



HEYWOOD CIVIC CENTRE, HEYWOOD, ROCHDALE

For

Rochdale Development Agency

**ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
and METHOD STATEMENT for
CIVIC SQUARE REDEVELOPMENT**

Issue 01 – November 2024

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Appletons was instructed in October 2024 by Rochdale Development Agency to undertake an arboricultural impact assessment of trees located on land fronting Heywood Civic Centre, LCpl Stephen Shaw MC Way, Heywood, OL10 1LW. The assessment considers the proposal to redevelopment the existing civic square fronting the civic centre. This report is to provide further information on trees for a formal planning application.
- 1.2 The land on which the trees are located forms part of hard and soft landscaping for pedestrian access across the site generally from areas to the north and east from L Cpl Stephen Shaw MC Way.
- 1.3 The area of the survey is located to the immediate north of the Civic Centre which is access from LCpl Stephen Shaw MC Way and via the car park on Hornby Street to the east. The site was visited, and the trees originally surveyed on 5th September 2023 and again in October 2024 in accordance with BS 5337:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The results are detailed within this report.
- 1.4 The locations of the trees are indicated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), drawing 2472_03 at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.5 The purpose of the report is to provide information on the existing trees on the site and to assess any impact upon the trees above and below ground by the proposed civic square development.
- 1.6 Appletons is a firm of chartered landscape architects and environmental consultants with extensive experience in carrying out tree surveys of this nature. Surveyors are members of the Arboricultural Association.

2.0 STATUTORY PROTECTION OF TREES AND WILDLIFE

Tree Preservation Order

- 2.1 The status of the trees has not been verified with the Local Planning Authority.

Conservation Area

- 2.2 At the time of writing this report the site is not situated within a Conservation Area.

Birds

- 2.3 It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird, or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore, any tree work likely to disturb nesting birds should be avoided from late March to August. In general terms, it is recommended that removal of trees or tree works are not carried out during the period of March to September unless it can be confirmed that there are no nesting birds nor any birds displaying breeding behaviour within the affected trees.

Bats

- 2.4 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 together with the amendments of 1985 and 1991, with subsequent variations to the schedule orders, and strengthening amendments made within the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2001, form the basis for legislation protecting Britain's flora and fauna. It should be noted that all species of bats and their roosts are afforded statutory protection and work to trees, including felling and pruning work, which may shelter roosting or hibernating bats shall not be undertaken without appropriate surveys and licenses. It is an offence to:-

- *intentionally or recklessly disturb, kill, injure or take a bat;*
- *damage or block access to the resting place of any bat;*
- *sell, barter or exchange a bat, dead or alive;*
- *be in possession or control of a bat or anything derived from them;*

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The survey has been carried out in accordance with Section 4 of BS 5337:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- 3.2 BS 5837 provides guidance and recommendations for the design and construction process in relation to trees and gives recommendations as to the objective surveying of trees in respect of their physical, aesthetic and structural condition as individual specimens and within a landscape context.
- 3.3 The site was visited and all trees and tree groups that may be impacted on by the proposed development were surveyed, identified and detailed on 5th September 2023. Weather conditions were suitable for the survey to be undertaken.
- 3.4 The location of the trees have been plotted on a topographical survey plan provided by K2architects, drawing no. 564-K2A-B1-02-DR-A-20-000 P10 (dated 11.04.23) and indicated on Appletons' drawing 2472_03 – Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 1**.
- 3.5 Species have been recorded by common name and heights recorded in metres. Other statistics have been recorded on the schedules appended at **Appendix 3**.
- 3.6 The survey is in sufficient detail to make informed decisions as part of any planning process and with regard to any application. The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection and are based on maximising the trees' safe life expectancy given their current situation. Although the health and stability of trees in the pre-development context is an integral part of their suitability for retention, it must be stressed that this report is not a tree risk assessment. Where significant defects and safety issues have been observed there is a reported comment on recommended management on the condition schedules in order to put the trees in a safer or improved condition for their future longevity. All observations have been made from ground level without the use of any special diagnostic equipment (unless otherwise stated). Where deemed necessary, aerial inspections have been recommended within the tree canopies by a suitably qualified tree climber. All measurements are metric and height recordings are approximate. Consideration of the potential influence of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth on buildings and/ or surface structures is also excluded from this report.

Constraints

- 3.7 There were no constraints to undertaking the ground level visual assessment.

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS

4.1 The Tree Constraints Plan, drawing no. 2472_03 is at **Appendix 1** and indicates the distribution of trees and groups of trees at a scale of 1:200. The Tree Quality Assessment Cascade Chart Category is at **Appendix 2** with tree quality also colour coded on the Tree Constraints Plan. The abbreviations, methodology and criteria for the tree survey assessment and the Tree Category Gradings are explained at the beginning of the Tree Survey Schedules at **Appendix 3**. Trees that should be presented as a material consideration during the design of any development are recorded on the Tree Constraints Plan and the Tree Schedule. The Tree Constraints Plan also indicates the Root Protection Areas (RPA) for individual trees identified in the Tree Schedule. The RPA represents the minimum recommended area which should ideally be left undisturbed and within which no activity should take place around each tree were it to be retained. The height of trees provides guidance on distances that development should be constructed away from trees to avoid damage should a tree fail at ground level. The Tree Constraints Plan also shows a representation of the crown spread of each tree (compass directions are not indicated on the Tree Survey Schedule).

4.2 The trees have been categorized as A, B, C or U and are indicated on the Tree Constraints Plan with a colour representing each category as keyed on the plan. Where trees have been assessed within groups or woodland belt and overall assessment has been made as their relative retention value.

A Category trees

4.3 Trees and tree groups identified as category grade A are those of significant high quality and value in terms of arboriculture, landscape and conservation. These pose a constraint to the development and should be retained and protected within the design if possible.

