



ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY
(BS 5837:2012)

FOR
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

AT

FORMER NUTTERS RESTAURANT
EDENFIELD ROAD
ROCHDALE
OL12 7T

September 2024

Job Number 4981

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Disclaimer

The tree(s) referred to in this report are living entities and are therefore subject to natural processes. They will also be subject to changes to their environment caused by human's activities and to exceptional weather conditions. The inspection undertaken by our qualified staff relies on visual attributes of tree health and structure which can be assessed from a ground based inspection. Hidden defects which are not readily visible may not be detected. We therefore cannot wholly guarantee the condition and safety of the trees inspected beyond what can be reasonably assessed from the procedure used. We would recommend that the trees are regularly inspected and our staff will advise on the suitable frequency of these inspections.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Professional Details

1.1.1 My name is Peter Murray and I am working on behalf DEP Landscape Architecture Ltd as an Arboricultural Consultant. I have been working and studying in the Arboricultural Industry since 1989. I have many years practical and consulting experience as a Local Authority arboriculturalist and a private sector practitioner.

1.1.2 I so far hold the Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture and am a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I keep up to date with the latest research and best practice by attending relevant courses and seminars.

1.2 Tree Survey

1.2.1 We were recently instructed by 'Alberts' to carry out a site visit at Former Nutters Restaurant, Edenfield Road, Rochdale and survey all significant trees that may be affected by development proposals in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

1.2.2 The survey on which the findings of this report are based was undertaken on Thursday 31st March 2022 and the weather was dry and bright.

1.2.3 This report should be read in conjunction with the attached Arboricultural Data and Site Plans of Appendix B and F.

1.2.4 The trees were inspected from ground level only and all comments and recommendations made have taken into account their location, surroundings and likely impact on persons or property.

1.2.5 The limitations of this report are restricted to the persons, time, information made available and purpose for which this report has been prepared. This report does not deal with any existing tree root/building conflicts and no information has been provided regarding soil type and no analysis undertaken by this company.

2.0 FINDINGS

2.1 The Site & Proposal

- 2.1.1 The site in question is a disused restaurant within a rural location surrounded by grazing land.
- 2.1.2 The proposal is to refurb the existing building and extend it plus an upgrade to the surfacing within the overflow car park.

2.2 The Soils and Foundations

- 2.2.1 The soil of the site is described at <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> as being 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils'.
- 2.2.2 The following is taken from the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 Building near trees: The combination of shrinkable soils and trees, hedgerows or shrubs represents a hazard to structures that requires special consideration. Trees, hedgerows and shrubs take moisture from the ground and, in cohesive soils such as clay, this can cause significant volume changes resulting in ground movement. This has the potential to affect foundations and damage the supported structure. In order to minimise this risk, foundations should be designed to accommodate the movement or be taken to a depth where the likelihood of damaging movement is low.

2.3 The Trees

- 2.3.1 A total of fifty-four trees and two groups were surveyed and plotted in order to assess their health and dimensions in accordance with the British Standard and the results are clearly detailed within the Appendices of this report.
- 2.3.2 In general the trees of the site were found to be in reasonable condition for their age and species. However, there were several very poor specimens present located around the overflow car park. Any works identified within the data tables should take place regardless of development in line with best practice. The quality rating for the trees on or affecting this site can be summarised as follows:

U – 12 trees (T10, T14, T18, T24, T25, T29, T31, T35, T36, T38, T40 & T41)

A – 0 trees/groups

B – 30 trees (T4, T6, T7, T8, T11, T12, T13, T15, T16, T22, T26, T28, T30, T32, T33, T34, T37, T39, T42, T43, T44, T45, T47, T48, T49, T50, T51, T52, T53 & T54)

C – 14 trees/groups (T1, T2, T3, T5, T9, T17, T19, T20, T21, T23, T27, G1, G2 & T46)

2.4 Standard of Work

- 2.4.1 Any tree work undertaken should be done in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 and by competent contractors insured with public liability cover of at least two million pounds.

2.5 Statutory Controls

- 2.5.1 If the trees on site are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or are encompassed within a Conservation Area then statutory permission from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be required before any tree works take place. A recent email correspondence with the Local Authority confirmed that there are no TPO's on the site and it is not within a Conservation Area.

2.6 Wildlife

- 2.6.1 All operations should take account of wildlife needs and be planned to take advantage of weather conditions and time of year for minimum damage and disturbance. If any protected species or nesting birds are present or discovered while the works are taking place all work should cease until contact has been made with Natural England for further advice. Natural England can be contacted on 0300 060 3900 or by e-mail to: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk. Specific consideration should be given to the possible presence of roosting bats, which are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (schedule 5) and included in schedule 2 of the Conservation Regulations 1994. Ideally, a survey should be carried out to identify any potential roost sites and if bats are found to be present advice should be sought from a person qualified and experienced in handling such matters and fully conversant with the implications of the Act.

3.0 DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The majority of the root system, of a tree, is in the surface 600mm of the soil, extending radically for distances frequently in excess of the trees height. Beyond the main structural roots (close to the base of the trunk), the root system rapidly sub-divides into smaller diameter roots: off this main system, a mass of fine roots develops.
- 3.2 The shape of the main structural roots develops in response to the need for the tree to have physical stability. Beyond these major roots, root growth and development is influenced by the availability of water and nutrients. Unless conditions are uniform around the tree, which would be unusual, the extent of the root system will be very irregular and difficult to predict. It will not generally show the symmetry seen in the branch system.
- 3.3 The parts of the root system, which are active in water and nutrient uptake, are very fine, typically less than 0.5mm diameter. They are short lived, developing in response to the needs of the tree, with the majority dying each winter. It is *essential* that conditions in the soil remain conducive to the healthy growth of these fine roots so that the water and nutrients necessary for healthy tree growth can be absorbed.
- 3.4 All parts of the root system, but especially the fine roots, are vulnerable to damage. Once they are damaged, water and nutrient uptake will be restricted until new roots have regenerated. Vigorous young trees will be capable of rapid regeneration, but over mature trees will respond slowly, *if at all*.

