

**ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
AND
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
Former Higher Birch School
Marland Fold
Rochdale
Lancashire
OL11 4RA**

Client:

Greenstone Construction Ltd

Client Address:

50 Kersley Street
Oldham
OL4 1DN

JCA Ref:

21778/TT

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

Contents

1. Introduction.....	3
1.1 Purpose of the Report.....	3
1.2 Terms of Reference	3
1.3 Tree Survey Details and Methodology.....	3
2. Status of the Trees	4
3. Tree Survey Details	5
3.1 Tree Retention Categories	5
3.2 Recommended Work for Arboricultural Reasons.....	6
4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	7
4.1 The Proposals.....	7
4.2 Tree Removals	8
4.3 Implications for Retained Trees.....	9
4.4 New Planting	9
5. Summary	10
 Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations.....	 12
Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions.....	13
Appendix 3: General Guidelines	16
Appendix 4: Author Qualifications	17
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan.....	18
Appendix 6: Arboricultural Implications Plan.....	19
Appendix 7: Photographs	20

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 JCA Limited has been instructed by **Greenstone Construction Ltd** to survey the trees growing on the southern boundary of the site (adjacent to Marland Old Road) and prepare the findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 This report provides detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees in accordance with the guidelines contained within BS5837: 2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*' (BS5837:2012).
- 1.1.3 This report will categorise the trees in accordance with the British Standard, which will help guide the design in terms of constraints and opportunities related to trees and provide details of which trees should be retained and which could be removed.
- 1.1.4 The specific design of the proposals has been considered within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment in **Section 4** and is detailed on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6**.
- 1.1.5 Where necessary, recommendations will be given with a view to the long-term management of sustainable tree cover and to uphold the interests of health and safety.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 For this purpose, a topographical survey (**Drawing No. 1859.10k - proposed site plan**) has been supplied, which forms the basis for the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.
- 1.2.2 The topographical survey, along with all other documents supplied to JCA, are assumed to be correct. No checking of such documents will be undertaken and JCA cannot be held responsible for incorrect data supplied by other parties.

1.3 Tree Survey Details and Methodology

- 1.3.1 The survey took place during February 2024 and was conducted by **Toby Thwaites** BSc. (Hons), H.N.D. Arboriculture, MArborA.
- 1.3.2 During this survey, all trees were inspected from ground level. Further investigations, such as a climbed inspection or a decay detection survey, have not been undertaken.
- 1.3.3 Tree data was collected in accordance with **Section 4.4** and **Section 4.5** of BS5837: 2012. Full details of all trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1** which can be cross referenced with the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**. A full explanation of the tables can be found at **Appendix 2**.

- 1.3.4 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible, due to restricted access or other mitigating circumstances, measurements were estimated to the best ability of the surveyor. Where measurements have been estimated, these are clearly highlighted at **Appendix 1** with a ‘#’ symbol.

2. Status of the Trees

- 2.1 A check was made with **Rochdale Borough Council** in February 2024 to determine whether any of the trees surveyed as part of this report are subject to any statutory controls.
- 2.2 We are informed that no trees within our survey are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) and the site is not located within a Conservation Area.
- 2.3 Prior to any works being undertaken to trees, those instructing and proposing to carry out the work should satisfy themselves that all appropriate consents are in place to prevent potential breach of legislation.

3. Tree Survey Details

3.1 Tree Retention Categories

- 3.1.1 Below is a summary of the surveyed vegetation with retention categories identified in accordance with BS5837: 2012. For a full explanation of the retention categories, please refer to **Appendix 2 (Section A2.3)**.