B Category trees

4.4 Trees and tree groups identified as category grade B are those of moderate or fair quality and value in terms of arboriculture, landscape and conservation. These should be retained and protected within the design if possible although their contribution to amenity value, age and the ability to correct defects should be weighted against the benefits of the development proposals as a whole. If development proposals can readily be modified or changed then it is worth exploring different design options.

C Category trees

4.5 Trees identified as category grade C are those of low quality and value in terms of arboriculture, landscape and conservation and include very young trees below 150mm girth. These trees should not be considered as posing a significant constraint to development and their removal to facilitate development would not constitute a significant loss within the locality. If they do not affect development, they should be retained and protected or a case presented for their removal.

U Category trees

- 4.6 Trees and tree groups identified as category grade U are those which have irremediable features such as severe disease and are in a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years or are dead/fallen and which should in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

Below ground considerations

- 4.7 Typically, about 80% of roots will be found in the upper 600mm of soil and often extending well beyond the canopy spread of more mature trees. The threat to the trees by development comes from:
- a) root severance or fracture;
 - b) compaction of the soil, preventing gaseous exchange and moisture percolation;
 - c) possible change to moisture gradients due to surface water run-off or interception as well as
 - d) physical damage to low branches and trunk.

The consequences for the tree of such damage are:

- e) instability, if severe enough;
 - f) entry points for pathogenic fungi at wounds / fractures;
 - g) loss of vitality due to reduced oxygen, mineral and moisture take-up; all leading to;
 - h) root death,
- and
- i) a general decline or possible death of the tree.
- 4.8 In general, an arboricultural consultant (or Local Authority Tree Officer) should be consulted whenever an unexpected issue occurs that involves any tree on or in close proximity to development sites, particularly where they occur within a Conservation Area. Any tree work or tree removal deemed necessary should be carried out to the highest standards, based on British Standard 3998:2010 '*Recommendations for Tree Work*' and current best practice. To ensure standards are met it is recommended that a contractor from the Approved List of the Arboricultural Association be used (01242 522152 www.trees.org.uk). It is recommended that if a development layout is approved by the Local Planning Authority, a final Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan be drawn up.

5.0 THE SITE AND TREE POPULATION

Location and site description

- 5.1 The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): SD 85692 10670 with the survey area covering approximately 700m². The area is currently a small public open civic space formed of hard and soft landscaping with individual trees and seating fronting the civic building. A car park is located the the immediate east. The site is bounded to the north by LCpl Stephen Shaw MC Way (A6046), a library and Care NHS Foundation Trust Centre to the immediate west, the civic building to the south and Hornby Street to the east. The site is located in a central position in Heywood town centre with the surrounding area dominated by housing and small commercial and industrial buildings. The M62 motorway Junction 19 is located approximately 2km to the south.



Plate 01 – area of tree survey

Species Composition, Size, Age and Distribution

- 5.2 A small number of individual mature trees are located within the public open civic space comprising species of sycamore, lime and birch cultivar. A group of 11no newly planted heavy standard trees form a group within soft landscaping between the civic space and the adjacent car park comprising fastigiate birch, fastigiate cherry and mountain ash cultivar. The trees form attractive features within the landscape with the mature birch trees forming a combined canopy either side of the pedestrian access from LCpl Stephen Shaw MC Way. The 2no sycamores are located within the paved hard

surfacing within graveled tree pits with pavior edging. The remaining trees are located within soft ground comprising grassed and planted areas.

Health, Condition and Amenity Value

- 5.3 The trees have been assessed as either category 'B' moderate condition or category 'A' good condition. As such their retention within a proposed development is desirable and those with a category 'A' assessment are recommended for retention. All the trees provide attractive features within their location and collectively provide amenity value.

6.0 CONSIDERATIONS IN RELATION TO DEVELOPMENT

General

- 6.1 As trees can affect and be affected by many aspects of site operations, during the conception and design process the project arboriculturist should be involved in ongoing review of the proposals, engineering and landscape drawings in order to produce proposals which have the least impact on existing trees as possible within the parameters for the proposed works. All members of the design team should also be made aware of the requirements for the successful retention of proposed retained trees and should make provision for these throughout the development process.

Below ground constraints

- 6.2 The below ground constraints are generally summarised as the Root Protection Area (RPA) which are indicated on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 1** for this site. The shape of the RPA and its exact location depend upon arboricultural considerations including likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance; morphology and disposition of the roots when known influenced by past or existing site conditions; soil type and structure; and topography and drainage.
- 6.3 The purpose of the RPA is to prevent physical damage by soil compaction, changes in soil and surface levels or soil contamination, and damage or removal of tree roots, all of which could reduce a tree's health and/or stability.
- 6.4 There may be impact on the rooting zone of the trees retained adjacent to the development site due to engineering works, level changes and pedestrian/vehicle surfaces. Extensive root loss can be caused by filling and raising levels over rooting zones of trees and should be avoided.

Above ground level constraints

- 6.5 The above ground constraints are generally considered to be the visible parts of the tree including the trunk and canopy and any surface exposed roots. All parts of the tree should be protected from damage from engineering and construction work, in particular from deliveries of fill materials, wide loads, vehicles and plant and storage of materials against parts of the tree.

7.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AND PROJECTED ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS

Proposals

- 7.1 The proposed planning application is for the redesign and redevelopment of the civic square comprising a central information stage, flexible market space, hard surfaced pedestrian linkages, planted areas with shrubs and trees and seating areas.



Plate 02 – general arrangement proposals

Impact on Trees

- 7.2 It is projected that there would be the loss of two mature trees T1 (Sycamore) and T2 Sycamore to facilitate the proposals. However, it is understood that these trees are already approved for removal as part of the extension work to the Civic Hall (planning application reference 23/01241/FUL). Other trees that will be removed include the 9no small young trees (birch, cherry and mountain ash cultivar) within the shrub bed immediately to the west of the adjacent car park. All other trees are proposed to be retained and incorporated into the soft landscaped areas of the redesigned square. These are trees T3 (Lime), T4 (Birch) and T5 (Birch).

