5	325	Normal		No works		2 years
58	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	M	19	500	Reduced	Large stem wound at 3m and reduced vitality tag number 0870	Fell to ground level	High	2 years
59	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	M	17.5	500	Reduced	Reduced vitality and general poor form. Tag number 0871	Pollard at 5m	Medium	2 years
60	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	M	17.5	500	Reduced	Reduced vitality and general poor form. Tag number 0872	Pollard at 5m	Medium	2 years
61	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	M	17.5	550	Reduced	Reduced vitality and general poor form. Tag number 0873	Pollard at 5m	Medium	2 years
62	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	M	17.5	390	Reduced	Reduced vitality and general poor form. Tag number 0874	Pollard at 5m	Medium	2 years
63	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	M	18	480	Reduced	Reduced vitality and general poor form. Tag number 0875	Pollard at 5m	Medium	2 years
64	Birch	Betula pendula	M	14.5	310	Normal	No major visible defects, good crown density and vitality. Tag number 0876	Crown raise to 5m	Low	2 years
G4	Group						Group of 14 trees 3x alder, 5 x Birch, 2 x rowan , 1 pine , 3 x field maple No major visible defects, exposed surface roots. Sm-M 100-350mm 5-15m	No works		2 years
65	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	M	18	490	Reduced	Reduced vitality and general poor form. Tag number 0877	Pollard at 5m	Medium	2 years

Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
66	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	250	Dead	Failed to respond to pollarding with advance hollowing Tag number 0878	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
67	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	450	Normal	Recently pollarded, regeneration forming	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
68	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	350	Dead	Failed to respond to pollarding with advance hollowing, tag number 0880	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
69	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	300	Dead	Failed to respond to pollarding with advance hollowing, tag number 0879	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
70	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	400	Dead	Failed to respond to pollarding with advance hollowing, tag number 0881	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
71	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	400	Dead	Failed to respond to pollarding with advance hollowing, tag number 0882	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
72	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	400	Dead	Failed to respond to pollarding with advance hollowing, tag number 0883	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
73	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	400	Reduced	Live growth, however, some hollowing present and unlikely to survive, tag number 0884	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
74	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	400	Dead	Failed to respond to pollarding with advance hollowing, tag number 0885	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
75	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	5	400	Dead	Failed to respond to pollarding with advance hollowing, tag number 0886	Fell to ground level	Medium	2 years
G5	Group						Group of 8 trees 3x alder, 3 x Birch, 1 pine , 1 x field maple No major visible defects, exposed surface roots. Sm-M 100-350mm 5-15m	No works		2 years
G6	Group						Group of 8 trees 2 x Lombardy , 1 Ash , 1 x Poplar, 1 x Chestnut, 2 x Norway maple and 1 Oak No major visible defects, exposed surface roots. Sm-M 100-350mm 5-15m	No works		2 years

Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
76	Poplar	Populus nigra 'Italica'	M	23	600	Normal	No evidence of past maintenance, Tag number 0887	Reduce crown by 25%	Medium	2 years
77	Maple	Acer pseudoplatanus	M	17	390	Normal		No works		2 years
78	Willow	Salix caprea	M	7	250	Normal	Growing from neighboring woodland onto perimeter fence, tag number 0888 positioned on stub	Cut back beyond fence line to minimise damage	High	2 years
79	Poplar		M	24	500	Normal	Sound testing indicated no internal decay, however, formerly part of a group and now solitary. Tag number 0889	Pollard at 5m	Medium	2 years
G7	Group						Group of 9 trees 2x alder, 3 x Birch, 1 Pine , 1 x Field maple, 1 x Rowan and 1 x Oak No major visible defects, exposed surface roots. Some minor indication of Alder beetle with slightly sparse crowns (Alder only) Sm-M Height 5-15m	No works		2 years
80	Oak	Quercus robur	SM	8	210	Good	Lateral branches in contact/close to with roof, tag number 0890	Prune to provide 2m clearance from property	Low	2 years
81	Maple	Acer campestre	SM	8	210	Good	Lateral branches in contact/close to with roof, tag number 0891	Prune to provide 2m clearance from property	Low	2 years
82	Sorbus	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	5	170	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
83	Maple	Acer campestre	SM	8	210	Good	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
84	Sorbus	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	5	170	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
85	Maple	Acer campestre	SM	8	290	Good	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
86	Sorbus	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	5	100	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years

Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
87	Maple	Acer campestre	SM	8	290	Good	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
88	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	15	390	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
89	Maple	Acer campestre	SM	8	290	Good	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
90	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	280	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
91	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	200	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
92	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	15	300	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
93	Alder	Alnus glutinosa	M	15	300	Normal	Basal stem wound, sound testing indicated sufficient sound wood	No works		2 years
94	Sorbus	Sorbus aucuparia	SM	3.5	100	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
95	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	200	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
96	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	260	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
97	Maple	Acer palmatum	EM	3	M/S	Good	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
98	Elder	Sambucas nigra	M	6.5	M/S	Normal	Growing between two fences. No tag due to positioning	Cut to fence level and insert eco plugs	Low	2 years
99	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	260	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
100	Dogwood	Cornus spp	SM	3	40	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
101	Hazel	Corylus avellana	EM	5	M/S	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
102	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	310	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
103	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	180	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
104	Hazel	Corylus avellana	EM	5	M/S	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
105	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	390	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
106	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	230	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
107	Hazel	Corylus avellana	EM	5	M/S	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
108	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	290	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
109	Hazel	Corylus avellana	EM	5	M/S	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
110	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	300	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years

Tree ID	Tree Type	Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Vigour	Comments	Recommendations	Work Priority	Re-inspect
111	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	250	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
112	Prunus	Prunus padus	SM	4.5	65	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
113	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	210	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
114	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	340	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
115	Hazel	Corylus avellana	EM	5	M/S	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
116	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	190	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
117	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	320	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
118	Birch	Betula pendula	M	17.5	230	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
119	Prunus	Prunus padus	SM	4.5	65	Normal	No major visible defects	No works		2 years
G8	Group						Mixed trees between fence lines, mainly smaller Elder and Hawthorn that will need to be removed in order to reposition fence line, also 3 large mature Sycamore and 9 poplar trees will also need to be considered for removal	Extent of tree removals to facilitate construction of new boundary fencing to be confirmed.	TBC	2 years

Appendix 4 – Proposed Development



5496

m²

Hardstanding

Tarmac roads

Paved & concrete zones around kennels

Grasscrete finish

1429

m²

<u>Building</u>	<u>Area (GIA)</u>	<u>Area (Footprint)</u>
Rehoming Building	423m ²	595.3m ²
Training Barn	181.7m ²	204.3m ²
Existing Rehoming Building	285.3m ²	242.5m ²
Maintenance Facilities	15.4m ²	20.5m ²
Inktake Building	237.2m ²	424.5m ²
Booked Building	123.5m ²	237.5m ²
TBA Building	118.7m ²	163.4m ²
Maintenance Store	44.2m ²	55.6m ²
TOTAL:	1429m ²	1943.6m ²

NB:
GIA calculations have an assumed 300mm external wall thickness allowed for within calculation. Kennel runs have been omitted from total.
Area (Footprint) includes external kennel runs within calculations.

888
m²

Exercise paddock finishes

Synthetic grass
Sand

TOTAL: 7813

5 0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE 500
1: m

This drawing must not be scaled.
Figured dimensions and levels to be used.
Any inaccuracies must be notified to the architect.
Detail drawings and large scale drawings take precedence over smaller drawings.

