

Arboricultural Planning Statement
Bonscale Crescent, Langley

Date: March 2020

Submitted to:

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Quality Assurance

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Ltd.

Version History

VERSION	DATE	AMENDMENT
A	March 2020	INITIAL REPORT

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1 Executive Summary

Lovell are proposing a new housing development at Bonscale Crescent, Langley, Manchester M24 5LZ.

For the purposes of this report, reference to 'the site' will be referring to land illustrated on the Proposed Site Layout plan contained in **Appendix 1**.

Lovell have commissioned ADAS to provide arboricultural advice in relation to the proposed development in line with the requirements of 'BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations' (BS5837:2012). This report has been prepared to comply with the requirements set out in Table B.1 of Annex B of BS5837:2012.

An ADAS Arboricultural Consultant carried out a full arboricultural survey of the site on Wednesday 11th March 2020. The tree survey identified a total of 19 individual trees, 23 groups of trees and one hedgerow, which have the potential to be impacted by the development proposals. In line with the recommendations contained within Table 1 of BS5837:2012 which is contained in **Appendix 2,** two trees were awarded a high, A grade, ten a moderate B grade, twenty three a low C grade and eight a very low U grade.

Of the 43 tree features on site at the time of the survey twenty seven have been scheduled for removal to facilitate the proposed development. No category A trees will need to be removed, of the 10 category B tree features, 7 are identified for removal, 12 category C tree features have been identified for removal and eight category U tree features will be removed in the interests of good tree management. The one hedgerow will also require removal.

Rochdale Borough Council have confirmed by email that there are no protected trees on the site and it is not within a Conservation Area. A copy of the council's response is provided in **Appendix 3**.

In order to ensure the successful retention of those trees not being removed that will be within the vicinity of the proposed works, various tree protection measures will be incorporated into the design which are intended to maintain the trees in a safe and healthy condition. Further details of these are contained in section 6.0 of this report.

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2 Introduction

2.1 The Author

This document has been prepared by Robert Dyche, an ADAS Arboricultural Consultant. Robert has a BSc (Hons) in Rural Environmental Protection, as well as attaining the Professional Tree Inspection certificate and 20 years of experience within the arboriculture sector.

2.2 Client Instruction

This report was commissioned by Lovell during March 2020 and is pertinent to the site at Rothay Drive off Bonscale Crescent, Langley, Greater Manchester M24 5LZ.

2.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this document is to provide reference and clarification on aspects of tree protection and any necessary tree management works for the proposed development. It is proposed to achieve this by setting out a methodology for all proposed works that may affect trees which are to be retained on and adjacent to site.

This document is also intended as a reference point for all site operatives and a copy will remain with the site manager for the duration of the development.

This document may be used as a point of reference if there were to be a dispute over compliance with related planning conditions.

2.4 Tree Survey Methodology

An initial tree survey, to establish the tree constraints on the site, was carried out by Robert Dyche of ADAS on Wednesday 11th March 2020. The tree survey was carried out in accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012.

All trees have been visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or boring tests being undertaken. The comments made on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection.

The information, shown in **Table 1** below, was recorded as part of the tree survey.

Column Heading	Description
Tree Ref No.	All individual trees and groups of trees have been given a unique reference number. Each number is prefixed by a letter. ▪ T = Individual tree ▪ G = Tree group ▪ H = Hedgerow

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Column Heading	Description
Species	The English common name has been used.
Single or Multiple stem (S or M)	▪ 'S' represents a tree which has a single clear stem to at least 1.5m above ground level. ▪ 'M(a)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into two to five stems below 1.5m above ground level, and ▪ 'M(b)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into 6 or more stems below a height of 1.5m.
Height (m)	Where possible tree heights are measured using a laser. In some instances such as in close groups of trees, one height may be measured and other nearby trees estimated from this height. Measurements are provided in metres.
Stem Diameter (mm)	S_n represents the stem number. Measurements are provided in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed trees.
Branch Spread (m)	Measured in metres to the four cardinal compass points (N, E, S, W).
Crown Clearance	(1) Height in metres of the first significant branch, and the direction of growth. (2) Height in metres of lowest part of crown.
Life Stage	The stage at which the tree is within its lifecycle (Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, OM = over mature, V = veteran)
General Observations	Any relevant observations are recorded, with particular reference to structural and/or physiological condition.
Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendations are made where management work is required for reasons of health and safety or sound arboricultural management.
Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	An estimation of how long the feature will contribute to its surroundings. This is recorded in bands of either <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years and 40+ years.
Tree Quality Grading	The trees are graded to the categories prescribed within BS5837:2012 (U, A, B & C). Details of this grading system can be found in **Appendix 2.**
Root Protection Area	Calculated as prescribed in section 4.6 of BS5837:2012, provided as an area (m^2) and a radius from the tree's stem (m).
Note: Those measurements shown in *italics* have been estimated, usually where access has restricted it being taken.	

Table 1: Tree Survey Schedule heading descriptions

2.5 Assumptions and Limitations

The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) contained in **Appendix 4** has developed from the tree survey information.

This report also assumes that the design layout demonstrated on the TPP is the final layout.

This report is only intended for use by the person(s) or company named on the front cover.

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This report is not a full hazard or risk assessment of trees and should not be used as such.

Trees are living organisms and are constantly adapting to their ever-changing environment. No tree is completely safe and there is no guarantee that problems or deficiencies may not arise in the future, which have not been identified in this report. Therefore, this report is only valid for a period of 1 year from the date of the initial site inspection.

2.6 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have the power to preserve selected trees and woodlands through the making of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Similarly, special provision is provided to trees located within Conservation Areas (CAs) which are not the subject of a TPO. The LPAs powers to do this are provided by the following Act of Parliament and its associated regulations:

- *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*
- *Town and Country Planning (Determination of Appeals by Appointed Persons) (Prescribed Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008*
- *Town and Country Planning (Trees) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2012*

The principle effect of a TPO is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees without first obtaining the consent of the relevant Local Authority.

Where works to trees within a CA are proposed, six weeks notification must first be given to the relevant Local Authority.

Unauthorised works to trees either protected by a TPO or those that are located within a CA, could result in an unlimited fine for each tree.

Rochdale Borough Council have confirmed by email that there are no protected trees on the site and it is not within a Conservation Area. A copy of the council's response is provided in **Appendix 3**.