Retention Categories of the Surveyed Vegetation			
Retention Category	Trees	Groups	Totals
A	0	0	0
B	6	3	9
C	5	0	5
U	1	0	1
Totals	12	3	15

- 3.1.2 As a general rule, those trees listed as retention category ‘A’ or retention category ‘B’ are the most valuable items of vegetation and as such the removal of these is likely to be met with resistance by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 3.1.3 Those items listed as retention category ‘C’ are of lesser value and the removal of these is generally less likely to be met with resistance by the LPA.
- 3.1.4 Items listed as retention category ‘U’ comprise of dead trees or trees of limited safe life expectancy and are often recommended for removal, irrespective of any proposals.
- 3.1.5 The above information should guide the design in terms of which trees could be removed and which trees should be retained. However, due to changing attitudes with regards to environmental awareness, it should be noted that all trees are considered to have value. As such, it is advised that as many trees as possible be retained, regardless of their BS5837: 2012 retention category status.
- 3.1.6 The retention of trees is further advised to avoid the need to plant replacement specimens, which are usually required to be planted on a 2:1 or 3:1 ratio, and due to their ecological value, which will be assessed as linear habitat units in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

3.2 Recommended Work for Arboricultural Reasons

3.2.1 Where necessary, recommendations have been prescribed for reasons of public safety. Such recommendations have been made for Arboricultural reasons and should be undertaken irrespective of the proposals (if the trees are retained), as follows.

Arboricultural Recommendations				
Ref Number	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (cm)	Recommendations
T2	Sycamore	16	68	Remove the deadwood.
T3	Sycamore	8 est.	35 est.	Remove.
G12	Sycamore	To 12	To 40 est.	Remove the Ivy and reinspect for any defects (moderate priority). Monitor the condition of the retaining wall.
T13	Sycamore	14	40 and 45 est.	Remove the Ivy and reinspect for any defects (moderate priority). Monitor the condition of the retaining wall.
G14	Sycamore	To 15 est.	<40 est.	Remove the Ivy and reinspect for any defects (moderate priority).
G15	Sycamore and Wych Elm	15	To 55 est.	Remove the Ivy and reinspect for any defects (moderate priority). Monitor the condition of the retaining wall.

3.2.2 Full details of all recommended works are detailed in the 'Recommendations Column' of the Tree Data Tables at **Appendix 1**.

3.2.3 For an explanation of the priority ratings, see **Appendix 2 (A2.2.5)**.

3.2.4 All trees which are to be retained within the proposals should be inspected on a regular basis in the interests of risk management. They should have a biennial re-inspection regime, ideally with each inspection being undertaken during a different season, in order to observe any defects, pests and diseases that are only evident at certain times of year.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1 The Proposals

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to demolish a damaged section of the retaining wall (adjacent to Marland Old Road) and rebuild this.
- 4.1.2 We have been supplied with **Drawing No. 1859.10k - proposed site plan**, which details the section of the retaining wall that is to be demolished and repaired.
- 4.1.3 The tree data has been overlaid onto the proposed designs to create the Arboricultural Implications Plan, which can be found at **Appendix 6**. This provides the basis for which this Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared.
- 4.1.4 All tree works required to accommodate the proposals are detailed in *italics* in the recommendation columns of the tables at **Appendix 1**. Please note that any required Arboricultural works recommended during the initial survey are also listed in these tables in non-italics.

4.2 Tree Removals

- 4.2.1 The trees are located close to the retaining wall on a higher elevation than Marland Old Road and have grown to a size where they are now damaging the wall (please refer to the photographs at **Appendix 7**). The trees are likely to become unstable when the wall is demolished.
- 4.2.2 We have been advised that for safety reason, and to allow the retaining wall to be re-constructed, it will be necessary to first remove the adjacent trees.
- 4.2.3 Based on the section of the retaining wall that is to be demolished and re-built, the following trees will need to be removed:

Removals to Accommodate the Proposals				
Ref Number	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (cm)	Retention Category
T1	Sycamore	12	37	C
T2	Sycamore	16	68	B
T3 *	Sycamore	8 est.	35 est.	U
T4	Sycamore	7	14 and 17	C
T5	Sycamore	6	14	C
T6	Common Beech	17	56 and 53	B
T7	Common Beech	17	46	B
T8	Common Beech	17	69	B
T9	Wych Elm	6	14	C
T10	Common Beech	17	33	C
T11	Common Beech	16	38, 52 and 74	B
G12	Sycamore (x6)	To 12	To 40 est.	B
* T3 has been recommended for removal for Arboricultural reasons but is also considered to be contributing to the damage observed to the retaining wall.				