Rev:

Chk'd:

A1

THIS DRAWINGS IS COPYRIGHT ©

STATUS

S2 - Issued for Information

powelldobson
ARCHITECTS

Cardiff, Swansea, London
t +44 (0)33 33 201 001
www.powelldobson.com
@PDArchitects

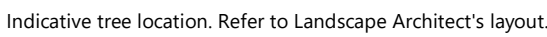
Contract: Dogs Trust
Merseyside Rehoming Centre
Title: Site Plan - Allocated Area Comparison (Proposed)

PDA Job No: 22013	
PDA - EX - 00 - DR - A - (90) 9101	REV
ORIGINATOR	VOLUME
LEVEL	TYPE
ROLE	NUMBER

Scale: 1 : 500
Date: 07.07.23
Drawn: JS
Checked: OSRH

Refer to Landscape Architect drawings for exact specification

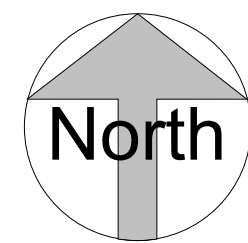
- V - Ditch. Refer to Civil Engineer's & Landscape Architect's layout.



Existing Tree location to be retained. Recommended action: No repair required.

Proposed Fire Hydrant Locations.

A	Combination of below fence types used as boundary for dog exercise areas.		
	①	Type 2: 1.1m High timber fence with 0.9m weld mesh & weld mesh cranked top. Note: No cranked top required when depicted by light green	
	②	Type 3: 3m High weld mesh fence with weld mesh cranked top.	
B	Existing 2m High weld mesh fence		
C	2m High weld mesh fence with 100x150mm timber posts. (Note: No crank top required)		



Rev:	Site plan amended following development of buildings. Additional grass areas indicated on plan-JS
B:	Site plan amended to vehicle tracking feedback. Proposed Fire Hydrant locations shown - JS
D:	Entrance courtyard amended following design development - JS
E:	Boundary treatments indicated on site plan. Drop off site increased to accommodate vehicle turning circle. Paved walkway shown to front entrance. New swale locations indicated - JS
F:	Bike store noted on site plan. Accessible parking space introduced into secondary staff car park - JS
G:	Boundary line / relocated following input from design team. Boundary line amended upon spotting discrepancy between OS map and Survey - JS

Chk'd:

22.03.23
29.03.23
21.04.23
14.06.23
16.06.23
07.07.23

THIS DRAWINGS IS COPYRIGHT ©

S2 - Issued for Information

powelldobson
ARCHITECTS

Cardiff . Swansea . London

t +44 (0)33 33 201 001

www.powelldobson.com

 @PDArchitects

Contract: Dogs Trust

Merseyside Rehoming Centre

Title: **Site Plan (Proposed)**

PDA Job No: 22013	
PDA - EX - 00 - DR - A - (90) 9000	REV G

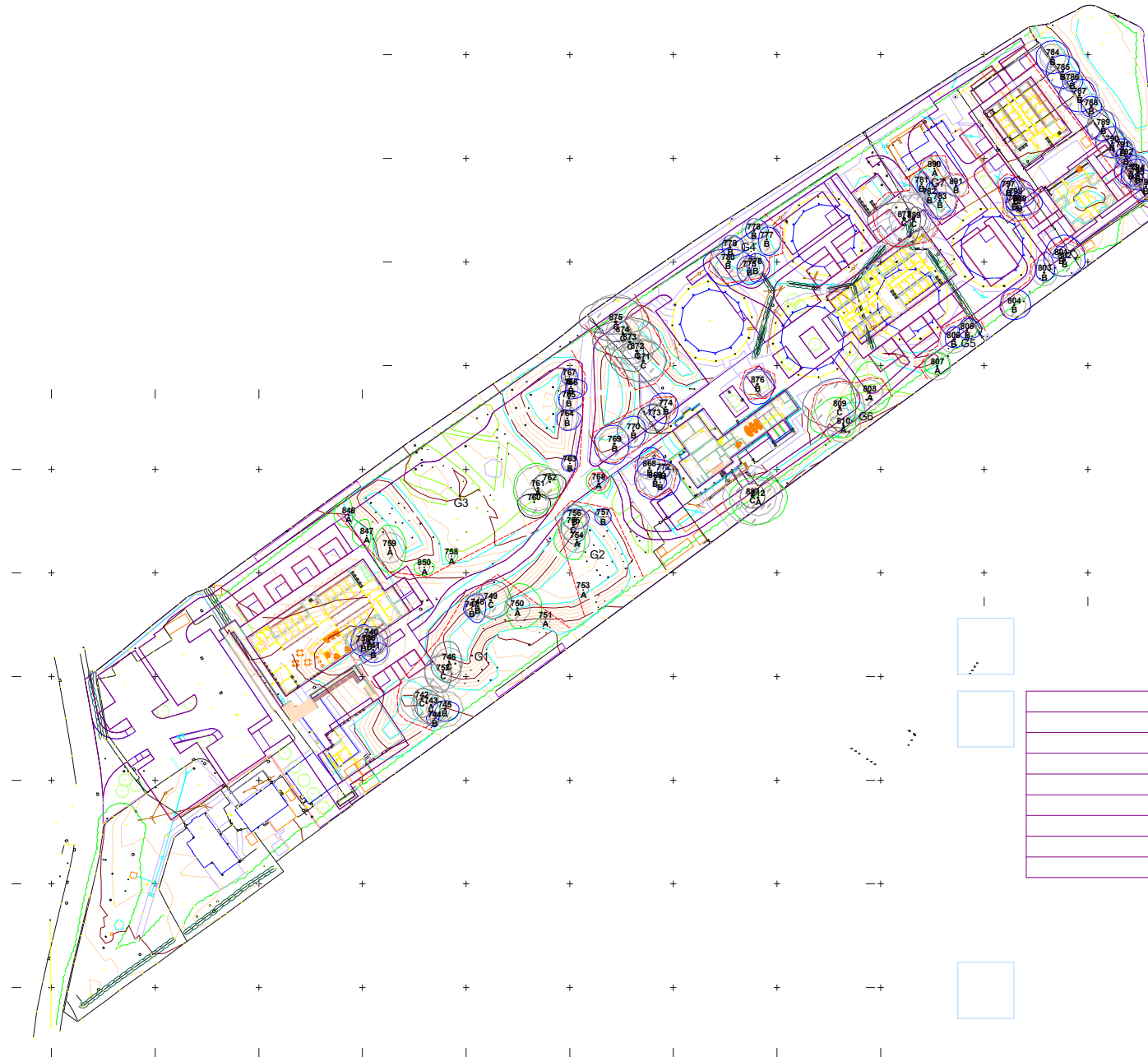
Scale: 1 : 500

Date: 07.03.23

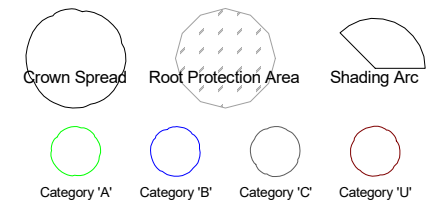
Drawn: JS

Checked: OSRH

Appendix 5 – Tree Protection Plan



Protective fencing



Dunnkirk Consultancy Ltd

36 Clarke Court, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0L
01604 810712

**Merseyside Dogs Trust 2023
Proposed Development
And Tree Protection Plan**

SCALE :
1 : 1500 @ A4

DATE :
07/08/2023



Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey © products supplied by
Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechtechnology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey © licence number 100023148

Appendix 6 – BS5837:2012 Tree Constraints & Protection Methods

Phase 1 Pre-Construction Meeting

Prior to commencement of the works an onsite meeting will be held with all relevant parties including the site agent and appointed Dunkirk consultant. The purpose of this meeting is to record site features including tree condition, agree tree works (See Tree Works Schedule, location of site storage and welfare facilities and the location of tree protection measures.

Phase 2 Tree Protection Measures

Subject to planning the Tree Protection Measures outlined in this report will be revisited in detail based on the working drawings, construction programme and method statement to be prepared.

Tree protection fencing should be installed prior to any demolition or ground-works commencing, remain in place throughout construction and be removed only after completion.

The provision of tree protection and light tree surgery will reduce the risk of direct damage to the retained trees. The demolition and construction process should not be commenced until the tree surgery works has been completed and the protective areas have been fenced off.

