



MARCH 16, 2020

Land adjacent to 27 Brookdale, Rochdale. OL12 0SS
TREE SURVEY BS5837:2012

GUY SMALLTHWAITE

TREESURE

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1 SUMMARY

1. The proposed development is for an Outline Application for the erection of two detached dwellings.
2. To prevent compaction and to protect the root radial areas of the trees, all trees will be afforded protection (see Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan). Such trees shall be retained and shall not be lopped, topped, felled, pruned, have their roots severed or be uprooted without prior approval of the Local Planning Authority. A section of land adjacent to the trees is to be retained to allow access for the public footpath.
3. To prevent conflict with the tree canopy and the development, there will be a requirement for one tree to be removed. Mitigation planting is proposed to compensate for this loss.
4. Cellular Confinement root protection will be required in the driveway area. Please see Tree Protection Plan for specific details.
5. The existing manhole in between T1 and T2 will have to be moved further up towards the pavement. Also, a proposed four-inch foul line will have to be tapped into the existing manhole. All works within Root Protection Areas will be 'hand dig' and should follow the Arboricultural Method Statement (**Section 13**).
6. Rochdale Borough Council have confirmed that there is not a Tree Preservation Order on the site or on the grounds of Healey Primary School and the site is not within a conservation area.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Guy Smallthwaite is an Arboricultural Consultant with Treesure. He has been awarded a Foundation degree in Arboriculture with the University of Central Lancashire in

conjunction with Myerscough College. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate Member with the Institute of Chartered Foresters. He has 20 years of experience within the industry.

- 2.2 Treesure have been instructed by Mr Shah Latif to produce a Tree Survey Plan in accordance with BS5837:2012. The survey was carried out on the 15th of March 2019. The weather conditions were overcast and dry.
- 2.3 For the purposes of carrying out the tree survey, Treesure were provided with the following documents: Existing and proposed plans in PDF. A DWG of the base plan was purchased separately.
- 2.4 This report details the arboricultural implication of development, recommendations and protective measures.
- 2.5 This report provides the results of the survey and includes:
- Tree Survey Schedule
 - An Assessment of Tree Quality based on BS5837: 2012
 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment
 - Arboricultural Method Statement
 - Tree Constraints Plan
 - Tree Protection Plan

3 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

- 3.1 The scope of the survey includes a visual inspection from ground level using the 'Visual Tree Assessment Methodology'. One site was surveyed. The brief was to conduct a Tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 Recommendations.
- 3.2 Any legal descriptions or information given by Treesure are understood to be accurate.
- 3.3 No responsibility is assumed by Treesure for legal matters that may arise from this report, and the consultant shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made.

- 3.4 Any alteration or deletion from this report will invalidate it as a whole.
- 3.5 Trees are large dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, therefore due to the changing nature of trees and other site considerations, this report and any recommendations made are only valid for a 1-year period.
- 3.6 Any operational practices recommended in this report are to be undertaken by the appropriate specialist company. Operatives are to carry out the relevant risk assessment and record such information, prior to commencement of tasks and work in accordance with current Health and Safety standards, practices and legislation.

4. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The tree survey was carried out using the methodology set out in BS5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations*'.
- 4.2 Tree canopies or branch spread was measured in four directions N-S-E-W using a Leica Disto. This gives an accurate representation of the tree crown.
- 4.3 Trunk diameters are measured at breast height in mm and rounded to the nearest 10mm.
- 4.4 Crown clearance is the existing height above ground level of the first significant branch along with its direction of growth (e.g. 3.5 – S). Measurements are recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.
- 4.5 Height was measured using a Nikon Forestry Pro Laser Rangefinder. All were recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m. Stem diameter was recorded in millimetres and rounded to the nearest 10mm.
- 4.6 Photographs were taken on site recording any structural defects or decay/disease.

- 4.7 Life Stage is recorded as either Y- young, SM – Semi – Mature, EM – Early Mature, M – Mature or OM – Over Mature
- 4.8 Observations record the condition of the tree noting any decay/disease or physical defects
- 4.9 Category rating is given to all the trees surveyed. Category A (Green) Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years. Category B (Blue) - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Category C (Grey) - Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years. Category U (Red) - Trees that are unsuitable for retention. Trees in such poor condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 4.10 A, B and C trees are also given a sub – category of 1, 2 or 3 which reflects their arboricultural, landscape or cultural values respectively.
- 4.11 Life expectancy is the length of time that the tree is estimated to make a useful contribution is expressed in years as: <10, 10+, 20+, and 40+.