4.3 Implications for Retained Trees

- 4.3.1 The section of the damaged retaining wall which needs to be demolished and rebuilt will take place adjacent to the retained trees (**T13** and **G14**).
- 4.3.1 Care must be taken to avoid damaging these trees and it is therefore advised that hand digging methods are utilised when working within RPAs of these trees.

4.4 New Planting

- 4.4.1 There will be scope to plant new trees/vegetation along the southern boundary of the site following the tree removals and subsequent reconstruction of the retaining wall.
- 4.4.2 New planting will help mitigate the loss of those trees which are required to be removed to accommodate the works.
- 4.4.3 This provides an opportunity to introduce a more varied tree species onto site, which will offer a wider range of autumnal colours, attractive berries, spring flowers, interesting bark and leaves. The southern boundary vegetation will therefore remain attractive throughout the seasons.
- 4.4.4 The planting of native species is advised, along with species which are a known attraction or benefit to local wildlife, so enhancing the ecological value of the site. Species should therefore be selected which will provide flowers, fruit, berries, seeds or nuts for wildlife, as well as offer shelter and/or nesting opportunities.

5. Summary

- 5.1 Recommendations have been prescribed for reasons of public safety. Such recommendations have been made for Arboricultural reasons and should be undertaken irrespective of the proposals (if these trees are retained).
- 5.2 The arboricultural implications of the proposals have been considered and discussed in **Section 4**.
- 5.3 **Seventeen** trees require removal in order to facilitate the demolition and reconstruction of the retaining wall. These are discussed in **Section 4.2** and detailed in **red** on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6**.
- 5.4 All demolition/construction operations carried out in close proximity to the retained trees must be executed in a cautious manner, as discussed in **Section 4.3**.
- 5.5 The data gained during the survey provides an indication of the health of the trees. However, it does not enable a comprehensive assessment of their condition over time. Trees are living organisms which are affected by many factors including weather conditions, diseases/disorders, light levels and human activities. Due to this, this report is only valid for a period of 1 year from the date of issuing. Should an update or revision of this report be required outside of this time period, JCA may require a further site visit to ensure that the condition of the trees has not significantly changed. It is advised that the trees are inspected regularly, in the interests of risk management.

Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Arboricultural Recommendations	Recommendations to accommodate the Proposals	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 1	Early Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	3	3 N	37	4.5 5 4.5# 0	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Branch stubs and minor deadwood noted. Ivy up the stem.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	40+	C 1
T 2	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	2	3.5 SE	68	3 7 8# 7#	Multi-stemmed at 3m with a slightly unbalanced crown; previously topped/pollarded at 3m. Overhanging the road. Occasional pruning wounds and branch stubs due to crown lifting. Deadwood noted. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	Remove the deadwood (moderate priority).	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 3	Early Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8#	n/a	n/a n/a	35#	0 1 0 2	Covered in dense Ivy; a full detailed inspection was not possible. This tree appears to be in significant decline. Overhanging the road. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	Remove (moderate priority).	Remove.	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 4	Semi Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	7	1	n/a n/a	14 17	2 0 4# 2.5	Twin-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the road. Decay observed at the base. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 5	Young Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	6	2.5	3 NE	14	4 0 2 0	Single-stemmed and leaning with a an unbalanced crown. A supressed specimen.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	C 1
T 6	Mature Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	1.5	2 S	56 53	7.5# 3 7 8	Twin-stemmed at 1m with a slightly unbalanced crown. Overhanging the road. Occasional pruning wounds and branch stubs due to crown lifting. Deadwood noted. The northern side of the stem could not be assessed due to dense vegetation. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	HIGH	MOD	40+	B 1
T 7	Mature Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	2	4.5 W	46	7.5# 2 1 7	Single-stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the road. Occasional pruning wounds and branch stubs due to crown lifting. Deadwood noted. The northern side of the stem could not be assessed due to dense vegetation. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	HIGH	MOD	40+	B 1
T 8	Mature Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	4	2 S	69	8# 4 1 8	Multi-stemmed at 2m with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the road. Occasional pruning wounds and branch stubs due to crown lifting. Snapped branches and deadwood noted. The northern side of the stem could not be assessed due to dense vegetation. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	HIGH	MOD	40+	B 1
T 9	Young Wych Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	6	2.5	n/a n/a	14	0 1 1 3 (SW)	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the road. Pruning wounds noted. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Arboricultural Recommendations	Recommendations to accommodate the Proposals	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>					N	W	E									
T 10	Semi Mature Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	2	1.8 E	33	4.5 0		3 1.5	Single-stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced crown. Several bark wounds noted. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	C 1
T 11	Mature Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	1.5	1.3 S	38 52 74	7# 2.5		3 7	A multi-stemmed tree. Overhanging the road. Occasional pruning wounds and branch stubs due to crown lifting. Deadwood noted. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	No action required.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	HIGH	MOD	40+	B 1
G 12	Semi Mature to Early Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	To 12	2+	n/a n/a	To 40#	See Plan			Six close growing stems. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access, dense ground vegetation and Ivy. Occasional pruning wounds and branch stubs due to crown lifting noted and deadwood observed. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	Remove the Ivy and reinspect for any defects (moderate priority).	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
T 13	Early Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	4	n/a n/a	40# 45#	5# 3		4 6	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a tight union. Overhanging the road. Minor deadwood noted. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access, dense ground vegetation and Ivy. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	Remove the Ivy and reinspect for any defects (moderate priority). Monitor the condition of the retaining wall.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
G 14	Semi Mature to Early Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	To 15#	2+	n/a n/a	<40#	See Plan			Overhanging the road. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access, dense ground vegetation and Ivy.	Remove the Ivy and reinspect for any defects (moderate priority).	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
G 15	Early Mature to Mature Mixed	15	3	n/a n/a	To 55#	See Plan			Three close growing trees; two Sycamore and one Wych Elm. Occasional pruning wounds and branch stubs due to crown lifting noted and minor deadwood observed. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access, dense ground vegetation and Ivy. Damage observed to the adjacent retaining wall.	Remove the Ivy and reinspect for any defects (moderate priority). Monitor the condition of the retaining wall.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD to HIGH	MOD to HIGH	20+	B 2

Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

A2.1 Measurements/ Reference Information

- A2.1.1 *REF NUMBER*. All items surveyed are allocated a reference number preceded with a letter, identifying the type of vegetation surveyed: T = an individual tree, G = a group of trees or an area of vegetation, W = woodland, H = a hedgerow.
- A2.1.2 *SPECIES: COMMON AND BOTANICAL NAME*. The common and botanical names of the species present are noted. If the species is not clear or identifiable, then a general common name and genus will be noted.
- A2.1.3 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, over-mature, veteran or dead.
- A2.1.4 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured in metres from the stem base to the top of the crown.
- A2.1.5 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the height above ground level at which the crown begins.
- A2.1.6 *STEM DIAMETER* is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; diameter measurements are taken for each stem. If more than five stems are present, an average stem diameter is taken. If for whatever reason it is not practical to measure multiple-stemmed trees in this way, the diameter is measured close to ground level, just above the root buttress.
- A2.1.7 *CROWN SPREAD* is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches to all four cardinal points.
- A2.1.8 *HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF LOWEST BRANCH*. The height and direction of the lowest significant branch is noted because of potential issues relating to clearances and the need for tree pruning.
- A2.1.9 *NHBC WATER DEMAND*. The water demand of each tree is listed in accordance with current NHBC Standards. This is included to aid structural engineers, architects and other members of the design team as it determines foundation depth and other considerations with regard to trees.