2.7 Wildlife Legislation

The following Acts and Regulations are the main pieces of legislation that protect wildlife and habitats in England and Wales:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 & Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides statutory protection to wild birds, their nests (whether in use or being built), as well as other wild animals such bats and their roosts. It is a criminal offence to recklessly or intentionally destroy any wild bird, its nest or eggs, or any bat or its roost (even if it is not occupied at the time). Other wild animals afforded statutory protection and which may be affected by tree works include: badgers and their setts, otters and their places of shelter (often in exposed tree roots along river banks), hazel dormice, their breeding sites and resting places (well-structured woodland and scrub), and red squirrels and their nests (dreys). Where works might result in an offence being committed, advice will be required from a suitably experienced ecologist before they can be undertaken. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the bird nesting period, typically March to August inclusive.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites designated respectively under the EC Habitats Directive and the EC Birds Directive. In England and Wales, SACs and SPAs are given legal protection by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which transpose the EC Habitats Directive and EC Birds Directive into national law. The Regulations ensure that any plan or project that may damage an SAC or SPA can only proceed if certain strict conditions are met.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 also provide additional legal protection to some species, including bats (all species), otters and hazel dormice.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are areas notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest for nature conservation or their geology with additional protection afforded to them by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Under the legislation Natural England (NE) or Natural Resources Wales (NRW) must be notified of any planned works or operations that could potentially damage an SSSI or its features of interest before they are able to proceed.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and Environment (Wales) Act 2016 place a statutory duty on public authorities (public bodies and utility companies) to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity' so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions.

The above provides only a brief summary of the legislation. It is advised that the original text of the relevant legislation is consulted for the exact wording. If necessary, advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist prior to any tree works being undertaken.

2.8 Site Description

The site is amenity grassland and rough grassland with scrub and trees. The site is surrounded by residential properties lying off Bonscale Crescent and Windermere Road. The trees present are generally on the site boundary, some larger trees are found towards centre in the northern half of the site.

A brief desk top study using the British Geological Survey's website 'Geology of Britain Viewer' has revealed that the soil type in this area is mixed glacial Devensian deposits. It is however advised that a more detailed assessment is carried out to fully assess the soil type and if the soil is found to exhibit shrinkable characteristics, then careful consideration should be given to the design of any buildings and foundations within close proximity to trees. Further arboricultural advice can be provided on this subject if required.

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3 Tree Survey Results

3.1 Overview

The findings of this tree survey are contained in the Tree Survey Schedule in **Appendix 5** which has been used to develop the Tree Protection Plan in **Appendix 4**.

3.2 Species

The range of tree species across the site is demonstrated in **Table 2** below. A mixture of broadleaved species typical of riparian areas suggests that the site is wet. Poplar, Sycamore, Alder, Goat Willow, Silver Birch and Ash. Shrubs included Dogwood, Privet and Blackthorn.

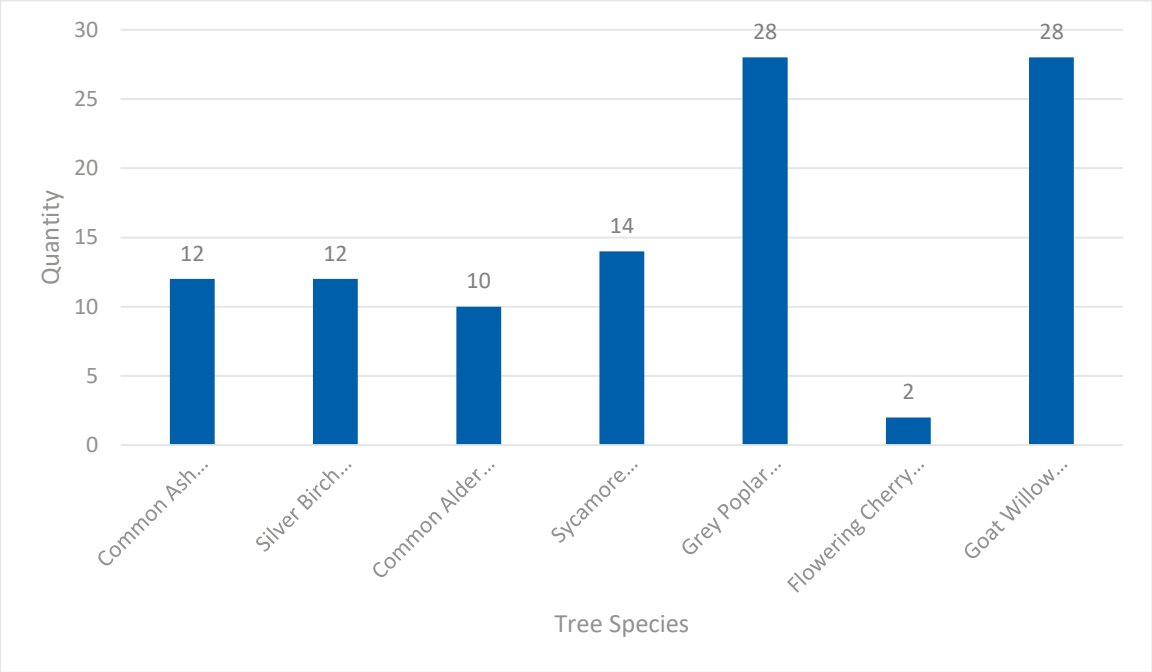


Table 2: Range of Tree Species on site

3.3 Life Stage

Approximately half of the trees on the site were early mature trees, as is demonstrated in **Table 3** below. The remaining trees were fairly equally split between semi mature or mature, with a few young trees surveyed. The site had no trees that were considered over mature or veteran.