5.0 PROPOSAL

The proposed development is for two detached dwellings with parking.

6. TREE DETAILS

6.1 Land

Details of all the trees can be found in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 1 and their location can be found on the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix 2. All trees except those proposed for removal are to be protected in accordance with BS: 5837 (2012) guidelines.



Fig 1. Aerial image of land adjacent to 27 Brookdale, Rochdale.

6.2 Statutory Protection

Rochdale Borough Council have been contacted and have confirmed that there is not a Tree Preservation Order on the site or on the grounds of Healey Primary School and the site is not within a conservation area

7. Legal Protection for Wildlife

7.1 Any tree work should be undertaken outside of the nesting season (1st March – 31st July inclusive), although the nesting period may start before this and extend beyond it, in many cases (e.g. barn owls can breed at any month of the year in the UK). This is to avoid impact to nesting birds and infringement of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

7.2 The quality and value of the tree stock has been broken down by BS5837 quality grade in Table 5.4 below. The grading system can be summarised as follows: For a tree to qualify under any given category, it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (U, A, B, C) and for trees in categories A to C, it should qualify under one or more of the three subcategories (1, 2, and 3). Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 are intended to reflect arboricultural and landscape qualities, and cultural values, respectively.

7.3 *Quality and Value of Existing Individual Trees*

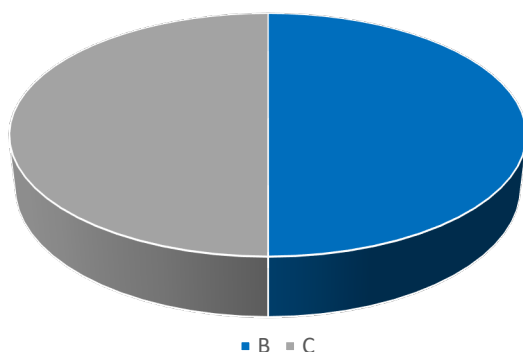


Table 7.4 Quality of Existing Individual Trees (Removal and Retention)

Total No of Individual Trees	A Grade	B Grade	C Grade	U Grade
No of Individual Trees	0	3	3	0
Remove	NA	NA	1	NA
Retain	NA	3	2	NA

8.0 SOIL DETAILS

The visual soil assessment revealed loamy and clayey soil.

9.0 PLATES



Plate 1. Line of Ash trees viewed from Healey Primary School.



Plate 2. The five Ash trees and the Whitebeam (T6) viewed from Brookdale.



Plate 3. T4 – occluding wound on west side of trunk.

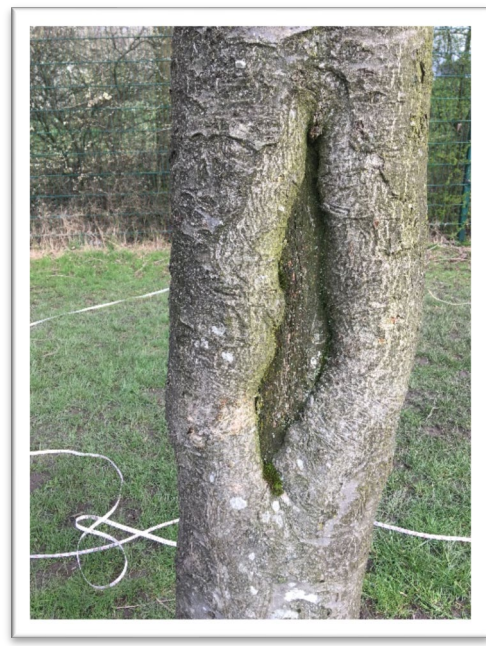


Plate 4. T6 – wound on south side of trunk. This tree is proposed to be removed.

10. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

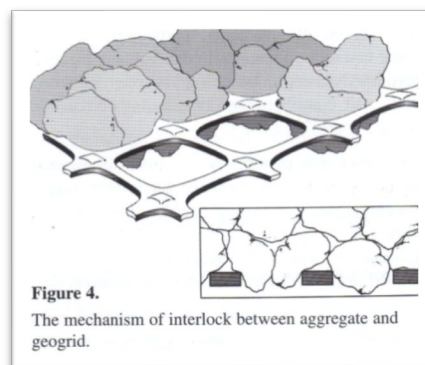
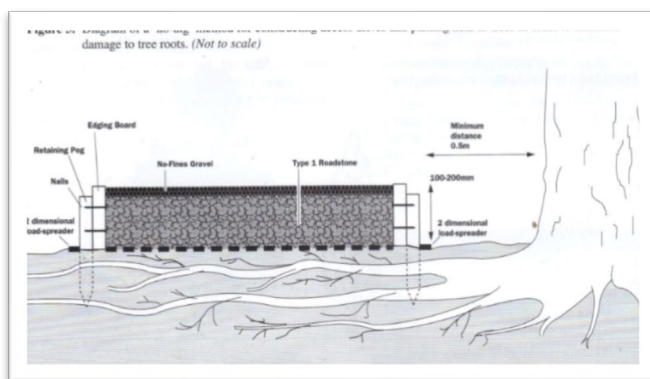
The purpose of the assessment is to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of the site layout proposals.

10.1 Tree protection during excavation

Before any building works commence it is essential that all Tree Protection Fencing and cellular confinement system is in place to protect the root protection areas.

Please refer to Tree Protection Plan to see locations requiring 'no dig' driveway and Tree Protection Fencing.

- Roots must not be severed, cut or broken – no digging
- Ground levels must not be changed – no digging, no soil raising
- Soil must not be compacted- no tracking of vehicles
- Oxygen must be able to diffuse into the soil beneath the engineered surface – no tracking of vehicles



*Cellweb or EcoGrid have only been mentioned as examples. Other companies produce cellular confinement systems.

There are four depths of Cellweb available to cater for different loadings on site. Based on a reasonably good ground condition with a CBR of 3%, the 200mm Cellweb will cater for up to 60 tonne loadings.

For this project there are 2 options:

Option 1 – Install a 200mm Cellweb with a 50mm overfill of 4/20mm clean angular stone to cater for site access. (Stone spec attached)

Once site access is complete, the Cellweb can remain in situ with a 50mm overfill or this can be scaped back to 25mm with a decorative surface applied.

Option 2 - Install 2 layers of 100mm Cellweb with a 50mm overfill of 4/20mm clean angular stone to cater for site access.

Once site access is complete, the top layer of Cellweb can be removed leaving a 100mm layer of Cellweb with a 50mm overfill or a 25mm overfill plus a decorative surface.

In regards to surface area, a few options would be:

- Porous Block Paving
- Porous Tarmac
- Resin Bound Gravel
- Decorative gravel

They can also incorporate different edgings but this would purely be for aesthetics.

Lastly, the maximum gradient for the Cellweb system is 7°(1 in 9)'.

There are other companies who can offer similar products to the same standards.

The root protection would be left in situ permanently.

10.2 Protection of Retained Trees

The successful retention of trees depends on the quality of protection and the procedures that are set in place to ensure that trees are protected. An Arboricultural Method Statement is an effective means of ensuring this protection. Details are set out in the Method Statement in section 11.

10.3 Development will be carried out in the following order:

- Tree work
- Tree protection Fencing and Cellular Confinement Protection System
- Development of site
- The removal of Tree Protection Fencing.

10.4 Tree Dominance Zone

If new trees are to be planted for screening or boundary it is important that the land is assessed to determine where new trees will not be subject to post development pressure for planning or removal. Consideration needs to be given to their ultimate height and spread, form, habit and colour, density of foliage and maintenance implications. It is advisable that new tree planting is kept at distances from structures of at least those in Table A.1 (see BS5837:2012). BS 4428:1989 contains recommendations and guidance on general landscape operations, with sections on preliminary investigations, drainage, grading and cultivation, tree planting, and woodland planting. Establishment of new planting can be maximised by good planting practice – see Section 17 for additional guidance.