Below ground constraints and tree protection

- 7.3 Depending on the details of levels for the redesign yet to be resolved there may potentially be impact on the rooting zones of the retained trees if levels are intended to be altered (lowered or raised) within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs). In addition, areas of existing soft landscape including short mown grass and shrub beds which are currently over the majority of the rooting zones of the three retained

trees will be altered and additional new hard surfacing introduced in parts of the Root Protection Areas.

- 7.4 The below ground constraints are generally summarised as the root protection area (RPA). The purpose of the RPA is to prevent physical damage by soil compaction, changes in soil level or soil contamination, and damage or removal of tree roots, all of which could reduce a tree's health and/or stability. Therefore, all trees anticipated to be retained should be protected in accordance with Section 7 of British Standard 5837: 2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations". Tree protection should be installed on site prior to the commencement of any works on site.

8.0 METHOD STATEMENT FOR MITIGATING IMPACT TO RETAINED TREES

- 8.1 Tree protection measures are required and detailed below for all trees that are to be retained as part of the proposals. The design of any level changes to accommodate the proposed landscape should carefully consider the impact on the rooting zones of existing retained trees.

Root Protection Areas and Construction Exclusion Zones

- 8.2 Adequate protection of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees during construction work is essential if their long-term viability is to be assured. RPAs, which are calculated through a method provided in *BS5837: 2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, are ground areas that shall be protected by temporary protective fencing as Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) throughout the development process, thereby keeping the trees' root zones free from disturbance, compaction or damage and protecting overhead canopies from accidental damage due to the construction processes. The RPA distances are indicated on the **Tree Protection Plan drawing no. 2472_04 at Appendix 4.**

Tree Protection Measures

- 8.3 With regard to the CEZs, the design, materials and construction of the temporary fencing shall be appropriate for the intensity and type of site construction works and should conform to at least section 6.2 of *BS5837: 2012*. For the retained trees it is important that tree protection fencing is erected at the commencement of development and maintained in situ during the construction phase. The location of such fencing shall be based upon the recommendations contained within the current British Standard and generally placed to the periphery of the Root Protection Areas. The fencing itself shall be appropriate and shall normally involve a 'Heras' type wire mesh fence as detailed at Plate 1, which shall be secured into the ground in accordance with the British Standard. The Temporary Protective Fencing/ Barrier Specification is also appended for reference at **Appendix 5**. No materials shall be stored within the fencing and it shall be inspected on a regular basis by a competent arborist.

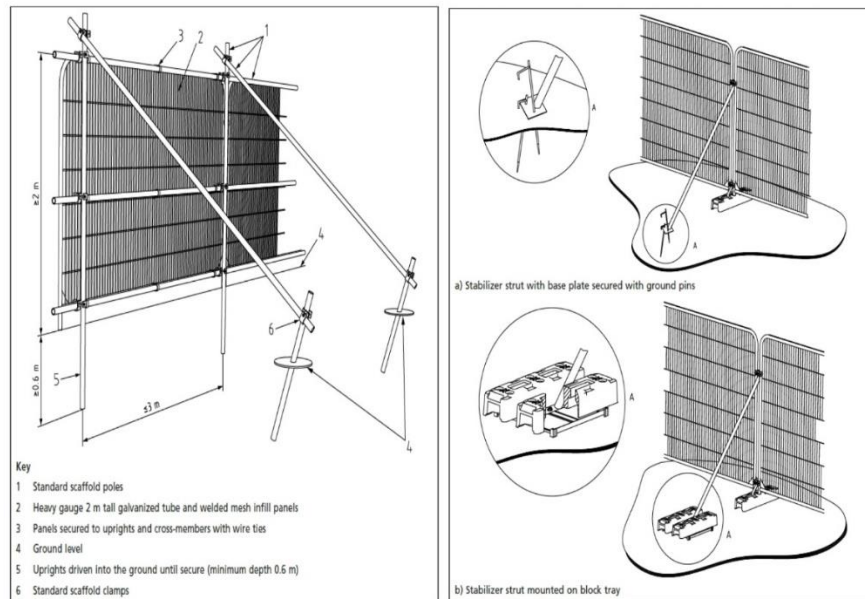


Plate 1

Roots greater than 25 mm diameter

- 8.4 Should any roots from adjacent trees be encountered during the approved construction works and severance be unavoidable, the roots shall be cleanly cut with a proprietary cutting tool such as a hand saw or secateurs leaving the smallest wound possible. ROOTS SHALL NOT BE RIPPED. Great care shall be taken to minimise damage to retained roots, including the bark around the roots.

Roots less than 25 mm diameter

- 8.5 Where mats of smaller roots (including fibrous roots) are found these shall be retained wherever possible. During the works great care shall be taken to minimise damage to retained roots. It is often possible to displace or lower roots to accommodate construction works. This is more likely in the case of mats of fibrous roots.

Construction of pedestrian pathways

- 8.6 Where pedestrian hard surfaces will impact on the rooting zones of trees the construction shall utilise a 'no dig' solution to prevent damage to any tree roots that may be within the ground in these areas. The use of a 'GEOCELL' cellular confinement system together with a 'no dig' construction to construct the pathways close proximity to trees and within their Root Protection Areas (RPAs) is recommended. These are supplied as flat packed panels which are opened to form the honeycomb-like structure. These are positioned and pinned to the ground using fixing pins and filled with a suitable, limestone free, permeable infill. Cellular systems for creating ground surfaces confines the infill and ensures that downward forces are spread laterally, reducing pressure on the sub-base potentially damaging the tree roots and potentially resulting in the death of the trees.

- 8.7 Final surface options in the Root Protection Area shall be porous. Surfaces can include porous block paving, porous asphalt, loose gravel, gravel retention systems (e.g. Golpla), resin bound gravel and astro turf.