- 3.5 In order to live and grow, roots need oxygen from the soil. Respiration by the roots and other soil organisms depletes this oxygen and increases carbon dioxide levels in the soil; a correct balance of these gases is normally maintained by diffusion between the soil and the atmosphere. Anything, which disturbs this balance, will affect the condition of the root system.
- 3.6 The factors that most commonly affect this diffusion adversely, and therefore damage roots, are the following: -
- a) Compaction of the ground, which reduces the space between soil particles. This is particularly important on clay soils. A single passage by heavy equipment on clay soils or storage of heavy materials can cause significant damage.
 - b) Changing soil levels, even for a few weeks.
 - c) Covering the root area with impervious surfaces.
 - d) A rise in the level of the water table. Roots can tolerate submersion for short periods. But a permanent rise will deplete the soil of oxygen.
- 3.7 Serious damage is often caused during preliminary site works by stripping the topsoil. For this reason, such works should be avoided until protective fencing has been erected.
- 3.8 Excavations in the rooting area can sever roots. As the majority of roots are in the surface 600mm, even shallow excavations can cause damage.
- 3.9 Excavations for foundations, landscaping or service trenches are usually sufficiently deep to sever most of the roots, and it should therefore be assumed that all parts of the root system beyond the excavation would no longer serve the tree.
- 3.10 Excavation or soil stripping which sever or damage the roots may impair the stability of the tree and make it dangerous.

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 The purpose of this section is to assess the implications the proposed development will have on the tree identified in the Tree Survey of 31st March 2022 carried out by DEP (see Appendix B & F) and advise on arboricultural measures, which would be likely to mitigate any damage resulting from the proposals.
- 4.2 The Site Layout Plan within Appendix F identifies the trees in relation to the proposed development.
- 4.2 In order to fully assess the impact of the development an Implications Table has been created, which gives details of the proximity of the associated works to the trees.

- 4.3 The below Implications Table details the Root Protection Area (RPA) in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. This is an area that should be left undisturbed in order to provide adequate rooting area for retained trees. This is also illustrated on the Site Plan of Appendix F.
- 4.4 This information can then be used in accordance with BS 5837:2012 to determine whether the development will have a detrimental impact on the health of the trees. Once this has been determined remedial measures can be detailed to reduce the impact the proposals will have.
- 4.5 Implications Table: -

Tree No.	Species	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Circle Radius (m)	Distance to any proposed construction or surfacing (m)	Can the Tree be Successfully Retained
T1	Sycamore	131.92	6.48	Remove for development and condition	
T2	Norway Maple	72.38	4.80	Remove for development	
T3	Eucalyptus	76.05	4.92	Remove for development	
T4	Sycamore	14.66	2.16	n/a	Yes
T5	Purple Plum	11.58	1.92	n/a	Yes
T6	Sycamore	14.66	2.16	n/a	Yes
T7	Sycamore	157.48	7.08	n/a	Yes
T8	Norway Maple	131.92	6.48	n/a	Yes
T9	Goat Willow	470.67	12.24	Remove for development and condition	
T10	Ash	43.47	3.72	Remove for condition	
T11	Elm	79.80	5.04	n/a	Yes
T12	Beech	358.34	10.68	n/a	Yes
T13	Sycamore	122.33	6.24	n/a	Yes
T14	Ash	152.18	6.96	Remove for condition	
T15	Sycamore	157.48	7.08	n/a	Yes
T16	Sycamore	113.10	6.00	n/a	Yes
T17	Sycamore	52.30	4.08	n/a	Yes
T18	Ash	95.73	5.52	Remove for condition	
T19	Sycamore	104.23	5.76	n/a	Yes
T20	Sycamore	157.48	7.08	n/a	Yes
T21	Sycamore	127.08	6.36	n/a	Yes
T22	Sycamore	146.98	6.84	n/a	Yes
T23	Sycamore	35.47	3.36	n/a	Yes
T24	Ash	141.87	6.72	Remove for condition	
T25	Ash	113.10	6.00	Remove for condition	

Tree No.	Species	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Circle Radius (m)	Distance to any proposed construction or surfacing (m)	Can the Tree be Successfully Retained
T26	Elm	72.38	4.80	n/a	Yes
T27	Sycamore	26.06	2.88	n/a	Yes
T28	Sycamore	152.18	6.96	n/a	Yes
T29	Ash	21.90	2.64	n/a	Yes
T30	Sycamore	46.32	3.84	n/a	Yes
T31	Ash	108.62	5.88	Remove for condition	
T32	Sycamore	113.10	6.00	n/a	Yes
T33	Sycamore	209.18	8.16	n/a	Yes
T34	Sycamore	87.58	5.28	n/a	Yes
T35	Ash	79.80	5.04	Remove for condition	
T36	Sycamore	72.38	4.80	n/a	Yes
T37	Sycamore	152.18	6.96	n/a	Yes
T38	Sycamore	162.86	7.20	Remove for condition	
T39	Sycamore	131.92	6.48	n/a	Yes
T40	Sycamore	0.00	0.00	Remove for condition	
T41	Sycamore	0.00	0.00	Remove for condition	
T42	Sycamore	173.90	7.44	n/a	Yes
G1	Mixed	<162.86	<7.20	n/a	Yes
G2	Beech	0.72	0.48	n/a	Yes
T43	Sycamore	95.73	5.52	n/a	Yes
T44	Lime	99.93	5.64	n/a	Yes
T45	Lime	122.33	6.24	n/a	Yes
T46	Ash	191.13	7.80	n/a	Yes
T47	Sycamore	95.73	5.52	n/a	Yes
T48	Lime	157.48	7.08	n/a	Yes
T49	Sycamore	104.23	5.76	n/a	Yes
T50	Sycamore	127.08	6.36	n/a	Yes
T51	Sycamore	108.62	5.88	n/a	Yes
T52	Sycamore	99.93	5.64	n/a	Yes
T53	Sycamore	162.86	7.20	n/a	Yes
T54	Sycamore	113.10	6.00	n/a	Yes

