



Arboricultural Impact Assessment Overview

in Relation to Proposed Construction of Garage Extension at



**Coach House, Falinge Road,
Rochdale, Greater Manchester,
OL12 6LD**

Prepared by:

Bowland 
Tree Consultancy Ltd

June 2025

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

COACH HOUSE, FALINGE ROAD, ROCHDALE

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW
COACH HOUSE, FALINGE ROAD, ROCHDALE

PROJECT DETAILS

Project No.: BTC3219

Site: Coach House, Falinge Road, Rochdale, OL12 6LD

Client: Ian O'Neill

Council: Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council

Survey Date: 03 June 2025

Surveyed by: Joseph Lambert BSc(Hons) FdSc MArborA MICFor

Prepared by: Joseph Lambert BSc(Hons) FdSc MArborA MICFor

Checked by: Phill Harris MSc BSc(Hons) HND MArborA CEnv MICFor

Date of Issue: 11 June 2025

Version No: 1

DISCLAIMER

Survey Limitations: Unless otherwise stated all trees are surveyed from ground level using non-invasive techniques. The disclosure of hidden crown and stem defects, in particular where they may be above a reachable height or where trees are ivy clad or in areas of ground vegetation, cannot therefore be expected. All obvious defects, however, are reported. Detailed tree safety appraisals are only carried out under specific written instructions. Comments upon evident tree safety relate to the condition of said tree at the time of the survey only.

Unless otherwise stated all trees should be re-inspected annually in order to appraise their on-going mechanical integrity and physiological condition. It should, however, be recognised that tree condition is subject to change, for example due to the effects of disease, decay, high winds, development works, etc. Changes in land use or site conditions (e.g. development that increases access frequency) and the occurrence of severe weather incidents are also significant considerations with regards tree structural integrity and trees should therefore be re-assessed in the context of such changes and/or incidents and inspected at intervals relative to identified and varying site conditions and associated risks.

Where trees are located wholly or partially on neighbouring private third-party land then said land is not accessed and our inspection is therefore restricted to what can reasonably be seen from within the site. Stem diameters of trees located on such land are estimated. Any subsequent comments and judgments made in respect of such trees are based on these restrictions and are our preliminary opinion only. Recommendations for works to neighbouring third-party trees are only made where a potentially unacceptable risk to persons and/or property has been identified during our survey. Where significant structural defects of third-party trees are identified and associated management works are considered essential to negate any risk of harm and/or damage then we will first attempt to inform the site occupier of the issues and, if not possible, then inform the relevant Council. Where a more detailed assessment is considered necessary then appropriate recommendations are set out in the Tree Survey Schedule.

Where tree stem locations are not included on the plan(s) provided then they are plotted at the time of the survey using, where appropriate and/or practicable, a combination of measurement triangulation and GPS co-ordination. Where this is not possible then locations are estimated. Restrictions in these respects are detailed in the report.

The tree survey and any report information provided is intended as a guide to identify key tree related constraints to site development only. As such, the potential influence of trees upon existing or proposed buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of their roots abstracting water from shrinkable load-bearing soils is not considered herein. The tree survey information in its current form should not therefore be considered sufficient to determine appropriate foundation depths for new buildings. Accordingly, an updated survey, with reference to the current NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 - Building Near Trees, must therefore be prepared for the specific purpose of informing suitable foundation depths subsequent to planning approval being granted. The advice of a structural engineer must also be sought with regard to appropriate foundation depths for new buildings.

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Statutory Tree Protection: It is the client's responsibility to check for the presence of any statutory tree protection measures, such as the site's location within a Conservation Area and/or the presence of any Tree Preservation Orders, directly with the applicable Council's planning department prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works. In turn, it is also the client's responsibility to check for the need for a felling licence with the Forestry Commission prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works. Bowland Tree Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for any decisions made by the client to prune or remove trees where any such statutory protection exists.