Kerb edging, edge restraint to new hard surfaces and wall foundations

- 8.8 Where a kerb section or strip foundation conflicts with the position of roots which is not possible to remove without endangering the health of the tree, consideration should be given to:
- reducing the kerb section;
 - creating a gap in the kerb or foundation to accommodate the root;
 - bridging the kerb or foundation over the root; or
 - constructing a kerbside build-out.

Materials

- 8.9 The backfill material around roots shall be a fine, granular material that is not susceptible to frost heave, such as sharp sand. Builders sand shall not be used as this has a high salt content that is toxic to trees. Tree roots, especially the small fibrous ones are particularly affected by soil compaction and can also be damaged by the mechanical action of tamping down. It shall be recognized that these features of roots impose restrictions on compaction methods of any fine unbound granular material (finefill) that may be used. Sub-base material shall be compacted over the backfill material by hand tamping wherever possible to the required standard for footway traffic to avoid damage to the roots and to secure local aerated zone enabling the roots to survive.

Backfilling in soft areas

- 8.10 Backfilling of non-paved areas shall be carried out using the excavated soil. This shall not be compacted but lightly "tamped" and left slightly proud of the surrounding surface to allow natural settlement. Other materials shall not be incorporated into the backfill.

Precautions during construction activities

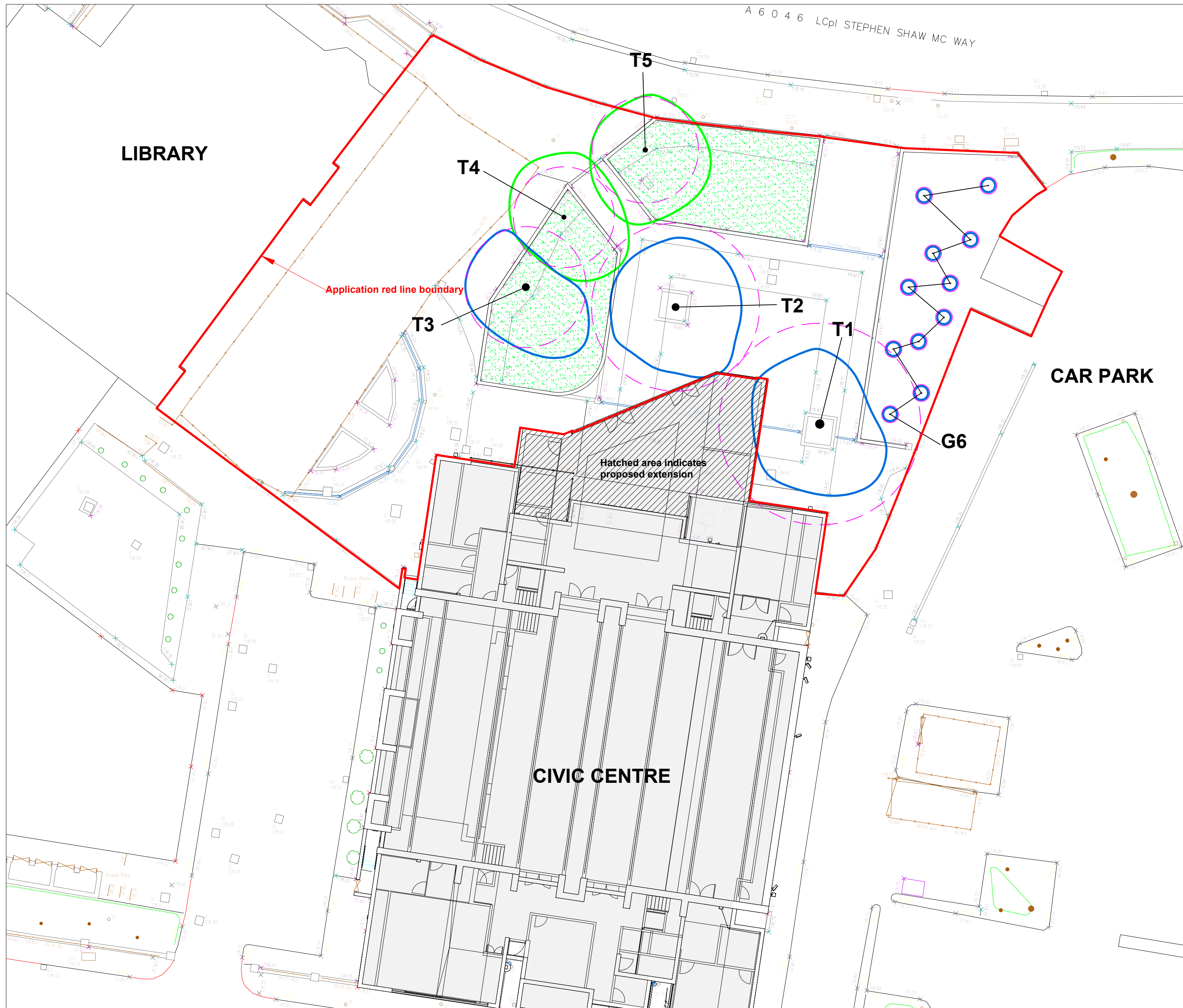
- 8.11 All weather notices shall be erected on protective barriers. For an example of a typical notice see **Appendix 6**.
- 8.12 Care shall be taken when planning site operations to ensure tall or wide loads/ plant can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. It is the responsibility of the contract's manager on site to prepare method statements for these operations and to inform all parties of their responsibilities in this regard.
- 8.13 No ropes, cables, services, or notice boards shall be fixed to any existing trees either on or off site.
- 8.14 Where machinery may be required to operate in the vicinity of trees care shall be taken to ensure that no direct physical damage is caused to trees off site.