- 4.6 To assess the implications of the proposed development each tree can be categorised in the following way: -

	Trees to be Retained		Trees to be removed	
	With No Impact	With impact within RPA	Due to Condition	Due to Development
Tree No.	T7, T8, T11, T12, T13, T15, T16, T17, T19, T20, T21, T22, T23, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30, T32, T33, T34, T36, T37, T39, T42, G1, G2, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47, T48, T49, T50, T51, T52, T53 & T54	n/a	T10, T14, T18, T24, T25, T31, T35, T38, T40 & T41	T1, T2, T3 & T9

5.0 MITIGATING PROPOSALS

5.1 Tree Losses and Replacement Planting

- 5.1.1 The loss of any tree is always regrettable but, in this instance, the majority of trees to be removed is due to very poor condition (T10, T14, T18, T24, T25, T31, T35, T38, T40 & T41). In the interests of biodiversity any trees of poor condition that do not pose a threat to persons or property are to be retained.
- 5.1.2 T1 (Sycamore) could be retained but exhibits low vigour and does affect the terrace area. T3 (Eucalyptus) is out of character for the surroundings and can quickly outgrow its location. T9 (Goat Willow), although healthy will soon start to shed limbs over the car park area.
- 5.1.2 All these trees can easily be replaced within a new landscape scheme for the site, and many can be planted within the locations where trees have had to be removed.

5.2 Development

- 5.2.1 As shown above, the Implications Table identifies that none of the trees shown for retention should be impacted on by development as the main car park area is not being changed. However, these trees will require proper protection prior to and during the construction process.
- 5.2.2 A clear tree works specification and details of all tree protective measures can be found in the following Arboricultural Method Statement.

6.0 METHOD STATEMENT

Before any form of development commences on the site the following works should be undertaken: -

6.1 Tree Works

Tree No.	Proposed Works
T10, T14, T18, T24, T25, T31, T35, T38, T40 & T41	Fell to ground level due to condition, leave standing timber where possible.
T1, T2, T3 & T9	Fell to ground level for development and grind out stumps where necessary.
G1	Remove two Goat Willow with an acute lean and all Ash (approx. 8).
T45	Prune to clear light column.

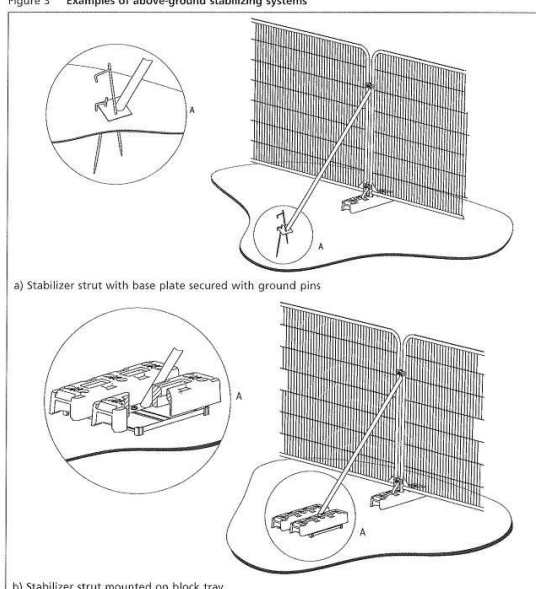
Recommended works should be carried out to the *British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998:2010*

6.2 Tree Protective Fencing

- 6.2.1 All fencing used on the site should fully comply with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- 6.2.2 The fencing should be strong and suitable for local conditions. It should also take into account the degree of construction activity on the site.
- 6.2.3 In this circumstance the location for the protective fencing should be as shown on the Tree Protection Plan of Appendix F and of the following specification:

Heras type temporary fencing with the bases pinned to the ground securely and stanchions placed at regular intervals in order to maintain stability.

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 6.2.4 No storage of materials or any construction operations should occur within the fenced area. Additionally, when designing the site layout, account should be taken of the route/installation method of underground services/drains and, the route/construction method of new access roads/driveways in relation to the retained trees. It would be advisable to mark out the optimum position of the protective fencing on the ground prior to finalisation of any design proposal.
- 6.2.5 Notices should also be erected on the fencing stating, 'Protected Area - No operations within fenced area'. An example can be found in Appendix E, which should be laminated and attached to the fencing at regular intervals.
- 6.2.6 The positioning of the protective fencing is also very important and should be erected in the proposed location identified on the site plan of Appendix F. Once the fence has been erected it should never be crossed and particular care should be taken not to store any materials or soil within the protected area.

6.3 Additional Precautions Outside Fenced Areas

- 6.3.1 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material likely to cause damage to the tree will not be stacked or discharged within 10m of the trees stem or within the protective area. Also, materials in general will not be stacked or discharged within the exclusion zone.
- 6.3.2 Concrete mixing and washing will not be carried out within 10m of any retained trees.
- 6.3.3 Fires will not be lit beneath the foliage or in a position where the flames could extend to within 5m of the foliage, branches or trunk. If the fire is large, then this may necessitate a distance of at least 20m.
- 6.3.4 Trees that are to be retained will not be used as anchorage for equipment.
- 6.3.5 Notice boards, telephone cables, or other services will not be attached to any part of the retained tree.
- 6.3.6 Care should be taken when using cranes or other equipment near the canopy of the retained trees. Also, any trees to be felled in proximity to the retained trees should be done so with particular care.

6.4 Site Buildings

- 6.4.1 Site cabins, compounds and welfare should all be placed outside of the protection areas of retained trees.
- 6.4.2 Where this is not possible further advice should be sought from the appointed arborist and in some circumstances, it may be possible to construct temporary ground protection and adjust fencing, but this is only to be considered as a last resort.

- 6.4.3 On larger sites of more intensive development where there is little open space for site buildings then alternative arrangements off site should be considered or part of the site should remain undeveloped until the final stages when less site storage is needed.