A2.2 Evaluations

- A2.2.1 *PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health and vitality of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.
- A2.2.2 *STRUCTURAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.
- A2.2.3 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; 0, less than 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, or 40 + years. This is an indication of the minimum number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.
- A2.2.4 *AMENITY VALUE*. A general indication is given in respect to the amenity/landscape value of the tree/group within the surrounding area.
- A2.2.5 *PRIORITIES*. A priority rating is given concerning the time periods in which the recommended works should be undertaken. LOW priority works should be undertaken within 12 months of the survey, MOD (moderate) priority works should be undertaken within 6 months and HIGH priority works should be completed as soon as practically possible. If no works are recommended, N/A (not applicable) will be used.

A2.3 Retention Categories

- A2.3.1 *A (marked green on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of high quality.*
- These trees are of high quality and value with a good life expectancy (usually with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years).
- A2.3.2 *B (marked in blue on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of moderate quality.*
- These trees are of moderate quality and value with a reasonable life expectancy (usually with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years).
- A2.3.3 *C (marked in grey on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of low quality.*
- These trees are of low quality and value but which are in adequate condition to remain or are young trees with a stem diameter below 15cm (usually with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years).
- A2.3.4 Trees categorised as retention category 'A', 'B' or 'C' are then justified by being further divided into 3 subcategories:
- 1 = Mainly arboricultural qualities.
 - 2 = Mainly landscape qualities.
 - 3 = Mainly cultural values, including conservation value.

A2.3.5 U (marked in red on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees usually unsuitable for retention due to poor condition.

These trees are in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. This may be due to any of the following:

- 1) Failure is likely due to serious, irredeemable, structural defects.
- 2) Removal of other category U trees will render them exposed and unstable.
- 3) They are in serious, overall decline or are dead.
- 4) They are of low quality and suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- 5) Diseases are present which may affect the health of adjacent trees.

These trees are to be removed or managed in a way which reduces their risk of failure, where they have high ecological value, such as in a woodland setting.

Appendix 3: General Guidelines

- A3.1 All tree work must be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 '*Recommendations for tree work*' or other recognised industry practice.
- A3.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors. They should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- A3.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.
- A3.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- A3.5 No liability can be accepted by JCA in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under the supervision of JCA and within JCA's timescale.
- A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly.

Appendix 4: Author Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

Jonathan Cocking *F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDipArb (RFS) FArborA CBiol MSB. MICFor.* Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 31 years' experience in the Arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. Jonathan has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. He is a Chartered Biologist, a Chartered Arboriculturalist and an Expert Witness with much experience of litigation work.

Technical Director

Toby Thwaites *BSc (Hons), HND (Arboriculture), MArborA.* Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield and has since graduated in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire. A former JCA team leader and Consulting Arboriculturist, Toby is now Technical Director and oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

Operations Director

Charles Cocking *FdSc (Arboriculture), MArborA.* Charles joined JCA in January 2014 having previously worked for the company on a part time basis during 2013. Charles obtained his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York, and is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association. Charles now oversees all internal operations for the company.

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

Andrew Bussey. Andrew started working in consultancy at JCA in 2006 having spent 12 years working as an arborist for various private companies before joining a Local Authority forestry team. He has various NPTC qualifications, is QTRA qualified and is a LANTRA Accredited Professional Tree Inspector.

Emily Wilde *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Emily joined JCA having previously worked for various private tree surgery and consultancy companies over the past 8 years. She initially obtained a ND in Forestry & Arboriculture, followed by a FdSc in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York. Emily has various NPTC certificates and is QTRA qualified.

Mick Eltringham *ND (Forestry).* Mick joined JCA after spending 12 years working in the industry for various private companies in the north and south of England. He has also spent the last five years working as a consultant for two canopy research projects in the Amazon Rainforest, working with Oxford University and the University of Arizona. He has various NPTC Qualifications.

Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture), BTEC National Diploma(Arboriculture), National Certificate In Horticulture, City & Guilds In Horticulture.* Dan joined JCA in February 2019 with nearly 30 years' experience in arboriculture with extensive Botanical and Mycological expertise. He worked as a London Tree Officer for 12 years and in several arboricultural and horticultural management posts, specialising particularly in tree risk assessments and tree related subsidence.