- 8.15 Any material that will contaminate the ground/ soil (e.g. concrete mixings) shall not be discharged within 10m of any Root Protection Area. If diesel and fuel containers are used or stored on site, they shall be kept within a plastic container bund to prevent any ground contamination and spill kits shall be kept available to remediate any spillage.

end

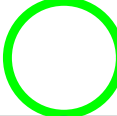
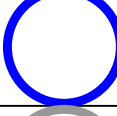
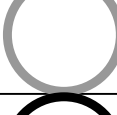
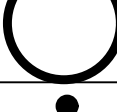


APPENDIX 1



CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT (BS 5837:2012)			
TREETO REMOVAL			
Category	Criteria		
Category U Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline. Trees that are deemed to be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.	Trees that have a serious irreparable structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unstable after removal of other 'R' 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 exhibiting patterns of significant decline in sapflow or sapflow to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch Elm disease) or a very low structural value suggesting adjacent areas of better quality.		
NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.			
TREETO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION			
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category A Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, of or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups).	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant historic, conservation, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pastures).
Category B Trees of moderate quality and value: in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of moderate defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attaining a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue but less than better 'A' category specimens) or trees situated mainly internally to the site, occurring as collective but not situated so as to make little visual impact on the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits.
Category C Trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.
NOTE: Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for retention.			

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Address	Section	Area (m ²)	Height (m)	Structure	Roof	Material	Foundation	Condition	Notes	Location	Remarks	Area (m ²)	Height (m)	Structure	Roof
T1	System	N	10	600	6	M	G	I	N	N	Located in paved parking lot, facing south.	40±	7.2		
T2	System	N	10	500	6	M	G	I	N	N	Located in paved parking lot, facing south.	40±	6		
T3	Time	Y	10	500	2.25	M	G	T	N	Y	Located on the side of the building, facing south.	40±	6		
T4	Batch (Batch equipment)	N	5	300	2	M	G	T	N	Y	Located on the side of the building, facing south.	40±	A	38	
T5	Batch (Batch equipment)	N	10	300	2	M	G	T	N	Y	Located on the side of the building, facing south.	40±	A	38	
T6	Batch (Batch equipment)	N	4	50	2	Y	G	I	N	Y	Placed on the side of the building, facing south.	40±	B	06	
T7	Batch (Batch equipment)	N	34	50	0	Y	G	I	N	Y	Placed on the side of the building, facing south.	40±	B	06	
T8	Batch (Batch equipment)	N	3	50	1.5	Y	G	I	N	Y	Placed on the side of the building, facing south.	40±	B	06	

KEY	
BRITISH 5837:2012 4.5 TREE CATEGORIZATION Detailed criteria of these categories are given above. These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action in any relevant report.	
	CATEGORY U: Serious, irredeemable defect with early loss expected/trees showing signs of overall decline/suppressing trees of better quality. Unsuitable for retention but may have desirable conservation value
	CATEGORY A: Good/moderately good quality and value. Retention most desirable.
	CATEGORY B: Moderately/fair quality and value. Retention desirable but has some defect which downgrades value.
	CATEGORY C: Low quality and value. Tree possibly expendable but should be retained if appropriate to development.
	TREES OFF SITE - trees not surveyed in detail and location and statistics are estimates only. Category grade not necessarily provided.
	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB.
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) The root protection Area is the minimum area around a tree which should be left undisturbed in order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment. If work needs to be carried out within the RPA then specialist surfaces or specialist construction techniques must be considered. Care must also be taken to avoid ground compaction within the RPA and storage of materials is not permitted. No excavations shall be carried out within the RPA unless agreed with the LPA. Any agreed excavations must only be carried out by hand.

[illegible]

Heywood Civic Square

Tree Constraints Plan(TCP)



Project		HEYWOOD CIVIC SQUARE, HEYWOOD		
Title		Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)		
Client		Rochdale Development Agency		
Date		Scale		
October 2024		1:200@A2		
Drawn		Drawing No.		
LAC		2472_03		
Checked		Revision		Status
DS				Planning- Final



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APPENDIX 2

CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT (BS 5837:2012)

TREES FOR REMOVAL			
Category	Criteria		
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.	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 'R' 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. <i>NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i>		
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION			
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category A Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)./	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups).	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 and value: in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better 'A' category specimens) or trees situated mainly internally to the site, occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual impact on the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits.
Category C Trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.
	NOTE: Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation		



APPENDIX 3

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE:	
Site:	Heywood Civic Centre
Clients:	Rochdale Development Agency

Assessment Date:	Oct 2024
Weather:	Overcast, 16°C
Job Reference:	2472

Page: 1

Headings and Abbreviations:

A	Ref No.	Allocated sequential reference number – Tree ('T'), Group ('G'), Woodland ('W') or Hedge ('H') reference number – refer to plan and to numbered tags where applicable.
B	Species:	Common name
C	Native:	Native species to the British Isle (or at least 70% within a block/group are native species) Yes/No
D	Height:	In metres, to nearest half metre – where possible approximately 80% are measured using an electronic clinometer and the remainder estimated against the measured trees. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree.
E	Stem Diam.:	Stem diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm – measured and calculated as per Annex C of BS5837:2012. MS = multi-stemmed, TS = twin-stemmed.
-	Branch Spread:	Crown radius measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give an accurate visual representation of the crown. If cardinal points not indicated canopy spread is indicated on the tree survey plan.
F	Branch & Canopy Clearances:	Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.5-N) and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.
G	Life Stage:	Estimated age class - Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, MA = mature, PM = post-mature. More than 50% within a block or group are mature)
H	Physiological Condition:	Physiological Condition - a measure of the tree('s') overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, MD = Moribund, P = Poor – disease present in considerable quantities or with very poor physiological vigour, M = Moderate – exhibiting signs of some health defects such as dead wood or minor disease infections that are not considered to be hazardous, G = Good – usually healthy with no symptoms of poor health or disease.
I	Structural Condition:	VP = Very Poor – major defect that requires immediate remedial work or the removal of the tree. P = Poor – significant defects found with the tree requiring monitoring or remedial works, F = Fair – minor defects may have been observed but are not considered to be immediately hazardous, G = Good – a tree with no significant structural defects.
J	Canopy	Canopy is individual (I) or canopy is continuous and touching (T)
K	Ecological features	Ivy/ deadwood/ cavities/ loose bark
L	Oversailing	More than 20% of the tree canopy is oversailing vegetation beneath Yes/No
M	General Observations and Comments:	Comments relating to the tree('s') overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, aesthetic qualities etc.
N	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+).
O	Cat. Grade:	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1. Arboricultural qualities - 1; Landscape qualities - 2; Cultural/Conservation value - 3
P	RPA Radius (m):	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection.
-	# (Estimated Dimensions):	Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is duly suffixed with a “#” symbol.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		N	O	P
Reference T-Tree Number Wetland	Species	Native Y/N	Height (m)	Stem Diam. (mm)	Branch Clearance (m)	Life Stage – more than 50% within group are mature	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Canopy - Individual (I) or touching (T)	Ecological features – Ivy, deadwood, cavities, loose bark – Y/N	More than 20% of canopy overalls veg beneath – Y/N	Location	Als General Observations and Comments Also note any impact due to vandalism, herbicide, agricultural activity or pruning General Observations and Comments (is there 75% of expected natural canopy)	ERC	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Sycamore	N	10	600	6	M	G	G	I	N	N	Located in paved hard surfacing within small square fronting Civic Centre.	Forks at 3m above ground level, forming ascending branch formation. Historical crown lifting on south side (well executed). Longitudinal superficial stress crack on one primary branch. Small compact canopy. Average canopy spread 5-6m. Minor dead wood. Located in flush gravelled tree pit (2.2 x 2.2m) with pavior edging.	40+	B	7.2
T2	Sycamore	N	10-11	500	6	M	M	G	I	N	N		Straight stem. Small compact canopy. Historical lifting, all well occluded. Some foliage desiccation throughout. Average canopy spread 5-6m. Located in raised gravelled tree pit (2.2m x 2.2m) with raised pavior edging.	40+	B	6.0
T3	Lime	Y	10	500	2.25	M	M	G	T	N	Y	Located either side of entrance to small square fronting Civic Centre within soft landscaping, against low brick wall.	Forks at 2.25m above ground level forming 'V' union. Slightly unbalanced canopy, with light branching. Epicormic growth removed with raised burrs remaining along lower trunk. Heavy with seed minor dead wood. Minor dead wood.	40+	B	6.0
T4	Birch (<i>Betula jacquemontii</i>)	N	9-10	300	2	M	G	G	T	N	Y		Forks at 2.25m above ground level. Well balanced dense canopy with light branching. Forms pair with T5 with interlocking canopies.	40+	A	3.6
T5	Birch (<i>Betula jacquemontii</i>)	N	10	320	2	M	G	G	T	N	Y		4no. primary stems arising from union at 2.25m above ground level. Well balanced dense canopy with light branching. Forms pair with T4 with interlocking canopies.	40+	A	3.8
G6	Fastigiate birch x2	N	4	50	2	Y	G	G	I	N	Y	Planted within shrub bed/soft landscaping to west of car park.	Group of newly planted heavy standard trees with stakes and ties, potentially not fully established as yet. Cherries forming multi-stems.	40+	B	0.6
	Fastigiate cherry x6	N	3-4	50	0	Y	G	G	I	N	Y			40+	B	0.6
	Mountain ash cultivar x1	N	3	50	1.5	Y	G	G	I	N	Y			40+	B	0.6





APPENDIX 4

PHOTOGRAPHS - 05.09.23



Photo 01: Tree T1 - sycamore



Photo 02: Tree T2 - sycamore



Photo 03: Tree T3 - Lime



Photo 04: Trees T4 and T5 - birch



Photo 05: Tree group G6 – new tree planting.



Photo 6: View of trees from opposite side of
LCpl Stephen Shaw MC Way



Photo 12: Trees T4 and T5 - birch.



Photo 13: Tree T4 - birch.

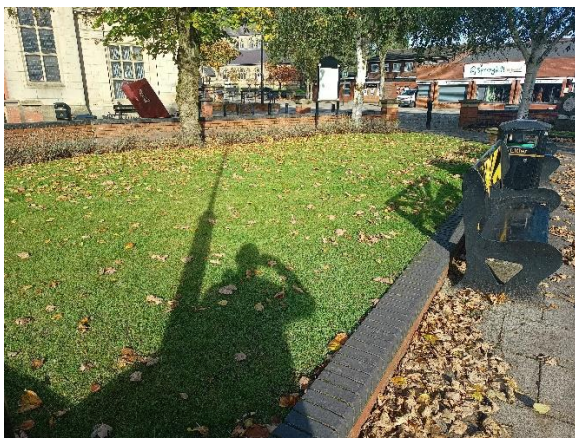


Photo 14: Trees T3, T4 and T5 - lime and birch.



Photo 15: Trees T2 and T5 - sycamore and birch.



Photo 16: Tree group G6 - new tree planting.



Photo 17: Tree group G6 - new tree planting.

PHOTOGRAPHS - October 2024



Photo 07: Tree T1 - sycamore



Photo 08: Tree T2 - sycamore



Photo 09: Tree T2 - Sycamore



Photo 10: Trees T1 and T2 - sycamore.



Photo 11: Tree T4 - birch



APPENDIX 5



KEY

Existing tree to be removed

Existing tree to be retained and protected where required

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Alignment of Tree Protection Fencing for main period of construction

Re- alignment of Tree Protection Fencing for the construction of kerbs and surfacing.