6.5 Services

- 6.5.1 Where possible all service trenches should be dug outside of the Root Protection Area.
- 6.5.2 Should this not be possible then the guidelines within 'NJUG 10' *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees* should be adopted, in particular Section 4.0, which is included within Appendix D of this report.

6.6 Summary of Methodology for the Protection of Trees

1. Remedial tree works carried out in accordance with this report and by a competent and fully insured arboricultural contractor and in accordance with BS 3998:2010.
2. Erection of Tree Protective Fencing in accordance with this Method Statement and plan of Appendix F and to be checked by the appointed arboriculturalist before commencement of works.
3. The construction of the new development.
4. The removal of Protective Fencing is only to be done with the agreement of a competent arborist or the LPA.
5. New landscaping scheme including tree planting.

6.7 Conclusion

As shown above and within the site plans of Appendix F this development has minimal impact on surrounding trees and there is plenty of opportunity to mitigate any losses and improve the tree population as a whole.

Signed



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30th September 2024

APPENDIX A - Glossary of Terms & Table 1 of BS 5837:2012

The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Dbh: Diameter at Breast Height is measured at 1.5m and recorded in millimetres. Where a tree becomes multi-stemmed below 1.5m the diameter of each stem is measured at 1.5m and added together. Where a tree has low branching or has swelling the stem is measured at the narrowest point below.

Height: Height was estimated and recorded in metres.

Age Range: Age is site specific and categorised:

Young (Y)	Out-planted trees that have not yet established.
Semi-Mature (SM)	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown.
Early Mature (EM)	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown.
Mature (M)	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown.
Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown.
Over Mature (OM)	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size.
Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres at four cardinal points (N, E, S & W).

Crown Clearance: Measured in metres from the ground to the first branch tip on development side only.

Condition - Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised:

- A - Tree needing little, if any attention
- B - Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress
- C - Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed
- D - Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund or dangerous

Desirability To Retain – As Outlined in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (see below).

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth - The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

Brown Rot - Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Cankers (target or tumorous) - A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by woundwood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.

Cavity - An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.

Chlorotic Leaf - Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.

Compartmentalisation - The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.

Coppicing - Is an ancient form of woodland management that involves repetitive felling on the same stump, near to ground level, and allowing the shoots to re-grow from that main stump. (Also known as the coppice stool).

Crack - Longitudinal spilt in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Deadwood - Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances it may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).

End Weight - The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.

Girdling Root - Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Hazard Beam - An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).

Included Bark Union - Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. Potential weakness due to a lack of a woody union.

Ivy Growth - Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.

Live Crown Ratio - The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.

Reaction Wood - Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.

Root Plate Lift - The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.

Structural Defect - Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.

Suppressed - Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.

Topping - A highly disfiguring practise, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.

White Rot - Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.

Wound - Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.

Woundwood - Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term "callus."

Woodland Structure - The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co-dominant trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed trees that have been overgrown and occupy an under storey position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.

Note: The definitions described above, may not necessarily be included within the Arboricultural Survey Data.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
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		- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality Note – Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.		
	1 Mainly arboriculture qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years		Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboriculture features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
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		Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Tree with no material conservation or other cultural value

APPENDIX B – Arboricultural Data

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Nutters Restaurant, Edenfield Road, Rochdale, OL12 7TT											Date of Survey: 31/03/22		Weather: Dry & bright		Surveyor: PM		
Crown C = Crown Clearance; Cond R = Condition Rating; ERC (Yrs) = Estimated Remaining Contribution; TQRA = Tree Quality Category Rating; RPA (m²) = Root Protection Area (m²) Recommended works should be carried out to the <i>British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998:2010</i>																	
Tree No.	Species	Dbh (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread				Crown C	Cond R	Observations and Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ERC (Yrs)	TQC R	RPA (m²)	RPA Circle Radius (m)	
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Sycamore	540	14	M	5	6	8	5	4.5	B/C	Located on the edge of a larger group. Inherent lean over terrace area. Dieback in upper crown. Levels previously raised around base. Low potential.	n/a	10+	C2	131.9 2	6.48	
T2	Norway Maple	400	11	EM	3	5	6	5	1.8	B	Located within short grass area close to building. Bifurcates at 1.8m. Significant deadwood present indicating crown decline.	Remove significant deadwood.	10+	C1	72.38	4.80	
T3	Eucalyptus	410	16	EM	6	5	6	6	3	B	An individual specimen located adjacent to car park. A vigorous tree out of place for surroundings. Not a good location for species immediately adjacent to car parking.	Consider removal.	10+	C1	76.05	4.92	
T4	Sycamore	180	8	SM	3	2	3	4	2	B	Located within grass verge area in middle of the car park. Reasonable form and vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	14.66	2.16	
T5	Purple Plum	160	5	EM	3	2	3	3	1.5	B	Located within grass verge area in middle of the car park. Reasonable form and vigour. Bifurcates at 0.5m. Ornamental specimen.	n/a	10+	C2	11.58	1.92	
T6	Sycamore	180	8	SM	3	3	3	3	1.8	B	Located within grass verge area in middle of the car park. Reasonable form and vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	14.66	2.16	
T7	Sycamore	590	15	M	5	4	6	6	2	B	A co-dominant specimen located within grass verge area adjacent to car park. Reasonable form and vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	157.4 8	7.08	
T8	Norway Maple	540	15	M	6	6	7	4	2	B	A co-dominant specimen located within grass verge area adjacent to car park. Erratic crown due to group, reasonable vigour. Minor stem wounds and minor buttress damage, affecting kerb edgings.	n/a	20+	B2	131.9 2	6.48	
T9	Goat Willow	1020	12	FM	7	7	8	8	2	B/C	A mature scrub specimen located on grass bank area adjacent to overflow car park. Typical multi-stemmed form with several cavities, cracks and splits. Low potential adjacent to car park.	Consider removal.	10+	C2	470.6 7	12.24	