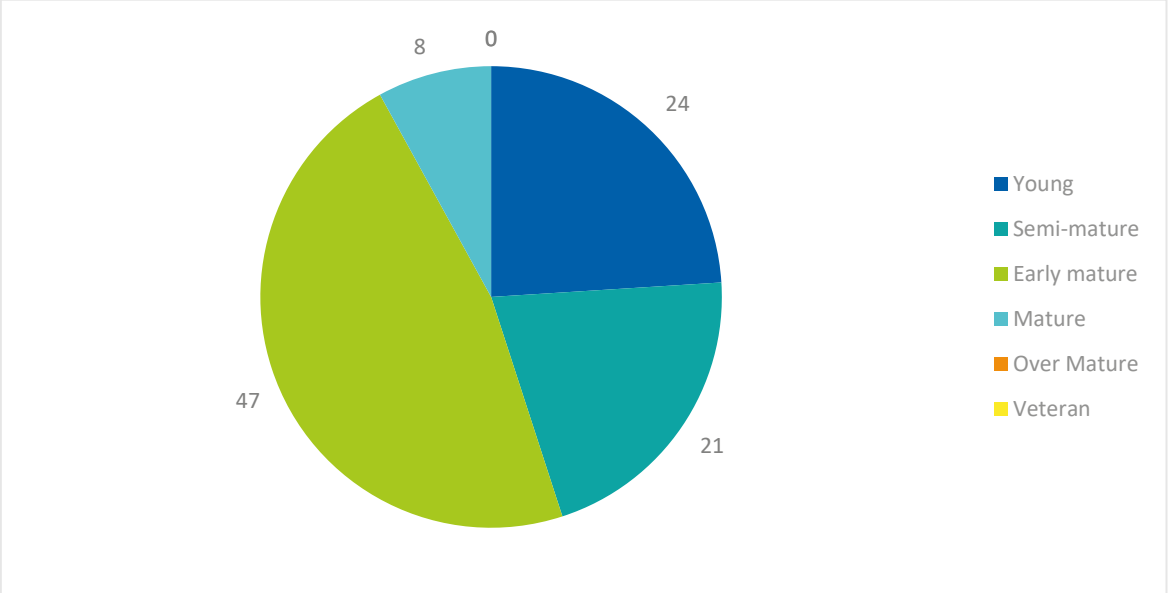


Table 3: Life Stages of trees on site

3.4 Tree Quality

The majority of tree features on site, as shown in **Table 4**, were graded as category 'C', of poor quality, or category 'B', of moderate quality. Two were awarded an 'A' grading for their high quality, and a further 18 trees, which were of particularly poor quality, were awarded a 'U' grading.

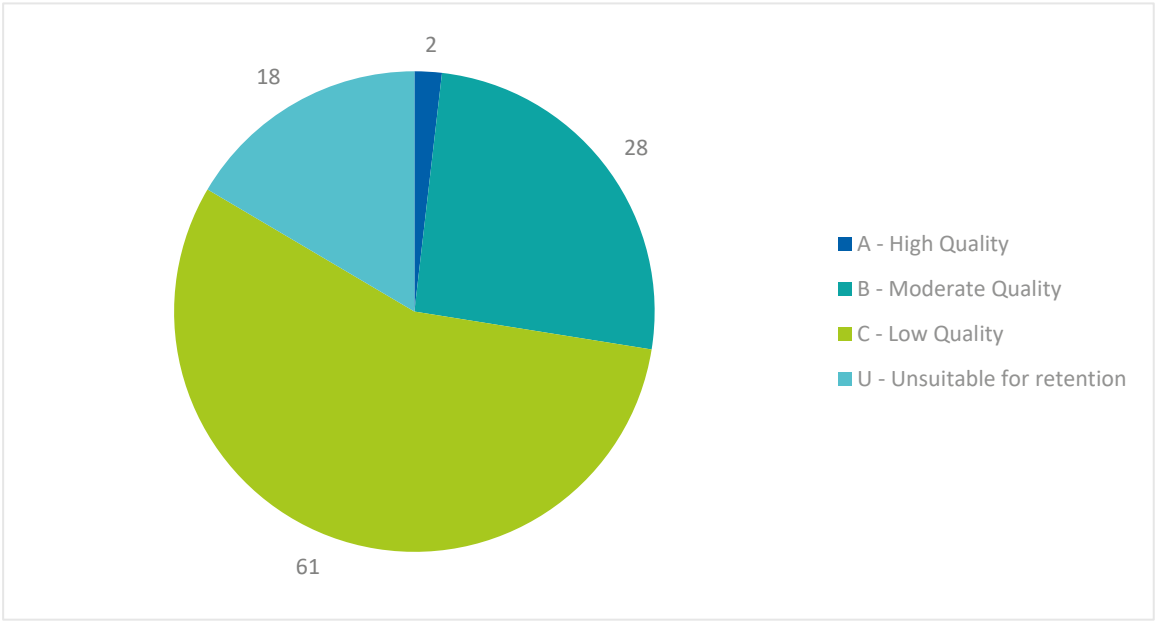


Table 4: Tree quality grading across the site

4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Overview

The proposals have been overlaid onto the data captured from the survey and demonstrated on the Tree Quality and Constraints plan in **Appendix 6** in order to produce the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan that has been provided in **Appendix 7**. The impact the proposals were likely to have on the existing trees has been assessed under the following categories, and the findings are summarised in **Table 5**.

- *Trees proposed for removal. This includes trees:*
  - *that are under the footprint of the proposed development*
  - *whose RPAs are heavily affected by the development*
  - *which are to be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.*
- *Retained trees that require extra protection due to their proximity to proposed work areas*
- *Retained trees which are unaffected by the development proposals*

Impact	Reason	Tree Quality Assessment Category Grading*				Totals
		A	B	C	U	
Trees and groups (or parts of groups), to be removed	▪ Public safety and significant defects	None	None	None	G16, T18, G20, T24, G35, G39, G41, T43	8
Trees and groups (or parts of groups) to be removed	▪ Within development footprint	None	G11, G12, T13, G19, T22, G34 , G38	T2, T4, G5, T6, T8, T9, T14, H15, G21, G23, G27, G40, T42	None	20
Retained trees and groups of trees	▪ Open space	T29, T30	G28,	G10, T17, G31, G32, G33, G36	None	9
	▪ Within gardens of new residential property	None	T3, G7	T1, T25	None	4
	▪ Third party trees requiring RPA protection	None	None	T26, T37	None	2
					Total	**43**

Table 5: Arboricultural Implications Assessment

The causes of potential harm are summarised in **Table 6,** along with any mitigation measures for those trees that are at risk of damage through disturbance of their RPAs and crowns, or those that require extra protection due to their proximity to the proposed works. Where specific construction methodologies are required these are detailed in Section 6 of this report.