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Validity: The findings and recommendations contained within this report are, providing its recommendations are observed and the site conditions are retained as per the date(s) of the survey, valid for a period of twelve months from the last survey date. This period of validity may be reduced should there be any changes in factors affecting both the surrounding environment and/or built structures in relative proximity to the trees. The condition of trees should be re-appraised directly, through a site survey, following major weather events such as storms, changes undertaken to the site's conditions, inclusive of demolition and/or ground works, or the removal of existing site vegetation, including trees.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW							
Site:	Coach House, Falinge Road, Rochdale, Greater Manchester, OL12 6LD						
Client:	Ian O'Neill						

Surveyor:	Joseph Lambert Chartered Arboriculturist
Survey Date:	03 June 2025
Job Reference:	BTC3219

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No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread		Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Kanzan Cherry	6.5	420	N E S W	1.5 6 7 3	1 1.5	M	G	▪ Low spreading habit typical of species. ▪ Multiple branches arise from approximately 1m height. ▪ Canopy contacting and conflicting with brick building to north-east. ▪ Multiple partially occluded wounds to approximately 80mm diameter, from historic pruning works to reduce and raise canopy. ▪ Twig wilt indicative of colonisation by blight. ▪ Overhead telephone line runs through canopy with significant abrasion from branches. ▪ Tree indicated as protected within woodland W2 of Tree Preservation Order (TPO) No.32 1976 – Carr Hill and Bentfield. ▪ Tree of low stature, largely obscured by existing residential buildings and larger surrounding perimeter trees (also subject to TPO protection), and subsequently not significantly visible from public vantage points.	▪ Remove tree in order to construct garage extension as proposed. ▪ Compensate for removal of tree through new tree planting of suitable species elsewhere on site, to be discussed and agreed between client and Local Planning Authority (LPA), and on advice of arboricultural consultant where required.	10+	C1	80	5.04
T2	Cotoneaster	8	120	N E S W	4 4 4 4	N/A 3	M/PM	M	▪ Ivy obscuring stem base, and emergent from lower undergrowth with little lower canopy growth. ▪ Multi-stemmed mature shrub, approaching post-maturity for species. ▪ Some dieback to canopy tips ▪ Tree indicated as protected within W2 of TPO No.32 1976 – Carr Hill and Bentfield. ▪ Tree of low stature, largely obscured by existing residential buildings and larger surrounding perimeter trees (also subject to TPO protection), and subsequently not significantly visible from public vantage points.	▪ Remove tree in order to construct garage extension as proposed. ▪ Compensate for removal of tree through new tree planting of suitable species elsewhere on site, to be discussed and agreed between client and LPA, and on advice of arboricultural consultant where required.	10+	C1	52	4.07

Headings and Abbreviations:

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
Species:	Common name
Height:	In metres, to half nearest 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
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
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.
Life Stage:	Estimated age class - Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, PM = post-mature
PC:	Physiological Condition - a measure of the tree(s)' overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, MD = Moribund, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good
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, etc.
Management Recommendations:	Either Preliminary or In Consideration of the Proposal - In the case of Arboricultural Constraints Surveys the recommended management works only take exiting site and tree circumstances and conditions into account and not proposed developments. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement related
ERC:	Surveys take the proposed development into consideration with recommendations made accordingly. More than one option may be given if considered appropriate
Cat. Grade:	Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
RPA m²:	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1
RPA Radius (m):	Root Protection Area in m² - calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order avoid root damage
# (Estimated Dimensions):	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection
	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