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Nutters Restaurant, Edenfield Road, Rochdale, OL12 7TT											Date of Survey: 31/03/22	Weather: Dry & bright	Surveyor: PM			
Crown C = Crown Clearance; Cond R = Condition Rating; ERC (Yrs) = Estimated Remaining Contribution; TQRA = Tree Quality Category Rating; RPA (m²) = Root Protection Area (m²) Recommended works should be carried out to the <i>British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998:2010</i>																
Tree No.	Species	Dbh (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread				Crown C	Cond R	Observations and Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ERC (Yrs)	TQC R	RPA (m²)	RPA Circle Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W								
T10	Ash	310	14	EM	3	0	5	7	5	C/D	Located adjacent old waste area. Severely bark stripped stem with an acute lean over waste area. Declining crown.	Fell to ground level.	0-5	U	43.47	3.72
T11	Elm	420	15	EM	0	3	8	7	4	B	A co-dominant specimen located on bank area on edge of group. Major crown asymmetry. Minor deadwood. No signs of Dutch Elm Disease at present.	n/a	20+	B2	79.80	5.04
T12	Beech	890	16	M	9	6	10	9	2	B	A mature specimen on the edge of the group adjacent to car park. Dense crown structure with minor deadwood. Stem wounds and some bark killing on the south side of the stem.	n/a	20+	B2	358.34	10.68
T13	Sycamore	520	13	M	9	4	9	6	2	B	A co-dominant specimen located within grass bank area adjacent to car park. Erratic crown due to group, reasonable vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	122.33	6.24
T14	Ash	580	16	M	2	3	10	8	3	C	Located in gras bank rea with heavy lean over overflow car park. Declining crown most likely due to Ash Dieback. Previous limb rip outs.	Fell to ground level.	5-10	U	152.18	6.96
T15	Sycamore	590	16	M	8	4	8	5	5	B	A co-dominant specimen located on bank area. Exhibits major crown asymmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds.	n/a	20+	B2	157.48	7.08
T16	Sycamore	500	16	M	6	5	7	5	10	B	A co-dominant specimen located on bank area. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds.	n/a	20+	B2	113.10	6.00
T17	Sycamore	340	12	EM	3	3	3	6	2	B/C	A minor specimen within group exhibiting low vigour.	n/a	10+	C2	52.30	4.08
T18	Ash	460	15	M	1	0	3	7	4	C/D	A hazard tree, completely rotten at base. Liable imminent failure.	Fell to ground level.	0-5	U	95.73	5.52
T19	Sycamore	480	16	M	6	6	4	7	8	C	A co-dominant specimen located on bank area. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry and reasonable vigour but has significant lower stem decay. Hollowing with good reaction wood. Leans away from the overflow car park. Protected by group. Good habitat tree.	n/a	10+	C2	104.23	5.76

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Nutters Restaurant, Edenfield Road, Rochdale, OL12 7TT											Date of Survey: 31/03/22	Weather: Dry & bright	Surveyor: PM			
Crown C = Crown Clearance; Cond R = Condition Rating; ERC (Yrs) = Estimated Remaining Contribution; TQRA = Tree Quality Category Rating; RPA (m²) = Root Protection Area (m²)																
Recommended works should be carried out to the <i>British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998:2010</i>																
Tree No.	Species	Dbh (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread				Crown C	Cond R	Observations and Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ERC (Yrs)	TQC R	RPA (m²)	RPA Circle Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W								
T20	Sycamore	590	16	M	3	6	7	7	10	C	A co-dominant specimen located on bank area. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry and reasonable vigour but has significant lower stem decay. Hollowing with good reaction wood. Leans away from the overflow car park. Protected by group. Good habitat tree.	n/a	10+	C2	157.48	7.08
T21	Sycamore	530	15	M	3	0	4	10	3	B	Located on bank area. Exhibits major crown asymmetry with acute lean over overflow car parking area. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds. Poor form, low potential.	n/a	10+	C2	127.08	6.36
T22	Sycamore	570	17	M	5	3	5	7	5	B	A co-dominant specimen located on bank area. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds.	n/a	20+	B2	146.98	6.84
T23	Sycamore	280	12	EM	1	2	3	5	3	B/C	A minor specimen within group exhibiting low vigour.	n/a	10+	C2	35.47	3.36
T24	Ash	560	18	M	6	0	6	9	6	C	A poor specimen with major crown asymmetry. Obvious decline within the crown due to Ash Dieback and previous limb rip outs.	Fell to ground level.	5-10	U	141.87	6.72
T25	Ash	500	18	M	7	3	7	6	6	C	A poor specimen with major crown asymmetry. Obvious decline within the crown due to Ash Dieback and previous limb rip outs. Broken branch stubs.	Fell to ground level.	5-10	U	113.10	6.00
T26	Elm	400	16	EM	6	9	7	3	4	B	A one-sided tree due to group. Deadwood present but reasonable vigour. No apparent signs of Dutch Elm Disease.	n/a	20+	B2	72.38	4.80
T27	Sycamore	240	9	EM	3	3	4	7	3	B	A minor specimen located on the edge of the group. Reasonable vigour.	n/a	10+	C2	26.06	2.88
T28	Sycamore	580	17	M	6	8	6	9	3	B	A co-dominant specimen located on grass bank area. Exhibits reasonable crown symmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds.	n/a	20+	B2	152.18	6.96
T29	Ash	220	10	EM	2	4	1	0	2	C	A poor tree with a rotten stem, will eventually collapse but leans away from the site.	n/a	0-5	U	21.90	2.64