11 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 11.1 The information contained within the Arboricultural Method Statement conforms to BS5837:2012. The controlling authority is Rochdale Borough Council.
- 11.2 For details of the trees to be retained, their location and Tree Protection Fencing, reference should be made to the Tree Protection Plan.
- 11.3 Any development activity which affects the adaptation of trees to a site could be detrimental to their health, future growth and safety. Tree species differ in their ability to tolerate change, but all tend to become less tolerant after they have reached maturity or suffered previous damage. Planning and subsequent site management aims need to minimise the effect of change.
- 11.4 The implementation, supervision and monitoring of a Tree Protection Plan is necessary to ensure the continued well-being of trees and to comply with BS5837:2012.

12.0 SCHEDULE OF SPECIFIC SITE EVENTS

- 12.1 Whenever trees on or adjacent to a site have been identified within the tree protection plan for protective measures, there should be an auditable system of arboricultural site monitoring. Effective tree protection relies on following a logical sequence of events and arboricultural inspection and supervision

12.2 Pre- Commencement meeting

Before any start to development a meeting should be scheduled with the site manager, tree officer and the arboricultural consultant. The extent of the tree constraints will be discussed. Working space requirements will be reviewed to consider barrier and ground protection with regard to site functionality. Any potential conflicts should be addressed and a resolution worked towards.

Subjects to be discussed during the meeting

- Cellular confinement protection and RPAs of T1 to T5
- Location of Materials/Deliveries
- Location of Builder's Hut
- Location of WC
- Fire: 20 metres away from retained trees and shrubs
- Waste
- Location of Fuel/Generators
- Waste cement
- Excavations/Drainage
- Ideal sites for mitigation tree planting.

12.3 Tree Works

All tree works are to be carried out before there is any commencement of work for reasons of public safety and adhere to recommendations set out in BS: 3998 (2010)

12.4 *Schedule of Specific Site Events (Table 12.4)*

Stage	Action	Involved parties	Reference
1	Issue Arboricultural survey to site manager	Client/Contractor	N/A
2	Notify Arboricultural Consultant (AC) of date of pre-development meeting	Client/Contractor	N/A
3	Pre-development meeting	Site Manager	N/A
4	Possible drainage working within RPA following specific Arboricultural Method Statement.	May need arboricultural supervision depending on planning condition.	13.0
5	Installation of Tree Protection Fencing and Cellular Confinement System	Contractor	14.0
6	Development	Contractor	10.0

7	Remove tree protection once development is completed	Contractor	N/A
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13.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT FOR WORK WITHIN THE RPAS

13.1 This method statement provides details of how planned operations near trees will be carried out.

13.2 Any development activity which affects the adaptation of trees to a site could be detrimental to their health, future growth and safety. Tree species differ in their ability to tolerate change, but all tend to become less tolerant after they have reached maturity or suffered previous damage. Planning and subsequent site management aims need to minimise the effect of change.

13.3 Mechanical trenching for the installation of drains/ cables severs any roots present and can change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. Wherever possible apparatus should be routed outside Root Protection Areas. Where this is not possible it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts. Inspection Chambers should be sited outside the Root Protection Areas. NJUG guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees can be followed.

13.4 The implementation, supervision and monitoring by an arboriculturist is necessary to ensure the continued well- being of trees and to comply with NJUG guidelines.

13.5 **Marking out of the Precautionary areas:** Root Protection areas will be marked out with a non – permanent bio – friendly spray canister to BS5837 guidelines. For single stem trees, the RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot will take account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system.

- a. The morphology and disposition of the roots when influenced by past or existing site conditions.
- b. Topography and drainage.

- c. The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage.

13.6 Access for all contractors and construction machinery must be outside of the Root Protection Areas of the trees or on established paths or footpaths.

13.7 Broken Trench - Hand-dug

This technique combines hand dug trench sections with trenchless techniques if excavation is unavoidable. Excavation should be limited to where there is clear access around and below the roots. The trench is excavated by hand with precautions taken. In all cases the open sections should be kept as short as possible and outside of the Prohibited Zone.

13.8 Hand digging within the Prohibited or Precautionary zones must be undertaken with great care requiring closer supervision than normal operations.

13.9 After careful removal of the hard surface material digging must proceed with hand tools. Clumps of roots less than 25mm in diameter (including fibrous roots) should be retained in situ without damage. Throughout the excavation works great care should be taken to protect the bark around the roots.