Site boundary

NOTES:

Protection and Retention of Existing Vegetation
The Contractor shall exercise extreme care when performing operations beneath the canopy of existing trees which may be outside Tree Protection Barriers. Damage to roots, trunks and branches shall be avoided.

All excavations, cultivations and grading which has been agreed within the Root Protection Areas of existing retained trees shall be carried out using hand tools, taking care not to disturb or damage existing tree roots.

All trees retained on site shall be protected with a Heras type barrier as detailed. The barrier shall be installed, protected and maintained during the main construction works by the main Contractor who shall be responsible for protecting any area beneath the canopy of existing trees and within the specified Root Protection Area.

Repositioning the Protection Barrier as the contract work progresses shall be agreed with the consultant Arboriculturalist and the Local Authority/Tree Officer.

At the end of the contract period the Contractor shall remove the protection barrier from the site.

HERAS TYPE PANEL PROTECTIVE BARRIER
To be generally in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837:2012

- > 2000mm high to be installed in the location indicated on the plan or a minimum 1.0m distance from the outer edge of the tree canopies unless otherwise indicated.
- > All weather notices are to be fixed to the protective barrier to explain the reason for the barrier and to deter access within the protective zone.
- > The barrier is to remain in place and be maintained throughout the contract/construction period. At no time will the alignment of the protection barrier be altered and no section of the barrier taken down.
- > The alignment of the protective barrier shall be approved by the Local Planning authority/Tree Officer prior to the commencement of construction works on site.

TREE PROTECTION ZONE
Within the Protection Zone the following shall be observed:

- Existing soil levels shall remain undisturbed.
- Any work agreed to be undertaken by the Local Authority/Tree Officer shall be carried out by hand, under the supervision of the arboriculturalist.
- All haulage routes and contractor compounds, storage facilities etc. shall be kept outside the protection zone.

PROTECTION OF EXISTING TREES: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
In compliance with good practice, during all construction works, the following precautions shall be taken to avoid damage to trees:

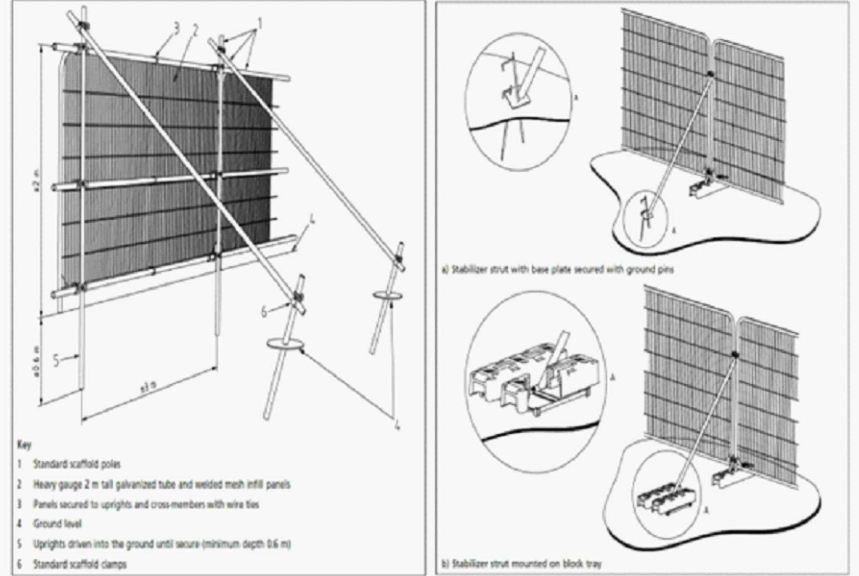
- > No traffic over the rooting parts of trees.
- > No soil, debris or building material to be deposited against the trunk of a tree.
- > No building materials to be stored beneath the canopy of trees.
- > No excavation within the branch spread of trees. No ditch trenches shall be made which may sever roots.
- > No trees to be cut with 5.0m of the edge of the canopy of trees.
- > Oil, bitumen, cement or other material liable to be injurious or physico to a tree shall be stored a minimum 10.0m from all trees.
- > No concrete mixing shall take place within 10.0m of a tree.
- > No generators or static machinery to be operated below branch spread.
- > No raising or lowering of ground levels beneath the spread of the tree.
- > No cutting of branches or roots except to a specialist.
- > No trees to be used as an anchor for winching purposes.
- > No site storage bays, telephone cables or any other services shall be attached to trees.
- > Dead, dying and diseased branches will be removed from trees being retained only as specified.
- > Tree surgery work to trees to be retained, shall be carried out following advice from a qualified arboriculturalist.

SPECIFICATION FOR BARRIER

- All trees to be retained on site shall be protected by heras type fencing (2.0m high) affixed to scaffold pole supports generally in accordance with BS 5837:2012.
- The location and alignment of the protective barrier shall be in accordance with the details contained in the drawing.
- The protective barrier shall be erected before any machinery or materials are brought onto site and before any demolition or development commences.
- No construction works, excavation or ground alteration shall be carried out within the protection zone.
- Care shall be exercised when using cranes or similar equipment in the vicinity of the tree to avoid damage to the canopy.
- The protective barrier shall not be removed, or its line altered, without prior agreement with the Local Authority/Tree Officer.
- The protective barrier shall be maintained for the duration of all construction works.
- All works shall be completed within the protection area prior to the removal of the protection barrier.

ESSENTIAL WORK IN THE RPA
The objective of the protective barrier is to protect as large an area around the trees, above and below ground, as possible in order to minimise the risk of damage to trees during the construction phase. However if, after consideration of all alternatives, it proves essential for construction, excavation or service trench works need to be carried out within the defined protection area around a tree, specialist design advice shall be sought from the contract supervisor who will consult an Arboricultural Consultant to minimise disturbance to the tree and its root system. All works shall be agreed in writing with the Local Authority/Tree Officer before work commences. Any materials required will be transported into the protection area by hand or wheelbarrow. At no time will machinery or heavy plant be allowed into the protection area.