Tree Number	Species	Potential Cause of Damage	Mitigation
T29, T30, G28, G10, G31, G32, G33, G36, T3, G7 T1, T26, T37	Various	▪ Site clearance and construction	▪ Tree protection fencing

Table 6: Summary of potential damage to retained trees

5 Preliminary Tree Work

5.1 Tree Retention and Removal

To accommodate the works, as shown on the proposed plan, twenty tree features are to be removed because they are within the footprint of the development. Eight other tree features will require removal, these were all category U trees either showing symptoms of Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) or generally poor condition.

The removal of these trees is considered acceptable due to their relatively small overall contribution and the fact that they could easily be replaced with new plantings after the completion of the works, which would offer better long term viability and contribution to the new development and wider community.

5.2 Tree Work Schedule

A schedule of tree work has been provided within **Appendix 8**. All tree work will be carried out prior to commencement of construction activities and prior to the erection of the tree protection measures.

5.2.1 Standard of Tree Work

All tree work and felling operations will be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work'; current arboricultural industry guidelines and best practice; and all relevant Health & Safety standards. Tree work is a specialist task that requires operatives to be appropriately qualified, skilled, and adequately insured. Guidance on selecting an appropriate contractor can be obtained from the Arboricultural Association, who also maintains a directory of Approved Contractors. The Arboricultural Association can be contacted on 01242 522152 or via their website http://www.trees.org.uk.

5.2.2 Wildlife Constraints

As mentioned in section 2.7 of this report, all tree work operations must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which provide statutory protection to birds, bats and other species, all of which could inhabit trees. Where works may constitute an offence, advice will be acquired from a suitably qualified person before works are able to proceed. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the main bird nesting period, typically March through to August inclusive.

5.2.3 Modification to Tree Work Schedule

Should the recommended work schedule require modification, for whatever reason, this will be agreed with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant (when applicable), and also approved in writing by Rochdale Borough Council. Under no circumstances will the appointed contractor deviate from the Tree Work Schedule contained in **Appendix 8**, unless approved in writing by Rochdale Borough Council.

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6 Tree Protection Measures

6.1 Overview

Although these methodologies set out the precautions to be followed in order to ensure the retained trees are protected, the final responsibility for their installation lies with the site supervisor who must ensure that all current legislation and best practice is followed and that they are installed in a safe manner.

6.2 Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

The CEZ is defined around the retained trees by the tree protection barriers shown by a brown line on the TPP. Where possible the CEZ is positioned to protect both the crowns and the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of the retained trees. Guidance on RPAs is contained in **Appendix 9**.

6.3 Barriers

In line with Section 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012, which requires that the tree protection barriers be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and that they provide adequate protection to the trees and hedge, it is proposed that they will consist of 2m tall welded mesh panels supported by scaffold poles driven into the ground as illustrated in **Appendix 10** Each panel will be secured to its neighbour with a minimum of 2 anti-tamper couplers secured so that they can only be undone from inside the CEZ. The panels will be further supported by stabilizer struts which will be pinned to the ground. An example of this type of barrier, and acceptable alternatives, is contained in **Appendix 10**. The location of the tree protection barriers is provided on the TPP contained in **Appendix 4**. Their precise location and construction will be agreed on site between the appointed arboricultural consultant and Rochdale Borough Council before any site works commence.

Inside the CEZ the following prohibitions will be complied with:

- *No excavations, including by hand;*
- *No storage of machinery;*
- *No storage or handling of building materials, fuel, chemicals or spoil;*
- *No fires;*
- *No vehicular access;*
- *No pedestrian access;*
- *No alteration, increase or decrease, to existing ground levels;*
- *No excavation or installation of services.*

In order to ensure that the CEZ remains intact, the tree protection barriers will not be moved or temporarily dismantled except in the situations previously mentioned.

To enable site operatives to appreciate the purpose of the protective fencing and reduce the risk of operatives attempting to move them, all-weather notices will be erected on the barriers similar to the

example in **Appendix 11**. The barriers will only be adjusted or removed if prior written approval is obtained from Rochdale Borough Council.

6.4 Hard Surfacing within RPAs

No hard surfaces are currently proposed within the RPAs of retained trees as part of the works. If the designs change to include installation of hard surfaces within RPAs, advice on their installation should be sought from a qualified arboriculturist.

6.5 Utility Connections

At the time of producing this report ADAS have not been made aware of the locations of underground utility connections. However, in order to avoid damage to any of the retained trees, the following services will avoid the RPAs:

- *Foul and surface water drains*
- *Land drains*
- *Soakaways*
- *Gas*
- *Oil*
- *Electricity*
- *Telephone*
- *Lighting*
- *Signage*

If additional services must unavoidably be installed within the RPAs around retained trees, the locations of these will be chosen in consultation with the retained Arboricultural Consultant and will be agreed in writing with Rochdale Borough Council. The works will be carried out using trenchless techniques such as moling, laser guided boring and/or in accordance with advice contained within the National Joint Utilities Group Volume 4 Issue 2 (2007) guidance.

6.6 Landscaping Works

Where landscaping work is planned within the RPAs and tree protection barriers of trees which are to be retained, these works will be undertaken once all other construction work has been completed, thereby minimising the risk of unauthorised activities occurring within the RPAs whilst the landscaping works are taking place. Similarly, the tree protection barriers will need to be partially removed in order to allow access to these areas. These barriers must be re-instated on completion of the activity that required their removal, or at the end of each day, whichever is sooner. Access for these works is limited to pedestrians only. Only hand tools are permitted within the RPA. Plants should be delivered and stored outside the tree protection barriers, and brought into the tree protection area as and when they are being planted.

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6.7 Arboricultural Input

6.7.1 Sequence of Events

The sequence of events taken from the flow diagram within Figure 1 of BS5837:2012 has been provided in **Appendix 12**. This is to demonstrate the key timings for arboricultural input on a development site, once planning permission has been approved.

6.7.2 Site Monitoring

The developer should appoint an Arboricultural Consultant to monitor the tree protection measures on site. The purpose of this is to ensure the protection measures remain in situ and continue to provide sufficient protection to the trees.

This role will initially entail the Arboricultural Consultant liaising with the developer and Rochdale Borough Council to ensure the recommended protection measures are suitably installed. Once the tree protection measures have been installed, and construction activity commences, the extent of any on-going site monitoring is at the discretion of Rochdale Borough Council.