13.10 All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be preserved and worked around. These roots must not be severed without first consulting the owner of the tree or the local authority tree officer / arboriculturist.

14.0 TREE PROTECTION PLAN

14.1 In accordance with BS5837:2012 the Tree Protection Plan is superimposed on to the proposed site layout plan and based on the topographical survey. In addition the Tree Protection Plan shows the following information accompanied by descriptive text as required.

14.2 The Tree Protection measures shown in the Tree Protection Plan demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed development in relation to the retained trees. The tree

Protection Plan must always be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Method Statement (see attached Tree Protection Plan).

14.3 Construction Exclusion Zones

Construction exclusion zones are fenced areas of the site that protect soil, surfaces and roots in the proximity of retained trees. The area of these zones (the root protection area) is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12x the stem diameter in accordance with Annexe C and determined from Annexe D in the BS standards.

15.0 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

15.1 All trees that are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and /or ground protection before any materials or machinery is brought on to the site and before any demolition or development. The barrier fencing to be used would be the default type which has uprights that are driven into the ground (see Tree Constraints Plan or Fig 2 in BS5837:2012 guidelines) All weather notices should be attached to the barrier with words such as: "CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE- NO ACCESS"

15.2 Stages for installation of Tree Protection Fencing

Tree protection fencing will not be removed until all machinery has been removed from site and written authorisation has been granted by either the LPA or the arboricultural consultant.

- Hand clearance of any vegetation to allow clear working access
- Setting out of fencing
- Site meeting with arboriculturist to sign off Tree Protective Fencing
- Site now accessible for vehicular access

15.3 Once installed Tree Protection Fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct and not removed without approval of the Local Planning Authority.

15.4 Protective fencing is a condition of planning approval, if it is removed or repositioned the construction firm is in breach of a condition and may be subject to legal action

without written authorisation from either the local planning authority or the arboricultural consultant.

16.0 PRECAUTIONS INSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

- No mechanical excavation
- No excavation without arboricultural site supervision
- No hand digging without a written method statement approved by the arboriculturist
- No lowering or raising of levels
- No storage of plant or materials
- No storage or handling of any chemicals including waste from cement mixing
- No vehicular access

16.1 Underground services

16.2 Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage severs any roots present and can change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. Wherever possible apparatus should be routed outside Root Protection Areas. Where this is not possible it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts. Inspection Chambers should be sited outside the Root Protection Areas. NJUG guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees can be followed.

17.0 PRECAUTIONS OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

17.1 Planning of site operations should take sufficient account of wide loads, tall loads and plant with booms, jibs and counterweight. Such contact can result in serious damage to the trees and might make their safe retention impossible.

17.2 Fires on site should be avoided.

- 17.3 Material whose spillage could cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled away from the outer edge of the RPA, downhill and at least 10m away.

18.0 Mitigation Planting

- 18.1 New tree planting should include any replacement trees for those removed due to the development. BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations provides details on handling, transplanting and the planting of new tree stock.
- 18.2 The establishment of trees within a built environment to allow longevity without becoming a nuisance when they reach maturity should be considered within planting schemes. The use of invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as part of landscape planting, for example cotoneaster species and rhododendron, should be avoided in areas adjacent to semi-natural vegetation.
- 18.3 Adopting new industry practice and materials enable the establishment of trees within a built environment, the following factors should always be considered when planning a tree planting scheme.
- 18.4 There should be adequate space allowed for newly planted trees to reach their full mature height and spread without causing nuisance to adjacent structures and occupants. Predicted mature height and canopy spread, canopy density, propensity to shed seeds, fruits and if the tree exudes honeydew, etc.
- 18.5 Trees should always compliment the architecture, historic environment and the local landscape in the longer term. Colour of backdrop should also be taken into consideration, (for example a Birch will not be clearly visible against a light background).
- 18.6 Suitability of species and planting positions adjacent structures such as walls and buildings to avoid the risk of structural damage as the tree grows.
- 18.7 The soil type, to include drainage should be such that tree roots are able to grow and function adequately. Any non-native planting schemes should comprise a high percentage of species of known wildlife value.

- 18.8 The extent of mitigation planting will ultimately be determined in agreement with Rochdale Borough Council. Native tree species should be increased by planting native broadleaf trees that are of local provenance to the site and appropriate size. Examples are: Birch *Betula pendula* or *Betula pubescens*, Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Wild Cherry *Prunus avium* and Alder *Alnus glutinosa*.