MONITORING AND REPORTING DAMAGE
All barriers shall be checked daily by the contract's manager. Any breach of the protection area or damage to the barrier or damage to retained trees shall be photographed and reported to the Project Manager/Arboriculturalist on the same day.



REVISIONS	

Heywood Civic Square

Tree Protection Plan (TCP)



Project

HEYWOOD CIVIC SQUARE, HEYWOOD

Title

Tree Protection Plan (TCP)

Client

Rochdale Development Agency

Date

October 2024

Scale

1:200@A2

Drawn

LAC

Drawing No.

2472_04

Checked

DS

Revision

Status

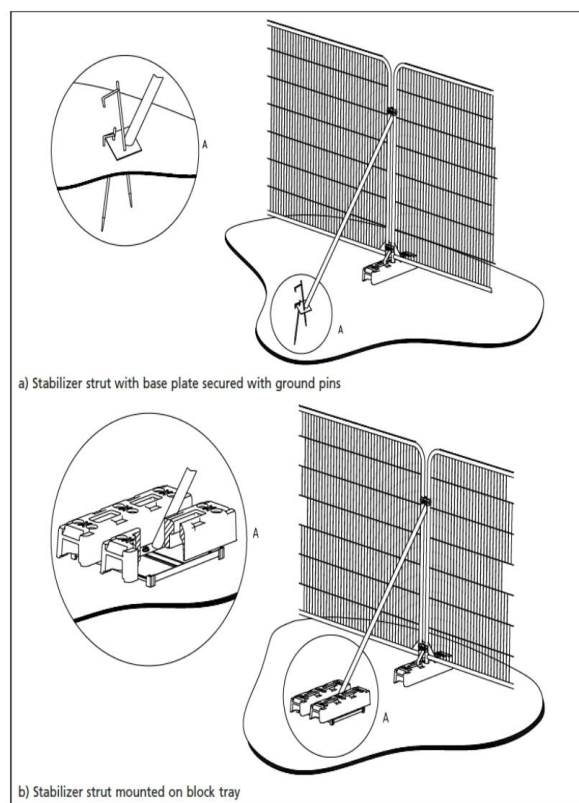
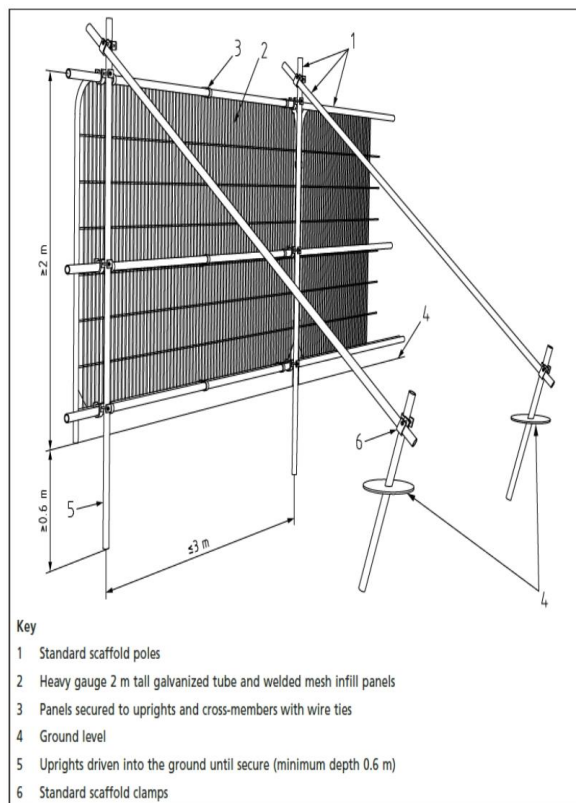
Planning- Final

Landscape Institute

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APPENDIX 6



Default specification for protective barrier, BS 5837:2012



APPENDIX 7



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

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



APPENDIX 8

TREE PROTECTION ON DEVELOPMENT SITES

General precautions

- Any works to trees shall be carried out by a fully qualified tree surgeon and in accordance with BS 3993 (1989) *Recommendations for Tree Work*.
- No pruning, lopping, felling or severance of roots shall take place without the consent of the Local Authority.
- The position and detail of protective tree barrier fencing shall be agreed with the Local Authority and erected on site prior to work commencing.
- Do not use any retained trees as an anchor for winching.
- No ropes, cables, services or notice boards shall be fixed to existing trees.
- Determine exact routes of all services and avoid conflict within canopy spreads and rooting zones.
- Vehicles, plant and machinery shall not be tracked over rooting zones of trees. Compaction of ground will cause death to trees.
- Ground levels shall not be reduced or raised within the rooting zones of trees.
- Where excavations must come within canopy spread, hand dig through roots to avoid excessive damage. Approvals shall be sought from the Local Planning Authority before these works take place. Where roots are encountered they shall be cut clean and sealed. Where possible services shall be aligned beneath the roots (i.e. below 1200mm).
- Excess spoil shall not be stored or filled over rooting zones.
- No cement, diesel/fuel or oil drums shall be stored over tree rooting zones of retained trees.
- No fires shall be lit under or within 5.0m of existing canopy spreads of trees.
- No services within rooting zones of trees shall be laid without prior approval and proper supervision. All work in this respect shall be in accordance with prior agreed specifications and shall include trenchless construction techniques.

PROTECTED TREES

by TPO or Planning Condition

- In the case of TPO trees, no work shall be carried out until approvals have been agreed from the local authority.
- No excavation below existing ground levels shall be carried within established protective fencing zones and shall not be carried out within the rooting zones of trees.
- There shall be no access for vehicles/ plant and machinery within the established protective fencing zones of trees.
- Do not excavate trenches within rooting zones of protected trees.
- Do not reduce or lift the ground levels within the rooting zones of protected trees.
- Do not prune any branches to allow access for machinery and plant.



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