A formal record of these supervisory visits should be recorded and kept on file; a copy should also be circulated to all relevant parties, including Rochdale Borough Council.

6.7.3 Key Contacts during Development

A list of key contacts relevant to this site that may be required throughout the duration of the development has been included in **Appendix 13**.

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7 Conclusions

The tree survey undertaken by Robert Dyche of ADAS on 11th March 2020 identified a total of 43 tree features consisting of 19 individual trees, 23 groups of trees and 1 hedgerow on the site off Bonscale Crescent, Langley, Manchester, M24 5LZ.

Of the 43 tree features on site at the time of the survey, one hedgerow, eight individual trees and 10 tree groups will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development.

ADAS are satisfied that, providing the recommendations contained within this report are followed, the proposed development of the site can be successfully achieved without causing undue harm to those trees identified for retention and that, if a robust landscaping scheme is adopted, the proposed tree losses will not have a significant negative impact on the treescape of the area.

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Appendix 1: Site Plan

See following page.

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HOUSING MIX TABLE

	Housetype Schedule	Numbers	Storeys	Floor Areas - m^2 (ft^2)	Totals - m^2 (ft^2)
	Open Market				
763	2 Bedroom 4 Person	6	2	71m^2 (763 ft^2)	426 (4585)
789	2 Bedroom 4 Person	4	2	73m^2 (789 ft^2)	292 (3156)
859	3 Bedroom 5 Person	6	2	80m^2 (859 ft^2)	480 (5154)
897	3 Bedroom 5 Person	9	2	83m^2 (897 ft^2)	747 (8073)
9120	3 Bedroom 5 Person	10	2	85m^2 (912 ft^2)	850 (9120)
1213	4 Bedroom 6 Person	20	$2^{1/2}$	113m^2 (1213 ft^2)	2260 (24260)
	TOTAL	**55**			**5055 (54348)**

SITE AREAS

	(m^2)	(Ha)	(Acres)
Site Area Gross	21329	2.133	5.27
POS	6915	0.69	1.71
Site Area Net	14414	1.441	3.56



NOTE

THIS LAYOUT IS BASED ON AN OS PLAN AND IS THEREFORE SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL INACCURACIES. PROPOSED UNIT NUMBERS AND LAYOUT ARE SUBJECT TO A FULL TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY BEING UNDERTAKEN TO CONFIRM LAYOUT.

THE LOCATION OF TREES AND PLANTING IS BASED ON AERIAL SATELLITE IMAGERY AND WILL ALSO BE SUBJECT TO BOTH A FULL TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY AND ABORICULTRAL CONDITION SURVEY.

1 | **SITE - PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT**

SCALE 1 : 500

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
B	Housing Mix Table - area corrected.	31.10.19	SB
A	New roads C, D and E added	31.10.19	SB

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PROJECT

Bonscale Crescent, Langley for Lovell

DRAWING TITLE

PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT - Option 04

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
As @A1 Indicated	JULY 19	RM	SG

STATUS PRELIMINARY

JOB No	DRAWING No	REVISION
1973	003	B

AINSLEY GOMMON ARCHITECTS

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Appendix 2: Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

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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 *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7**.*			See Table 2
	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)	See Table 2
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 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 growing 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	See Table 2
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	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

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Appendix 3: Conservation Area and TPO Confirmation

See following page.

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RE: Tree preservation order and conservation area check M24 5LZ

Kate Fletcher <Kate.Fletcher@Rochdale.Gov.uk>
on behalf of
Development Management <development.management@rochdale.gov.uk>
Mon 16/03/2020 10:25

To: Robert Dyche <Robert.Dyche@adas.co.uk>

Hello Mr Dyche,

I can confirm that there are no protected trees nor is the site within a Conservation Area.

Please seek the land/trees owner's permission before works can be carried out.

Kind Regards
Kate

Kate Fletcher
Support Officer
Planning & Development

ROCHDALE
BOROUGH COUNCIL

01706 924306
kate.fletcher@rochdale.gov.uk

Rochdale Borough Council
Floor 3, Number One Riverside
Smith Street, Rochdale, OL16 1XU

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For news and social media updates go to www.rochdale.gov.uk/news

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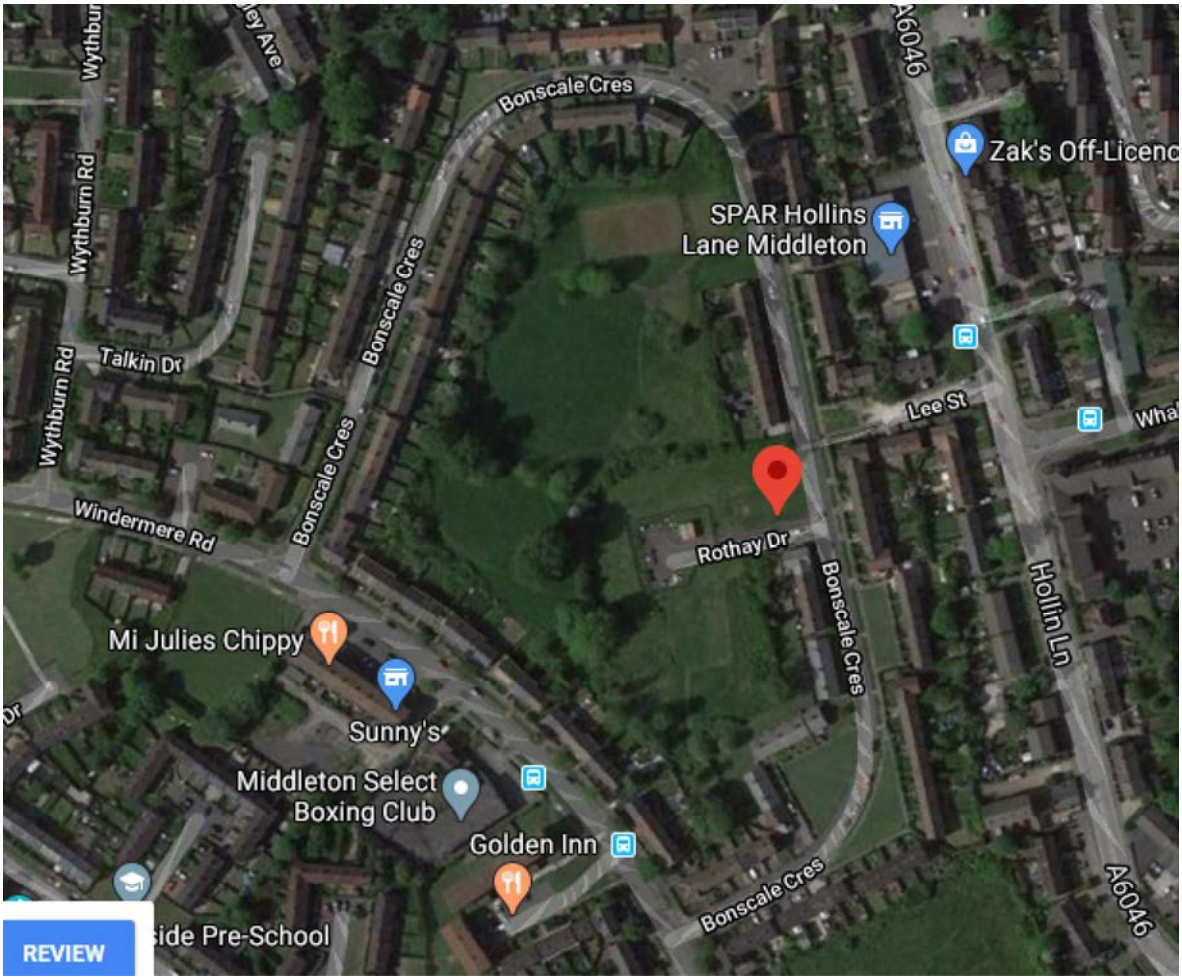
From: Robert Dyche <Robert.Dyche@adas.co.uk>
Sent: 12 March 2020 12:34
To: Development Management <development.management@rochdale.gov.uk>
Subject: Tree preservation order and conservation area check M24 5LZ