19.0 CONCLUSION

- 19.1 Providing that the methodology prescribed on this Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan is strictly adhered to I would expect there to be no harmful effects on the retained trees, their health and condition should be as if there had been no development.

19.2 Contact Details for all Relevant Parties

Name	Contact Details
SHAH LATIF	07900579762
PLANNING DEPT ROCHDALE BOROUGH COUNCIL	0300 3038873
GUY SMALLTHWAITE (ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT)	0151 336 5060 / 07765195443

20. REFERENCES

BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design Demolition and Construction

BS4428:1989 Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations

Patch D, Holding B. 2007. Through the Trees to Development APN 12. Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service.

Appendix 1

Survey Schedule

Classification Key

SURVEY SCHEDULE COMPLIANT TO BRITISH STANDARD 5837: 2012 DATE 15/03/2019													
Ref No	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	S	E	W	First sig branch and direction (m)	Canopy height (m)	Life stage	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Observations and Management recommendations
T1	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11.5m	531mm	4	5	2	4	4 (S)	3m	S/M	20+	B2	A healthy, good example with no apparent defects. A vertical stem with a well-balanced crown spreading at 4 metres.
T2	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11.5m	350mm	5	4	2	3	3 (N)	3m	S/M	20+	C2	Healthy with no apparent defects and a single, vertical stem.
T3	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11.5m	366 mm	4	3	3	3	3 (W)	3m	S/M	20+	C2	Healthy with no apparent defects and a single stem.
T4	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11.5m	261mm	4	4	2	2	3 (S)	Ground	S/M	10+	C2	In moderate health with an occluding wound on the west side of the trunk.
T5	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11.5m	366mm	4	3	4	2	3 (S)	2	S/M	10 +	C2	A healthy example with no apparent defects. Some branches have previously been pruned back on the south side.

SURVEY SCHEDULE COMPLIANT TO BRITISH STANDARD SURVEY SCHEDULE COMPLIANT TO BRITISH STANDARD 5837: 2012 DATE 15/03/2019													
Ref No	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	S	E	W	First sig branch and direction (m)	Canopy height (m)	Life stage	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Observations and Management recommendations
T6	Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i>	5.5m	270mm	2	3	2	3	2.5 (E)	2m	SM	10+	C2	A tree in moderate health with an occluding wound to the south of the trunk. Remove The tree is in close proximity to the proposed and there will be future confliction with the canopy.