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Nutters Restaurant, Edenfield Road, Rochdale, OL12 7TT											Date of Survey: 31/03/22		Weather: Dry & bright		Surveyor: PM	
Crown C = Crown Clearance; Cond R = Condition Rating; ERC (Yrs) = Estimated Remaining Contribution; TQRA = Tree Quality Category Rating; RPA (m²) = Root Protection Area (m²) Recommended works should be carried out to the <i>British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998:2010</i>																
Tree No.	Species	Dbh (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread				Crown C	Cond R	Observations and Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ERC (Yrs)	TQC R	RPA (m²)	RPA Circle Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W								
T30	Sycamore	320	14	EM	3	5	3	4	2	B	A minor specimen located on the edge of the group. Reasonable form and vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	46.32	3.84
T31	Ash	490	17	M	6	3	6	8	6	C	A poor specimen with minor crown asymmetry. Obvious decline within the crown due to Ash Dieback and previous limb rip outs. Broken branch stubs.	Fell to ground level.	5-10	U	108.62	5.88
T32	Sycamore	500	17	M	6	6	6	8	6	B	A co-dominant specimen located on grass bank area. Exhibits reasonable crown symmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds.	n/a	20+	B2	113.10	6.00
T33	Sycamore	680	18	M	7	8	6	4	10	B	A co-dominant specimen located on grass bank area. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds.	n/a	20+	B2	209.18	8.16
T34	Sycamore	440	15	M	5	4	4	7	4	B	A co-dominant specimen located on grass bank area. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds due to removal of lower limbs.	n/a	20+	B2	87.58	5.28
T35	Ash	420	16	M	4	7	4	0	4	C	A poor specimen with major crown asymmetry. Obvious decline within the crown due to Ash Dieback and previous limb rip outs. Habitat hole within stem. Leans away from the site but will collapse through the fence.	Remove crown leaving standing timber.	5-10	U	79.80	5.04
T36	Sycamore	400	10	M	0	7	3	0	4	C	Located on edge of group near field. Major crown asymmetry. Major wound at base but appears solid.	n/a	5-10	U	72.38	4.80
T37	Sycamore	580	17	M	7	8	4	6	6	B	A co-dominant specimen located on grass bank area. Exhibits reasonable crown symmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds due to removal of lower limbs.	n/a	20+	B2	152.18	6.96
T38	Sycamore	600	17	M	7	0	3	10	6	C/D	A hazard tree, completely rotten at base due to previous loss of secondary stem. Liable imminent failure. Major crown asymmetry.	Fell to ground level.	0-5	U	162.86	7.20

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Nutters Restaurant, Edenfield Road, Rochdale, OL12 7TT											Date of Survey: 31/03/22		Weather: Dry & bright		Surveyor: PM	
Crown C = Crown Clearance; Cond R = Condition Rating; ERC (Yrs) = Estimated Remaining Contribution; TQRA = Tree Quality Category Rating; RPA (m²) = Root Protection Area (m²) Recommended works should be carried out to the <i>British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998:2010</i>																
Tree No.	Species	Dbh (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread				Crown C	Cond R	Observations and Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ERC (Yrs)	TQC R	RPA (m²)	RPA Circle Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W								
T39	Sycamore	540	17	M	6	2	5	10	6	B	A co-dominant specimen located on grass bank area. Exhibits major crown asymmetry and reasonable vigour. Minor deadwood present. Previous pruning wounds due to removal of lower limbs. Stem shoots present. Previous level changes at base.	n/a	20+	B2	131.9 2	6.48
T40	Sycamore		-	M	-	-	-	-	-	D	A fallen tree hung up in T41.	Fell to ground level.	n/a	U	0.00	0.00
T41	Sycamore		-	M	-	-	-	-	-	D	A fallen tree supporting T40.	Fell to ground level.	n/a	U	0.00	0.00
T42	Sycamore	620	15	M	4	6	7	7	n/a	B	Located on the edge of the site adjacent field. Good overall form and vigour. Bifurcates at 2m.	n/a	20+	B2	173.9 0	7.44
G1	Group - Goat Willow, Ash, Elm, Sycamore, Cypress & Laurel	<600	<12	SM-EM	5	5	5	5	0	B/C	A mixed group located on the southern boundary adjacent residential gardens. Located on bund area. Self-sown scrub. Two Willow with acute lean over overflow car park with low potential. All the Ash appear to be in decline and suffering with Ash Dieback.	Remove two Goat Willow with an acute lean and all Ash (approx. 8).	10+	C2	<162. 86	<7.20
G2	Group - Beech	40	<1.5	Y	1	1	1	1	0	B	A young linear group of planting, most likely meant as a hedge.	n/a	10+	C2	0.72	0.48
T43	Sycamore	460	14	M	5	7	7	2	4	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Erratic crown structure due to group but good vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	95.73	5.52
T44	Lime	470	17	M	2	5	7	4	1.5	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits major crown asymmetry but good vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	99.93	5.64
T45	Lime	520	17	M	5	6	6	4	1.5	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry but good vigour. Low foliage near light column.	Prune to clear light column.	20+	B2	122.3 3	6.24
T46	Ash	650	19	M	8	8	9	9	6	B/C	A large specimen to rear of group with a slightly sparse crown and previous limb failures. Possibly affected by Ash Dieback but no action required at present.	n/a	10+	C2	191.1 3	7.80

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Nutters Restaurant, Edenfield Road, Rochdale, OL12 7TT **Date of Survey:** 31/03/22 **Weather:** Dry & bright **Surveyor:** PM

Crown C = Crown Clearance; Cond R = Condition Rating; ERC (Yrs) = Estimated Remaining Contribution; TQRA = Tree Quality Category Rating; RPA (m²) = Root Protection Area (m²)
 Recommended works should be carried out to the *British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998:2010*

Tree No.	Species	Dbh (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread				Crown C	Cond R	Observations and Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	ERC (Yrs)	TQC R	RPA (m ²)	RPA Circle Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W								
T47	Sycamore	460	16	M	4	2	4	8	n/a	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits major crown asymmetry but good vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	95.73	5.52
T48	Lime	590	19	M	7	7	7	6	2	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry but good vigour. Some deadwood in upper crown.	n/a	20+	B2	157.48	7.08
T49	Sycamore	480	16	M	6	8	4	6	3	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry but good vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	104.23	5.76
T50	Sycamore	530	17	M	0	6	8	4	n/a	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits one sided form but good vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	127.08	6.36
T51	Sycamore	490	16	M	2	3	7	7	n/a	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits major crown asymmetry but good vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	108.62	5.88
T52	Sycamore	470	16	M	5	7	7	0	6	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits one sided form on edge of kerb but good vigour.	n/a	20+	B2	99.93	5.64
T53	Sycamore	600	16	M	6	7	6	6	5	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits minor crown asymmetry but good vigour. Branch stubs and minor deadwood present.	n/a	20+	B2	162.86	7.20
T54	Sycamore	500	16	M	7	5	2	6	4	B	A co-dominant specimen located within group adjacent access drive. Exhibits one sided form adjacent light column. Minor deadwood.	n/a	20+	B2	113.10	6.00