Tree preservation order and conservation area check M24 5LZ

Robert Dyche <Robert.Dyche@adas.co.uk>

Thu 12/03/2020 12:34

To: development.management@rochdale.gov.uk <development.management@rochdale.gov.uk>



Good afternoon,

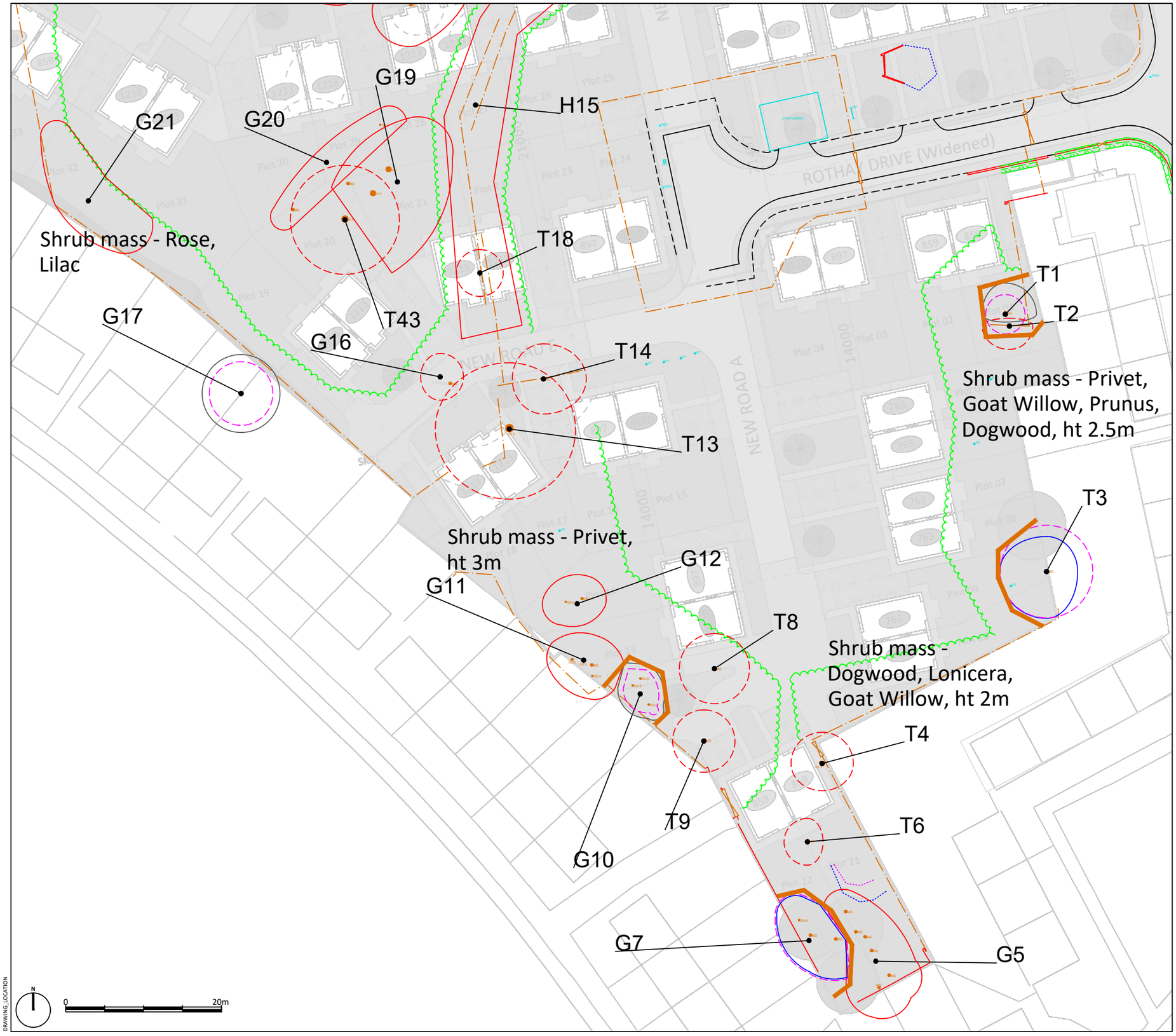
Please see above a parcel of land between Bonscale Crescent and Windermere Road. If you could please confirm the location of any trees with might be protected by either a Conservation Area or TPO.

kind regards

Robert Dyche
Consultant
Environment
ADAS

Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan

See following page.