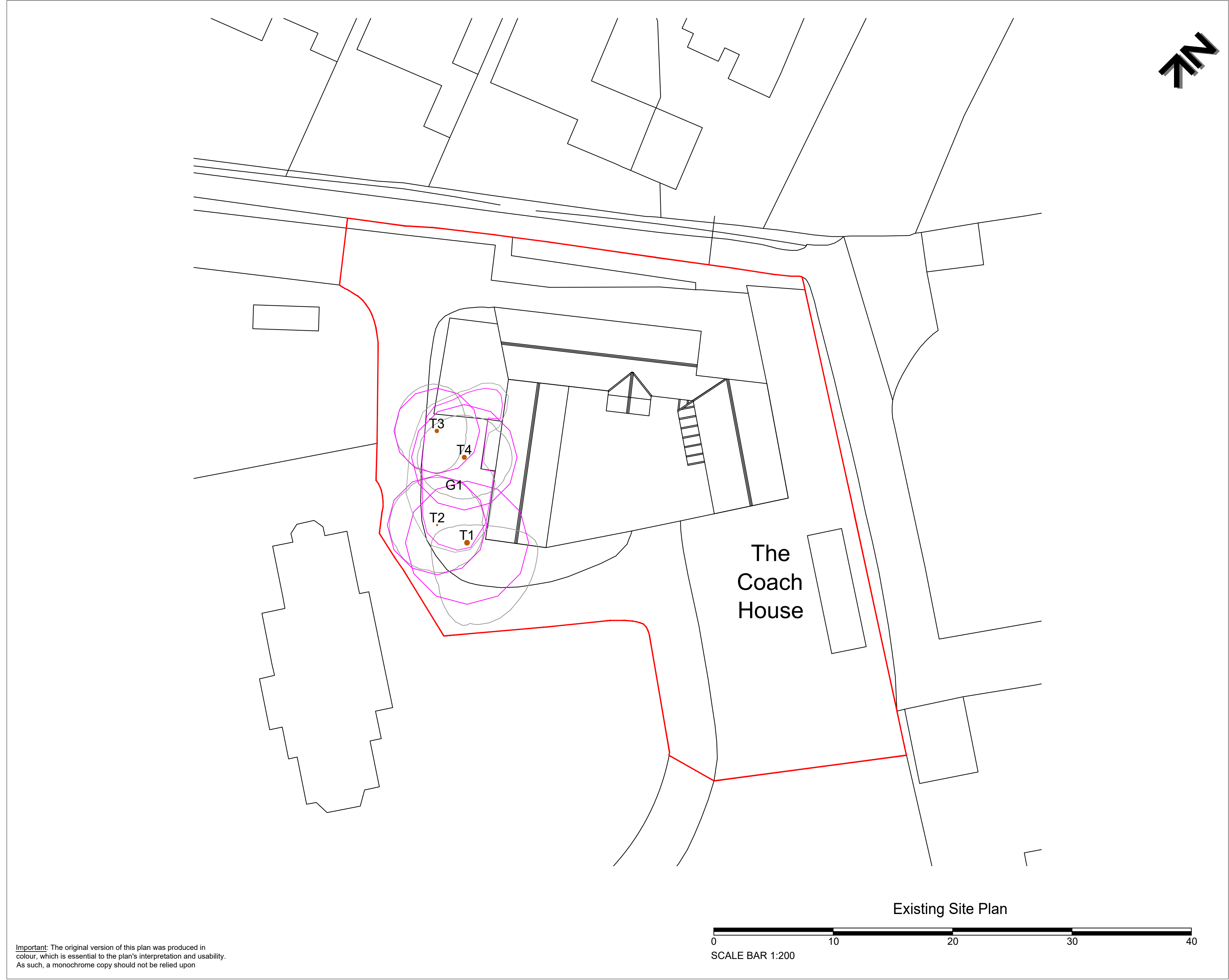
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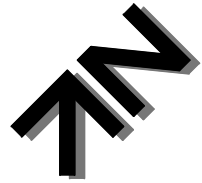
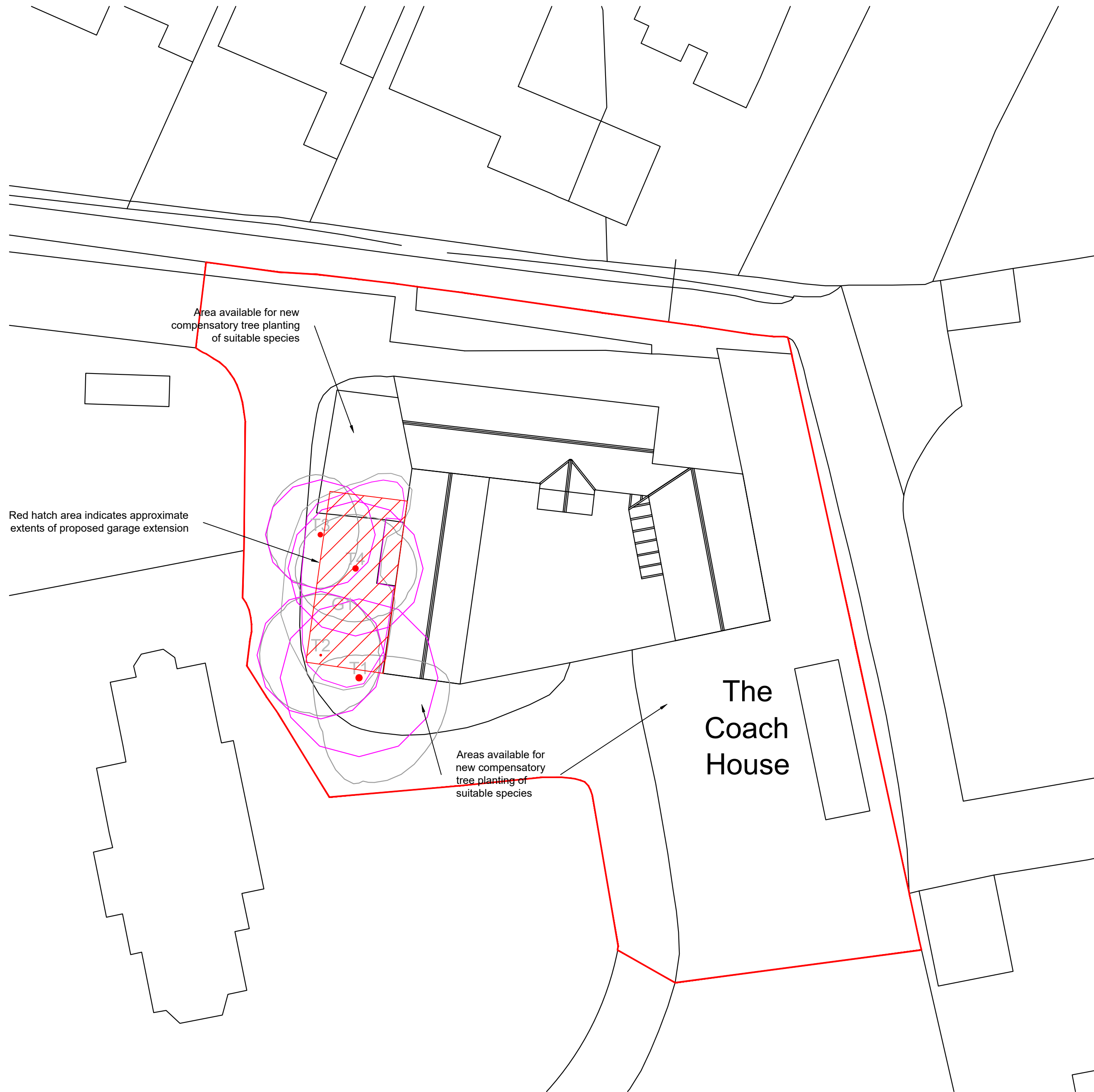
No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread		Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
T3	Common Holly	10	1x230 1x180 (ts)	N E S W	4 2.5 3.5 3.5	N/A 1.5	EM	G	▪ Twin stemmed from 0.3m height. ▪ Previously topped at approximately 6m height, with resultant poor form. ▪ Relatively sparse lower canopy. ▪ Tree indicated as protected within W2 of TPO No.32 1976 – Carr Hill and Bentfield. ▪ Tree of low stature, largely obscured by existing residential buildings and larger surrounding perimeter trees (also subject to TPO protection) and not significantly visible from public vantage points.	▪ Remove tree in order to construct garage extension as proposed. ▪ Compensate for removal of tree through replacement new tree planting of suitable species elsewhere on site, to be discussed and agreed between client and LPA, and on advice of arboricultural consultant where required.	10+	C1	38	3.5
T4	Common Holly	7	1x250 1x230 1x120 (ms)	N E S W	3.5 4 3.5 4	N/A 1	EM	G	▪ Previously historically topped at approximately 2.5m height and again at approximately 6m height. ▪ Canopy conflicting with existing building to east. ▪ Tree indicated as protected within W2 of TPO No.32 1976 – Carr Hill and Bentfield. ▪ Tree of low stature, largely obscured by existing residential buildings and larger surrounding perimeter trees (also subject to TPO protection), and subsequently not significantly visible from public vantage points.	▪ Remove tree in order to construct garage extension as proposed. ▪ Compensate for removal of tree through new tree planting of suitable species elsewhere on site, to be discussed and agreed between client and LPA, and on advice of arboricultural consultant where required.	10+	C1	59	4.32
G1	Common Holly, Spotted Laurel, Weigela, Rhododendron, Fatsia	≤ 8	≤ 120	N E S W	≤ 2 ≤ 2 ≤ 2 ≤ 2	N/A ≥ 0	Y	G	▪ Approximately 3no. Holly stems above 75mm within group, with all other stems below 75mm diameter. ▪ Areas of dense young Holly suckers from ground around more established Hollies. ▪ Canopies pruned on west side to maintain access along track. ▪ Parts of group (i.e. Holly) indicated as protected within W2 of TPO No.32 1976 – Carr Hill and Bentfield. ▪ Group of low stature, largely obscured by existing residential buildings and larger surrounding perimeter trees (also subject to TPO protection), and subsequently not significantly visible from public vantage points.	▪ Remove group in order to construct garage extension as proposed. ▪ Compensate for removal of group through new tree planting of suitable species elsewhere on site, to be discussed and agreed between client and LPA, and on advice of arboricultural consultant where required.	10+	C1	≤ 7	≤ 1.44

BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
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 category U trees (e.g. 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, 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; see BS5837:2012 paragraph 4.5.7.</i>			Red
	1. Mainly arboricultural 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 arboricultural 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)	Green
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those 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. Examples include the presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, so they form distinct landscape features which attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. But which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features. For example, trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens. Or trees which are internal to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	Blue
Category C Those 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 screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	Grey
	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 150mm should be considered for relocation			



Important: The original version of this plan was produced in colour, which is essential to the plan's interpretation and usability. As such, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon



KEY

T = Individual Tree
G = Group of Trees

Please refer to associated Tree Survey Schedule and appendices for specific details in respect of items below:

Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:

Category 'A' Tree/Group
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years

Category 'B' Tree/Group
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years

Category 'C' Tree/Group
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees

Those Considered Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'U' Tree/Group
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

Note 1: The stem locations and full extents of the surveyed group were not included on the site plan provided, and were subsequently plotted by the arboriculturist at the time of the survey using GPS and, where possible, measurement from existing site features or, where not possible, estimation. As such, the stem locations and extents of the group cannot therefore be considered to be entirely accurate

Note 2: Trees with their identifying numbers labelled in grey and stems hatched in red are proposed for removal in the context of the proposed development.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Retained Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Project:
COACH HOUSE
FALINGE ROAD
ROCHDALE
GREATER MANCHESTER
OL12 6LD

Client:
IAN O'NEILL

Title:
TREE IMPACT PLAN
in Relation to Proposed Construction of Garage Extension

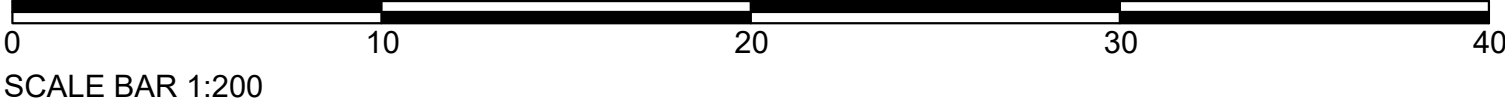
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Drawn by: JT
Checked by: JL



Ref: BTC3219-TIP

Rev:

Important: The original version of this plan was produced in colour, which is essential to the plan's interpretation and usability. As such, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon



Proposed Site Plan