APPENDIX C – Key References

1. *British Standard BS 5837: (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. ISBN 978-0-580-69917-7*
2. *Lonsdale, D. (199) Principles of tree hazard assessment and management, Research for amenity trees NO. 2. HMSO, London. ISBN 0-11-753355-6*
3. *Mattheck, C. and Belier, H. (1994) The body language of trees. Research for amenity trees No. 4. HMSO, London. ISBN 0-11-753067-0*
4. *Shigo, A. L. (1989a) A new tree biology. Shigo and Trees Associates, Durham, New Hampshire ISBN 0-943563-04-6*
5. *Stouts R. G. and Winter T. G. (1994) Diagnosis of ill-health in trees, Research for amenity trees No. 2. HMSO, London. ISBN 0-11-752919-2*
6. *British Standard BS 3998: (2010) Tree Work-Recommendations. ISBN 978-0-580-53777-6*

APPENDIX D

NJUG 10 Section 4.0

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees

Telecommunications Code (Schedule 2). Paragraph 19 of the Telecommunications Code enables operators to require the lopping of trees which overhang the street and obstruct or interfere with the working of their lines.

4. HOW TO AVOID DAMAGE TO TREES

This section gives general guidance on methods of work to minimise damage to trees. The local authority (or for privately owned trees, the owner or their agent), should be consulted at an early stage prior to the commencement of any works. This will reduce the potential for future conflict between trees and apparatus.

4.1 Below Ground

Wherever trees are present, precautions should be taken to minimise damage to their root systems. As the shape of the root system is unpredictable, there should be control and supervision of any works, particularly if this involves excavating through the surface 600mm, where the majority of roots develop.

4.1.1 Fine Roots

Fine roots are vulnerable to desiccation once they are exposed to the air. Larger roots have a bark layer which provides some protection against desiccation and temperature change. The greatest risk to these roots occurs when there are rapid fluctuations in air temperature around them e.g. frost and extremes of heat. It is therefore important to protect exposed roots where a trench is to be left open overnight where there is a risk of frost. In winter, before leaving the site at the end of the day, the exposed roots should be wrapped with dry sacking. This sacking must be removed before the trench is backfilled.

4.1.2 Precautions

The precautions referred to in this section are applicable to any excavations or other works occurring within the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones as illustrated in Figure 1 – ‘Tree Protection Zone’.

4.1.3 Realignment

Whenever possible apparatus should always be diverted or re-aligned outside the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones. Under no circumstances can machinery be used to excavate open trenches within the Prohibited Zone.

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees

The appropriate method of working within the Precautionary Zone should be determined in consultation with the local authority (or for privately owned trees the owner or their agent) and may depend on the following circumstances;

- the scope of the works (e.g. one-off repair or part of an extensive operation)
- degree of urgency (e.g. for restoration of supplies)
- knowledge of location of other apparatus
- soil conditions
- age, condition, quality and life expectancy of the tree

Where works are required for the laying or maintenance of any apparatus within the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones there are various techniques available to minimise damage.

Acceptable techniques in order of preference are;

a) Trenchless

Wherever possible trenchless techniques should be used. The launch and reception pits should be located outside the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones. In order to avoid damage to roots by percussive boring techniques it is recommended that the depth of run should be below 600mm. Techniques involving external lubrication of the equipment with materials other than water (e.g. oil, bentonite, etc.) must not be used when working within the Prohibited Zone. Lubricating materials other than water may be used within the Precautionary Zone following consultation and by agreement.

b) 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 as for continuous trenching as in (c) below. Open sections of the trench should only be long enough to allow access for linking to the next section. The length of sections will be determined by local conditions, especially soil texture and cohesiveness, as well as the practical needs for access. In all cases the open sections should be kept as short as possible and outside of the Prohibited Zone.

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees

c) Continuous Trench - Hand-dug

The use of this method must be considered only as a last resort if works are to be undertaken by agreement within the Prohibited Zone. The objective being to retain as many undamaged roots as possible.

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

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.

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. If after consultation severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave the smallest wound.

4.1.5 Backfilling

- Any reinstatement of street works in the United Kingdom must comply with the relevant national legislation (see: **Volume 6 – ‘Legislation and Bibliography’**). In England this relates to the requirements of the code of practice – ‘Specification for the Reinstatement of Openings in Highways’ approved under the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991. Without prejudice to the requirements relating to the specification of materials and the standards of workmanship, backfilling should be carefully carried out to avoid direct damage to roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them.
- The backfill should, where possible, include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builder’s sand) around the roots. This should allow the soil to be compacted for resurfacing without damage to the roots securing a local aerated zone enabling the root to survive in the longer term.
- Backfilling outside the constructed highway limits should be carried out using the excavated soil. This should not be compacted but lightly “tamped” and usually left slightly proud of the surrounding surface to allow natural settlement. Other materials should not be incorporated into the backfill.

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees

4.1.6 Additional Precautions near Trees

- Movement of heavy mechanical plant (excavators etc.) must not be undertaken within the Prohibited Zone and should be avoided within the Precautionary Zone, except on existing hard surfaces, in order to prevent unnecessary compaction of the soil. This is particularly important on soils with a high proportion of clay. Spoil or material must not be stored within the Prohibited Zone and should be avoided within the Precautionary Zone.
- Where it is absolutely necessary to use mechanical plant within the Precautionary Zone care should be taken to avoid impact damage to the trunk and branches. A tree must not be used as an end-stop for paving slabs or other materials nor for security chaining of mechanical plant. If the trunk or branches of a tree are damaged in any way advice should be sought from the local authority tree officer / arboriculturist.