DRAWING_LOCATION

LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

Category A
Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree Protection Fencing

Trees to be removed

Based on Survey Operations drawing 'Topographical Survey' number '20B131-Provisional'. (20B131-Provisional.dwg). Please see original for details.



First Issue	-	March 2020
Rev.	Issue Details.	Date.

Client:
Lovell

Project:
Bonscale Crescent, Langley

Drawing Title:
Tree Protection Plan 1 of 3

Drawing No: 1050191-LOV001-BON-TPP1

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawn by: RT Date: 19/03/2020

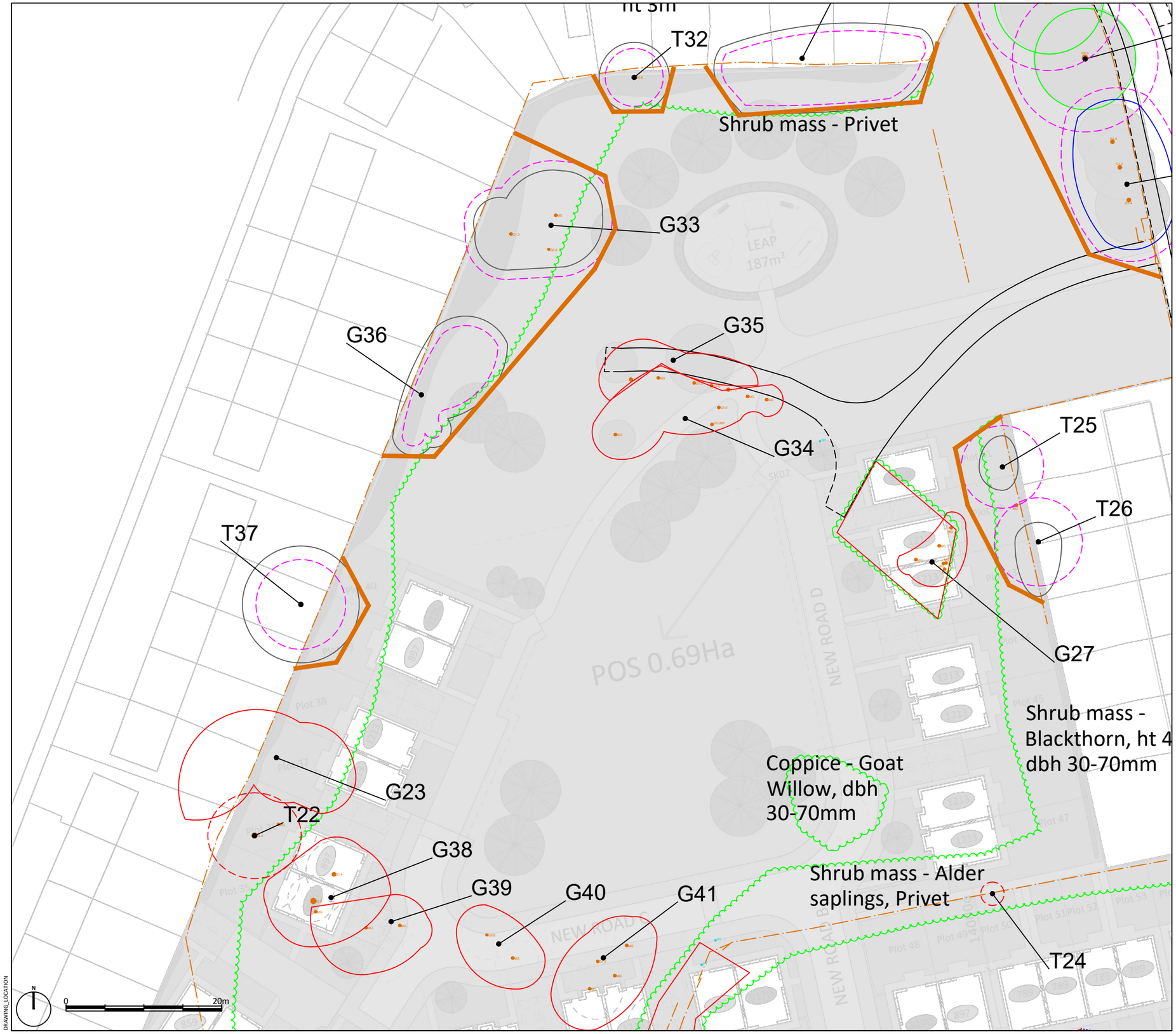
Checked by: RD Date: 19/03/2020

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Tel: 01235 355630

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LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

- **Category A**
  Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- **Category B**
  Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- **Category C**
  Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
- **Category U**
  Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Trees to be removed

Based on Survey Operations drawing 'Topographical Survey' number '20B131-Provisional'. (20B131-Provisional.dwg). Please see original for details.