Tree protection will be installed as per the Tree Protection Plan which will be agreed with the Local Authority Tree Officer and with reference to the British Standard 5837 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Prior to commencing any demolition or construction works, the fencing will be inspected by the appointed Dunkirk consultant.

Within the fenced zone, no materials or chemicals should be stored at any time, no fires should be lit, no pedestrian or vehicle traffic, and level changes within these areas should be kept to an absolute minimum. Every effort should be taken to protect a maximum possible area of the root system.

Within the Root Protection Area no level changes or excavation within the RPA should be undertaken without the consent of the LPA Tree Officer.

Clear notices are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as 'TREE PROTECTION AREA – NO ACCESS OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA'. See Appendix 8.

The site agent, all contractors and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the Tree Protection Fencing and their importance. A copy of the Tree Protection Plan will be displayed on site at all times during construction.

Phase 3 Demolition and Enabling Works

Prior to any works commencing on site the Tree Protection Fencing will be erected. During demolition programme and enabling works the existing front access will be in use. Any plant or vehicles engaged in the demolition works will operate outside the fenced off No-Dig / Root Protection Areas.

Phase 4 Locations of Site Offices Compound and Storage Area

Any site office, welfare facilities, storage yard or contractors parking areas need to be located within an area of the site that is outside the Root Protection Area (RPA). Any compounds will remain at least 1 metre outside the RPA.

All fuel storage and loose cement / sand to be batched and stored in the compound area.

Phase 5 Groundworks, Level Changes, Foundations and Services

All spoil, including excavated soil and demolition material will be removed from site or stored in a location remote from any tree protection barriers.

We recommend that all drainage and underground service routes are located beyond the RPA of all the retained trees. If the service runs are to be located within the RPA, we recommend that this matter is dealt with by method statement secured by planning condition. If services are located within the RPA special implementation techniques such as moleing, airspade, or hand digging may be required by the LPA. In the majority of cases, however, careful excavation with a low tonnage mechanical excavator supervised by the Dunkirk consultant arboriculturist can adequately undertake services excavations. When tree roots are encountered, hand digging and root protection can then be undertaken as and when they are observed.

Phase 6 Dismantling Protection Barriers

Dismantling the protection barriers around retained trees may be required to allow completion of final surface treatments and landscaping. Supervision of this exercise and control of the landscaping thereafter will be administered by the appointed Dunn Kirk arboricultural consultant. The removal of the Tree Protection Fencing is not an opportunity for machinery to access the previously fenced off area.

No further excavation will be carried out during this process and soils levels will not be raised above that existing by greater than 100mm and not within 2m of the trunk. Any removal of existing structures within the Root Protection Area including gardens type walls or paths will be carried out by hand.

on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray (Figure 3b).

NOTE 1 Examples of configurations for steel mesh perimeter fencing systems are given in BS 1722-18.

NOTE 2 It might be feasible on some sites to use temporary site office buildings as components of the tree protection barriers, provided these can be installed and removed without damaging the retained trees or their rooting environment.

6.2.2.4 All-weather notices should be attached to the barrier with words such as: "CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS".