See TABLE 1 –‘Prevention of Damage to Trees Below Ground’ below for summary details regarding causes and types of damage to trees and the implications of the damage and the necessary precautions to be taken to avoid damage.

APPENDIX E

Site Notice For Protective Fencing



TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING **MUST** BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:-

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

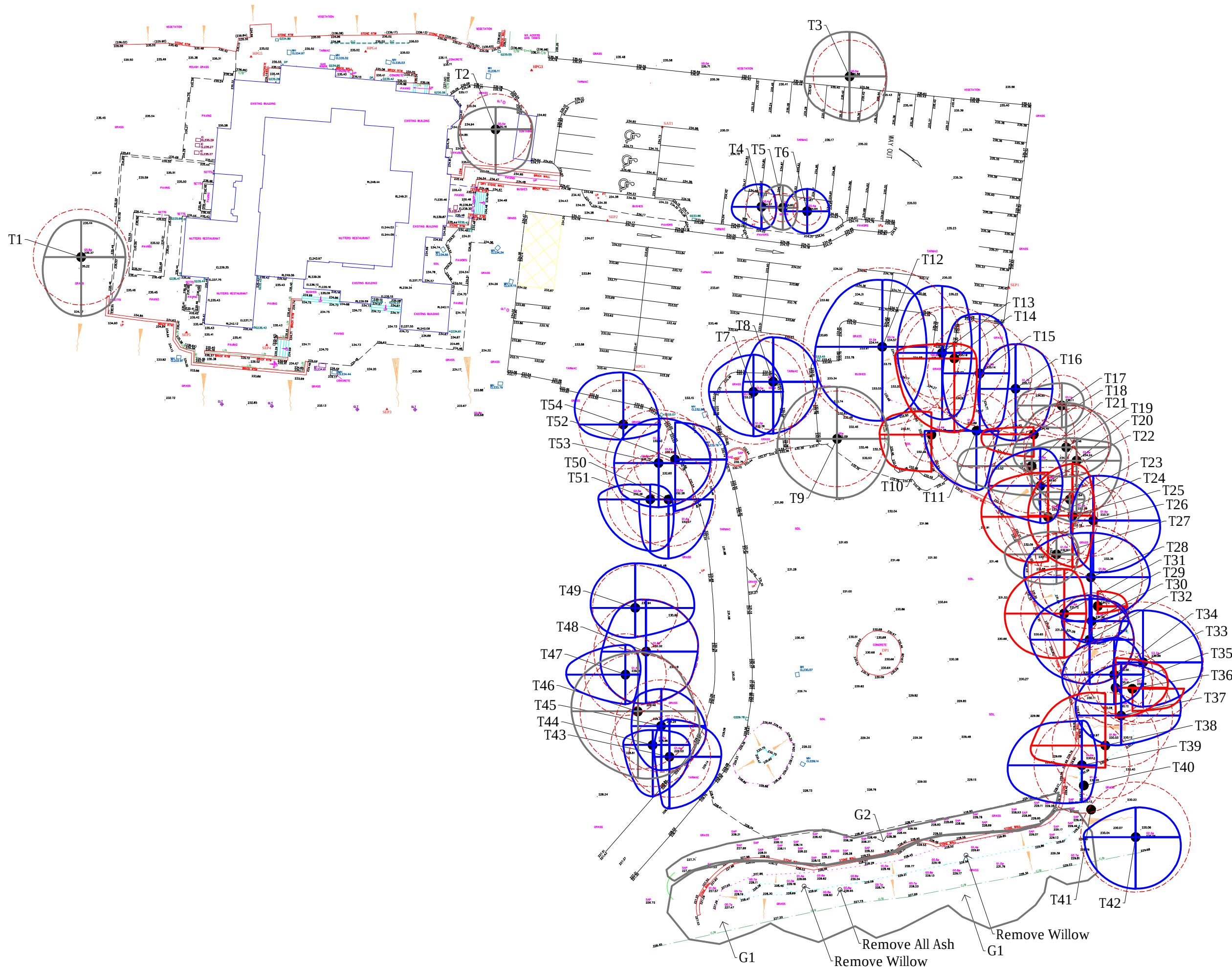
**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**

APPENDIX F – Site Plans

Trees Constraints Plan

Development Layout Plan

Tree Protection Plan



KEY

TREE SURVEY

T1

Retention Category A trees and groups of high quality

T1

Retention Category B trees and groups of moderate quality

T1

Retention Category C trees and groups of low quality

T1

Category U trees and groups of poor quality

Root Protection Areas: Calculated inline with BS5837:2012 to show a circular RPA which does not take into consideration site conditions



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Client
Alberts
Project
Former Nutters Restaurant, Rochdale

Description
Tree Constraints Plan

Status
PLANNING

Scale	1/500@A3	Drawn	PM
Job number	4981	Drawing number	01
		Date	11.04.22
		Revision	x

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KEY

TREE SURVEY

-  Retention Category A trees and groups of high quality
-  Retention Category B trees and groups of moderate quality
-  Retention Category C trees and groups of low quality
-  Category U trees and groups of poor quality
-  Root Protection Areas: Calculated inline with BS5837:2012 to show a circular RPA which does not take into consideration site conditions



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Client
Alberts
Project
Former Nutters Restaurant, Rochdale

Description
Development Layout Plan

Status
PLANNING
Scale
1/500@A3
Job number
4981
Drawing number
02
Date
11.04.22
Revision
B
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KEY

TREE SURVEY

-  Retention Category A trees and groups of high quality
-  Retention Category B trees and groups of moderate quality
-  Retention Category C trees and groups of low quality
-  Category U trees and groups of poor quality
-  Root Protection Areas: Calculated inline with BS5837:2012 to show a circular RPA which does not take into consideration site conditions
-  Tree Protection Fencing



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Client
Alberts
Project
Former Nutters Restaurant, Rochdale

Description
Tree Protection Plan

Status
PLANNING

Scale	1/500@A3	Drawn	PM
Job number	4981	Drawing number	03
Date	30.09.24	Revision	C

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