Key: Survey Classification key

Tree no. Numerical reference for tree on survey plan and tag number

Species. Scientific name and common name

Height In metres

RPA Root Protection Area

TPP Tree Protection Plan

TCP Tree Constraints Plan

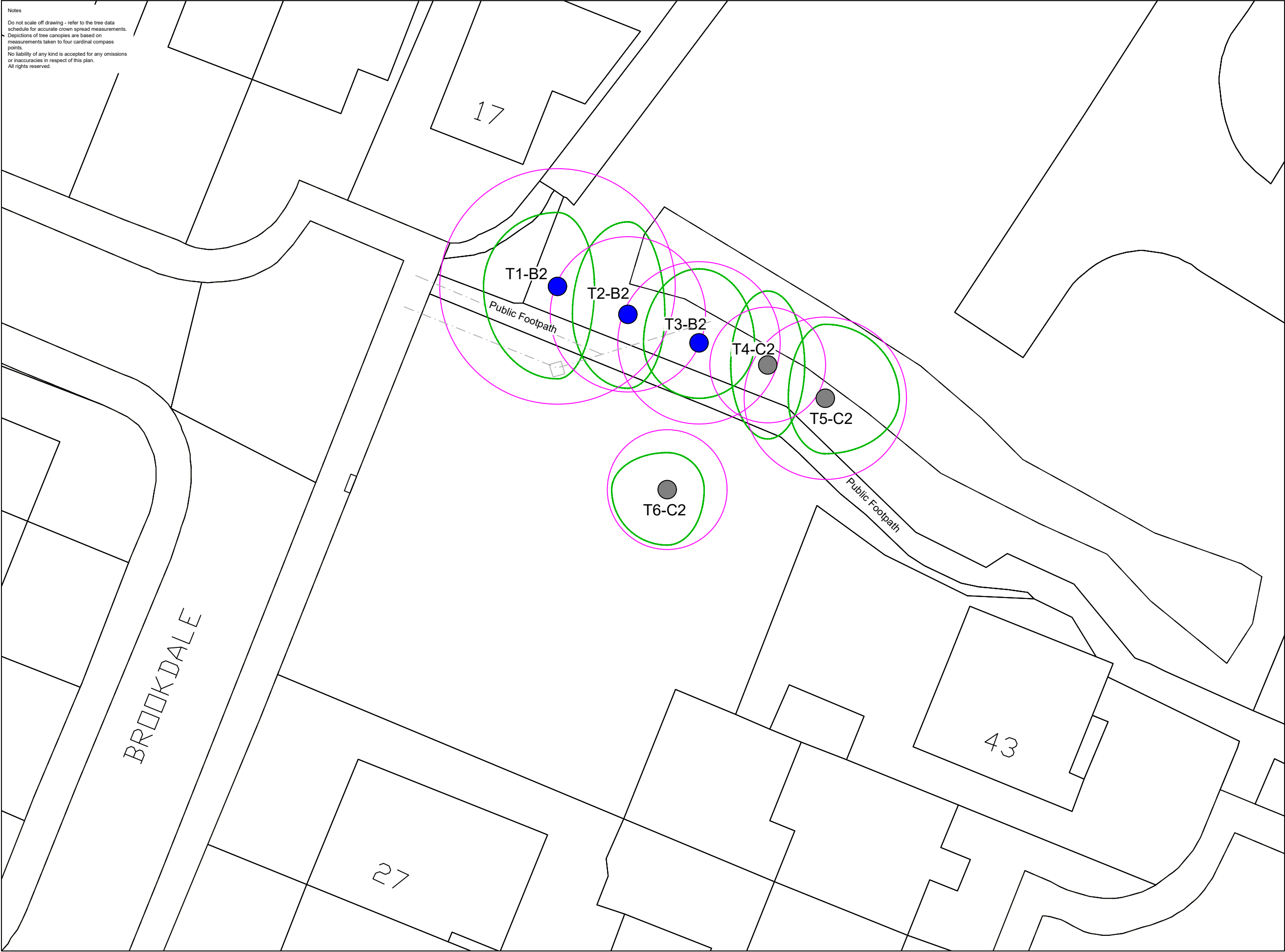
Stem diameter In millimetres

Branch spread	Branch spread in metres taken at four cardinal points to give an accurate representation of the crown
First significant branch and direction	First large limb and its cardinal direction
Canopy	Clearance in metres until the start of the canopy
Life stage	Y = Young MA = Middle Aged M = Mature OM = Over Mature V = Veteran
Estimated remaining contribution	This is measured in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
Category rating	Category A (Green) Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years Category B (Blue) Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years Category C (Grey) Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years Category U (Dark Red) Tree of such condition that cannot be realistically retained
Subcategories	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities 2 Mainly landscape qualities 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Observations	Structural and physiological condition
Management recommendations	Remedial work needed to either improve the condition of the tree or to protect the canopy from access during development

APPENDIX 2

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

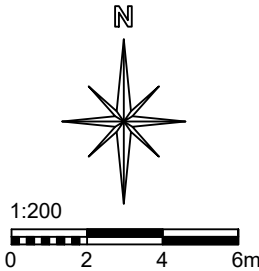
TREE PROTECTION PLAN



Tree Constraints Plan showing tree categories and root protection zones.

BS5837:2012 Tree Categories

- Category A**
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
- Category B**
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
- Category C**
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm
- Category U**
Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
- Tree**
Showing Canopy extents, category colour, RPA circle (BS5837) and tag number (with category).



Treesure Arboricultural Consultants

The Old Chapel, Orchard Lane,
Puddington, Wirral CH64 5SG.
Tel: 0151 353 8453 Mob: 07771776179

Client
Shah Latif

Project
Land adjacent to 27 Brookdale,
Rochdale OL12 0SS.

Drawing Title
Tree Constraints Plan

Scale 1:200	Date 16/03/2020	DB CS	CB CS
Drawing Number TS/TCP/17/3/19	Rev 1	Sheet A3	