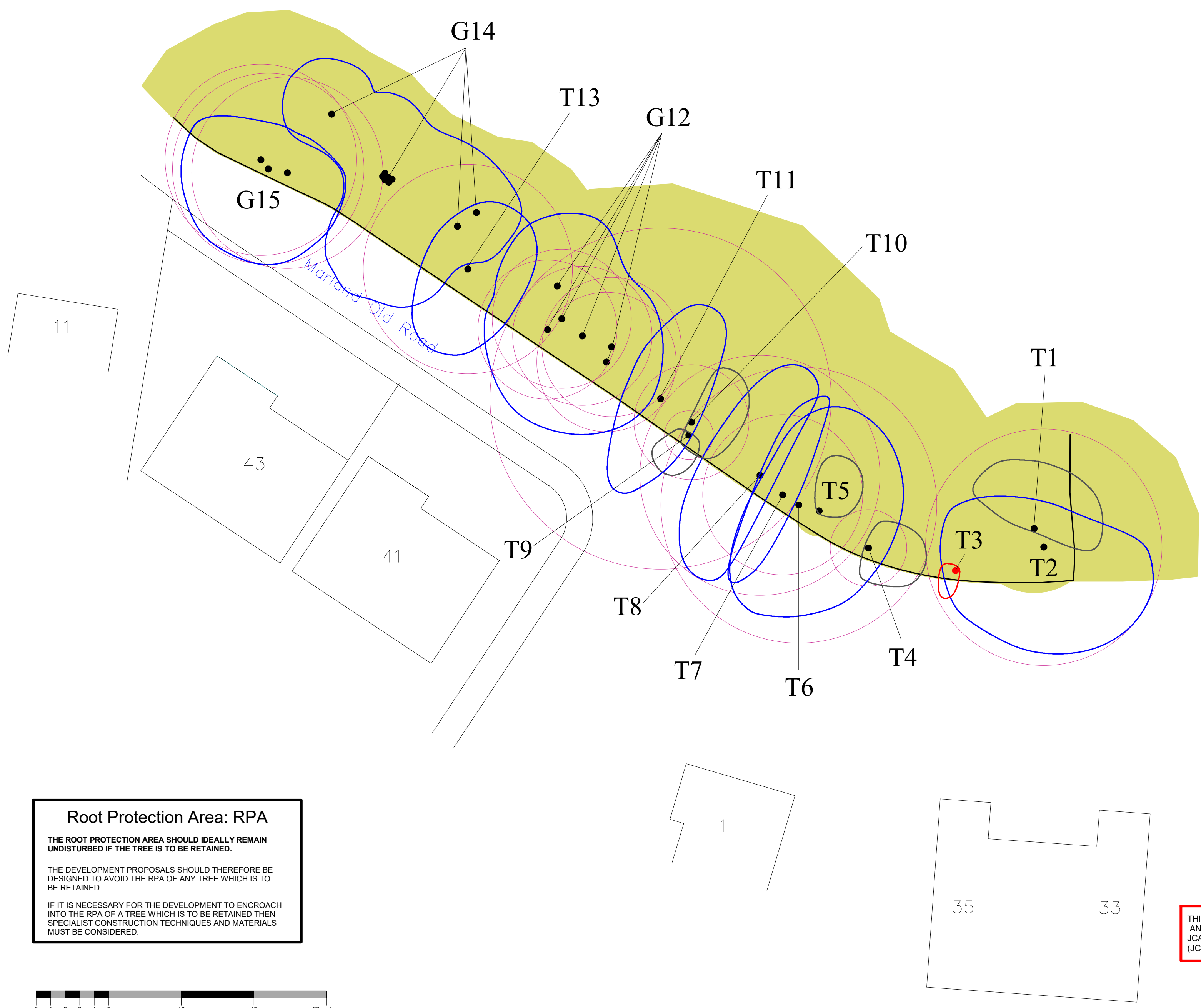
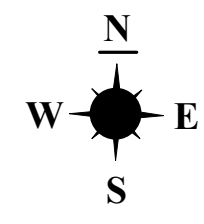
Luke Wickham *FdSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry), TechArborA.* Luke joined JCA in 2021 after obtaining his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Askham Bryan College. Having previously worked within the industry for the past 4 years, running his own small business and sub-contracting for local firms, Luke brings a sound knowledge and understanding of the practical and academic sides of the industry.