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

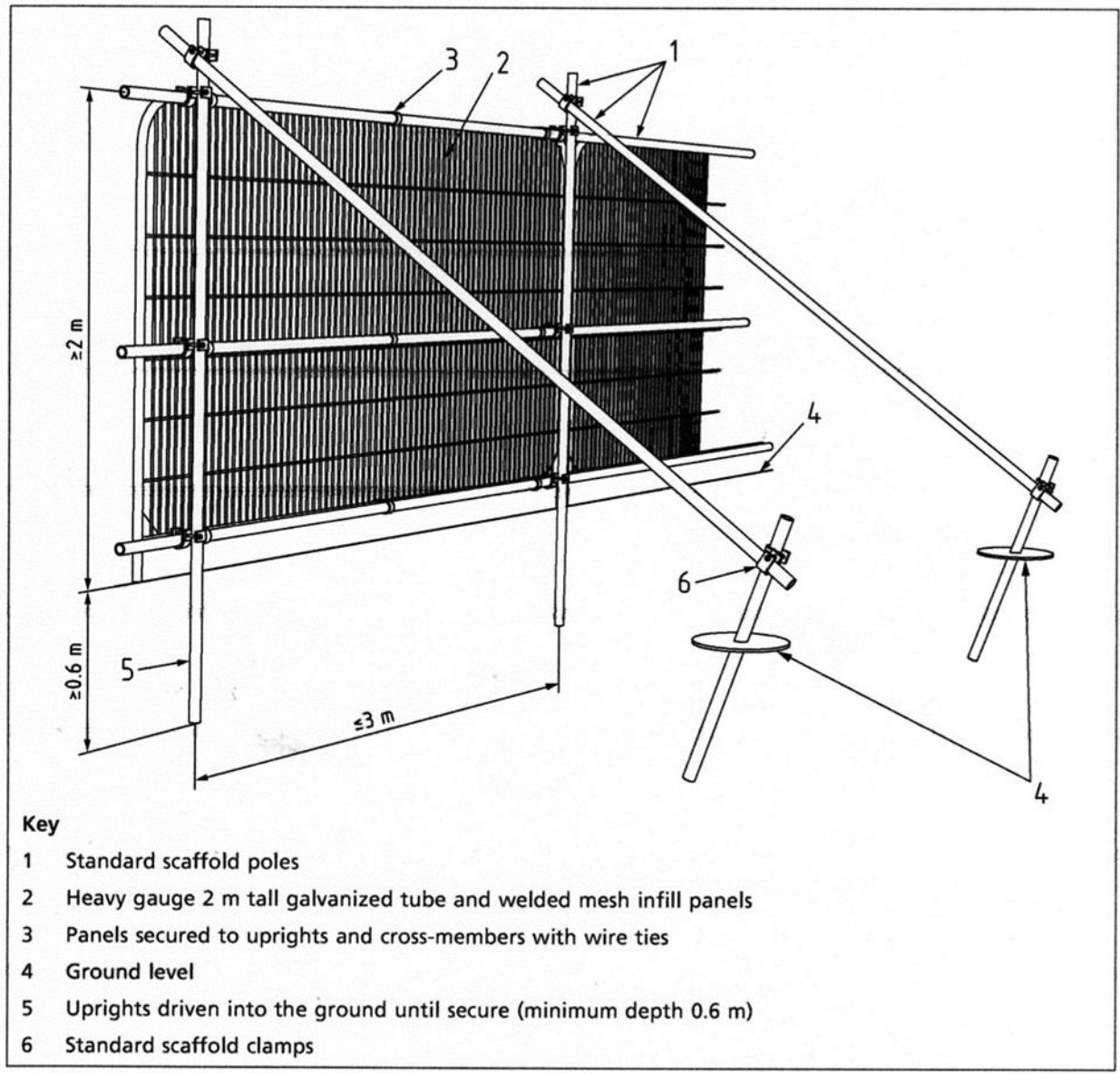
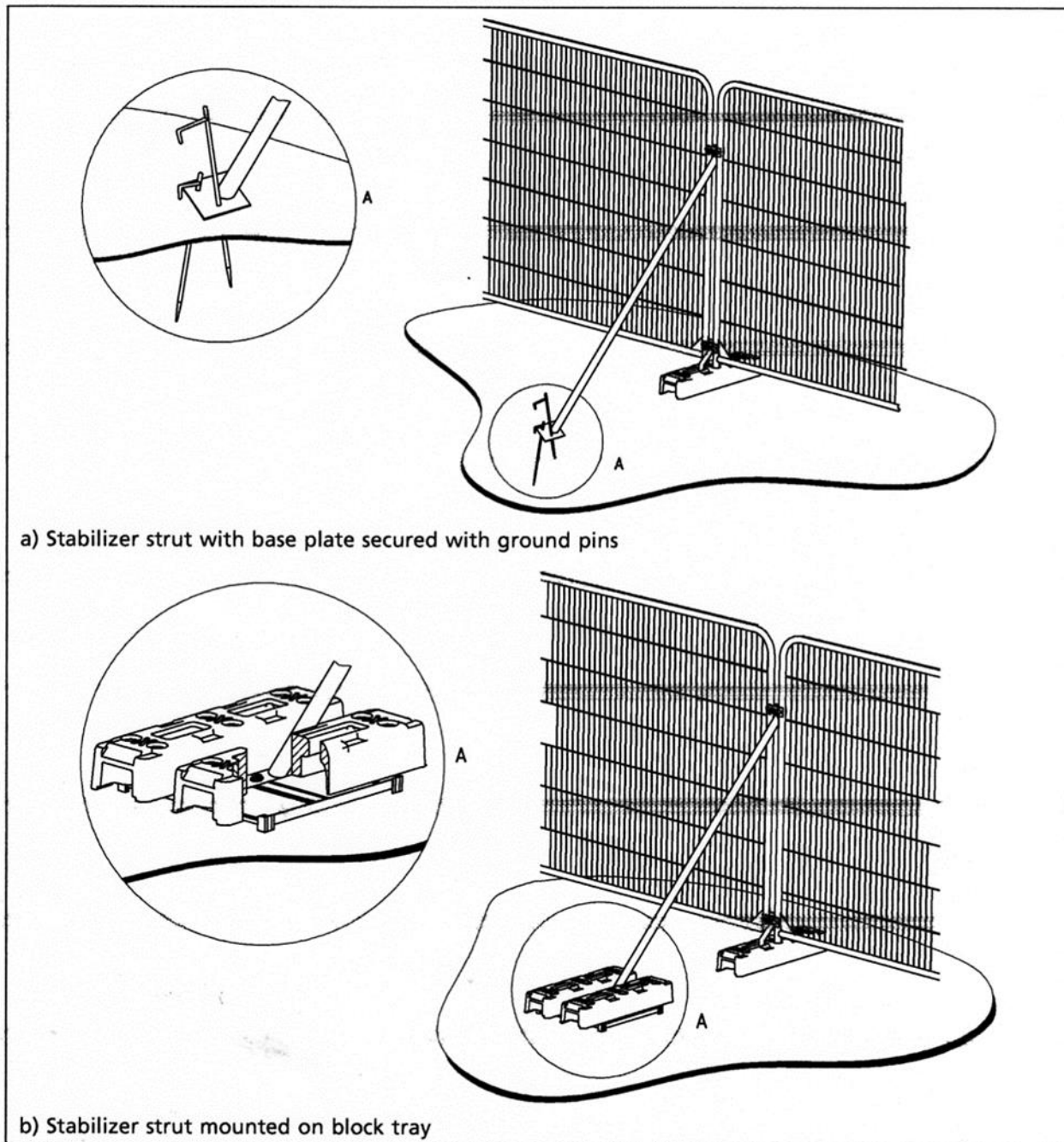


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



6.2.3 Ground protection during demolition and construction

6.2.3.1 Where construction working space or temporary construction access is justified within the RPA, this should be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier. In such areas, suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during construction, rather than being removed during demolition. The suitability of such surfacing for this purpose should be evaluated by the project arboriculturist and an engineer as appropriate.



Individual tree hoarding:

- 4no. 2.8m high x 1.5m wide plywood panels
- 4no. 75x75mm timber uprights 2.5m high
- 12no. 75x50mm timber rails 1.35m long
- Bottom rails at ground level drilled to receive steel road pins x4 (30cm long)
- All joints to be secured with 70mm screws
- Signage to warn of the purpose of the barrier i.e. "TREE PROTECTION – DO NOT REMOVE"

Suggested protective fencing warning sign format



TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**THE VEGETATION PROTECTED BY THIS FENCE IS
PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR IS THE
SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**

IF YOU REQUIRE ACCESS INTO THIS AREA PLEASE CONTACT