Andrew McPhaden *BSc (Hons), TechArborA.* Andrew joined JCA in 2022 having spent 5 years working as an Arborist for various private companies in both the UK and Germany. During his time abroad he obtained the European Tree Worker Certification along with a tree inspector certification from the Forschungsgesellschaft Landschaftsentwicklung Landschaftsbau. He brings a strong understanding of the practical sides of the industry and holds various NPTC qualifications.

Administrative Staff

Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.
Kelly Saunders Accounts Assistant.

Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.
Adie Gray I.T. Officer.

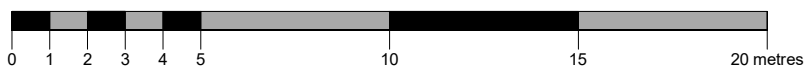


Root Protection Area: RPA

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF THE TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD THEREFORE BE DESIGNED TO AVOID THE RPA OF ANY TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED.

IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCROACH INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS MUST BE CONSIDERED.



THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR
AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
(JCA REF: 21778/TT)

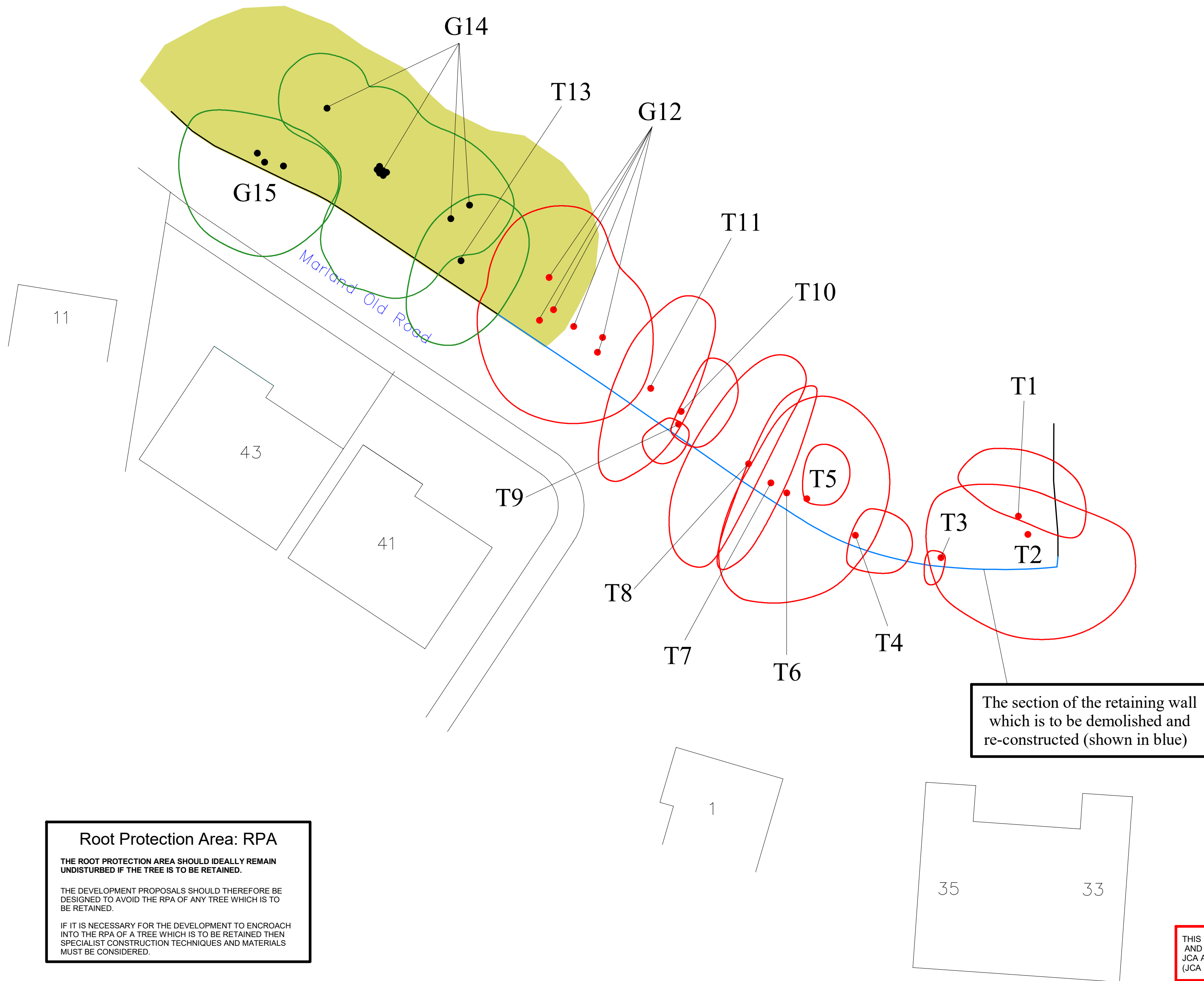
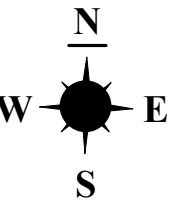
**Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan**

ADDRESS: The Former Higher Birch School,
Marland Fold, Rochdale, OL11 4RA.
JCA REF: 21778/TT

SCALE : 1:200	PAPER SIZE : A2
SURVEYED BY: TT	DRAWN BY: TT
APPROVED BY: ME	

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012: 4.5 RETENTION CATEGORIES	
Detailed definitions of these categories are at Appendix 2 of our report. N.B. These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.	
	CATEGORY A: 'RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY B: 'RETENTION DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY C: 'TREE WHICH COULD BE RETAINED'
	CATEGORY U: 'TREE FOR REMOVAL'
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (PRIOR TO OFF-SETTING)



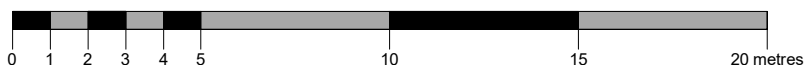


Root Protection Area: RPA

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF THE TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD THEREFORE BE DESIGNED TO AVOID THE RPA OF ANY TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED.

IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCROACH INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS MUST BE CONSIDERED.



The section of the retaining wall which is to be demolished and re-constructed (shown in blue)

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 21778/TT)

Appendix 6: Arboricultural Implications Plan

ADDRESS: The Former Higher Birch School, Marland Fold, Rochdale, OL11 4RA.
JCA REF: 21778/TT

SCALE : 1:200 PAPER SIZE : A2

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	EXISTING RETAINING WALL TO BE DEMOLISHED AND REBUILT

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

Appendix 7: Photographs



Damage to the wall adjacent to T4.



Damage to the wall adjacent to **T6** and **T7**.



A view of the retaining wall and the trees along Marland Old Road.

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

Signed

T. Thwaites

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Toby Thwaites BSc. (Hons), H.N.D. Arboriculture, MarborA.

7th March 2024

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

Registered Office:

**Unit 80
Bowers Mill
Branch Road
Barkisland
Halifax
HX4 0AD**

**Tel. 01422 376335
Fax. 01422 376232
Email: info@jcaac.com**

www.jcaac.com

JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants

Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects and Developers

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

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

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

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

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

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

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

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

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

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

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

Ecological Post-Planning Services

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

HEAD QUARTERS:

Unit 80 Bowers Mill,
Branch Road,
Barkisland,
Halifax, HX4 0AD.

Tel: 01422 376335
Email: info@jcaac.com
Website: www.jcaac.com