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Bonscale Crescent, Langley

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Tree Protection Plan 2 of 3

Drawing No: 1050191-LOV001-BON-TPP2

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawn by: RT Date: 19/03/2020

Checked by: RD Date: 19/03/2020

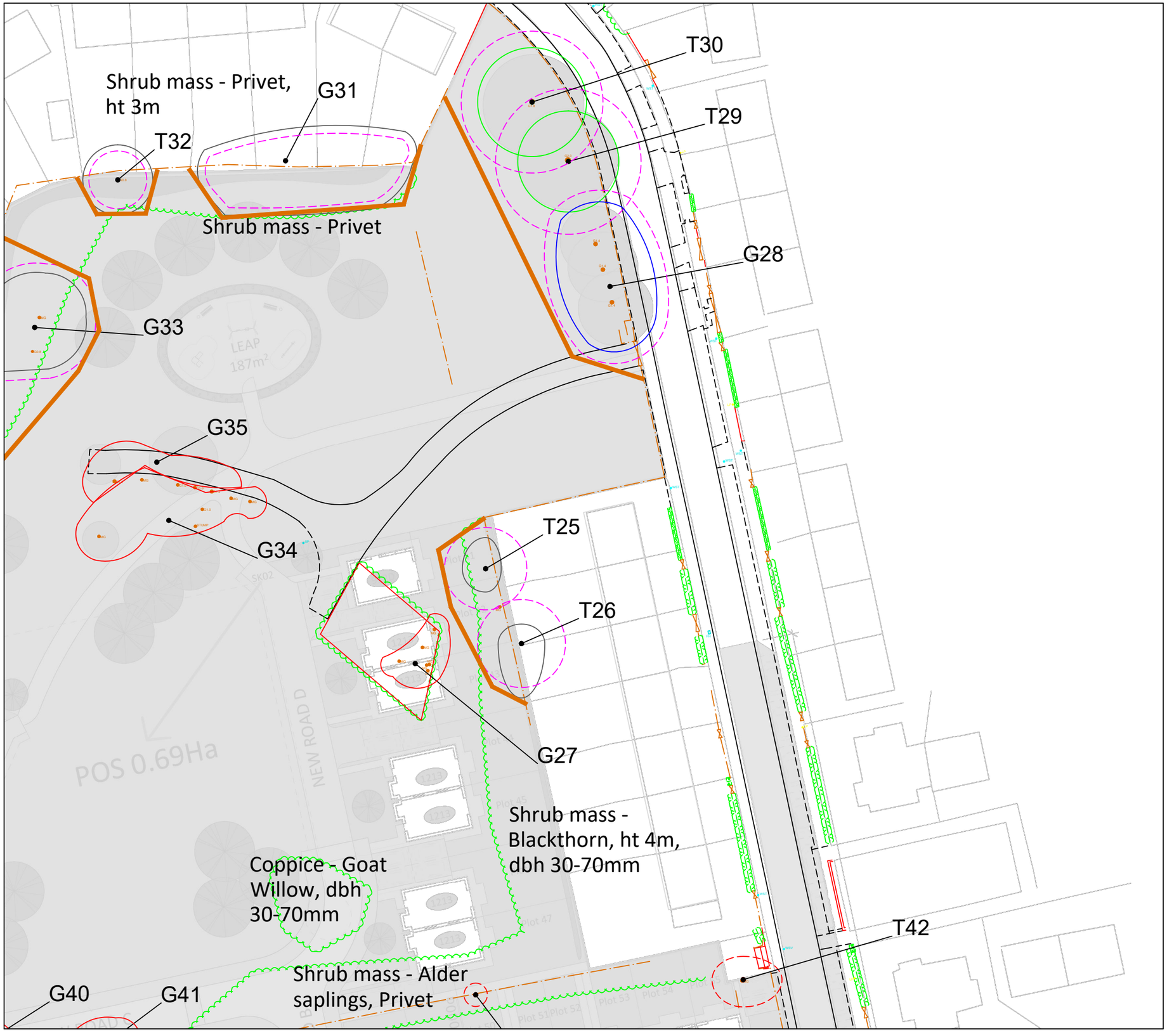
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DRAWING_LOCATION



LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

Category A
Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

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Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree Protection Fencing

Trees to be removed

Based on Survey Operations drawing 'Topographical Survey' number '20B131-Provisional'. (20B131-Provisional.dwg). Please see original for details.



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Client:

Lovell

Project:

Bonscale Crescent, Langley

Drawing Title:

Tree Protection Plan 3 of 3

Drawing No: 1050191-LOV001-BON-TPP3

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawn by: RT Date: 19/03/2020

Checked by: RD Date: 19/03/2020

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Tel: 01235 355630

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Appendix 5: Tree Survey Schedule

See following page.

Column Heading	Description
Tree Ref No.	All individual trees and groups of trees have been given a unique reference number. Each number is prefixed by a letter. ▪ T = Individual tree ▪ G = Group of trees ▪ H = Hedgerow * W = Woodland
Species	The English common name has been used.
Single or Multiple stem (S or M)	* 'S' represents a tree which has a single clear stem to at least 1.5m above ground level. * 'M(a)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into two to five stems below 1.5m above ground level, and * 'M(b)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into 6 or more stems below a height of 1.5m.
Height (m)	Where possible tree heights are measured using a laser. In some instances such as in close groups of trees, one height may be measured and other nearby trees estimated from this height. Measurements are provided in metres.
Stem Diameter (mm)	S_n represents the stem number. Measurements are provided in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed trees.
Very Large Girth (Y/N)	Girth is very large for species inaccordance with Fig 1.3 of publication 'Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management' Acient Tree Forum 2013. RAVEN - Step 1
Ancient (A), Veteran (V) or Notable (N)	Result of the RAVEN assessment © Julian Forbes-Laird 2018 www.flac.uk.com; provided on separate ADAS Sheet 2. (RAVEN = Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees)
Branch Spread (m)	Measured in metres to the four cardinal compass points (N, E, S, W).
Crown Clearance	(1) Height in metres of the first significant branch, and the direction of growth. (2) Height in metres of lowest part of crown.
Life Stage	The stage at which the tree is within its lifecycle (Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, OM = over mature, V = veteran)
General Observations	Any relevant observations are recorded, with particular reference to structural and/or physiological condition.
Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendations are made where management work is required for reasons of health and safety or sound arboricultural management.
Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	An estimation of how long the feature will contribute to its surroundings. This is recorded in bands of either <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years and 40+ years.
Tree Quality Grading	The trees are graded to the categories prescribed within BS5837:2012 (U, A, B & C).
Root Protection Area	Calculated as prescribed in section 4.6 of BS5837:2012, provided as an area (m^2) and a radius from the tree's stem (m).
Note: Those measurements shown in *italics* have been estimated, usually where access has restricted it being taken.	

Table 1: Tree Survey Schedule heading descriptions

Tree Ref No.	Species	Single or Multiple Stem (S or M)	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm) S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	Very Large Girth (Y / N)	Ancient, Veteran or Notable (A, V or N)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Crown Clearance (m) (1)	(2)	Life Stage	General Observations (structural / physiological condition)	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Tree Quality Grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	(radius in m)
T1	Silver Birch	M(a)	12	90	190						N	N	4	4	1	3	2.0-N	1.5	EM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	40+	C1	20.0	2.5
T2	Silver Birch	S	11	180							N	N	1	3	3	3.5	1.5-E	2	EM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	40+	C1	14.7	2.2
T3	Silver Birch	M(a)	12	350	350						N	N	4.5	4	6	6	2.0-S	2	M	Good health and vigour, single stem to 1m	None at time of survey	40+	B1	110.8	5.9
T4	Goat Willow	M(a)	6	400	370						N	N	4	4	3.5	4	2.5-S	3	SM	Good health and vigour, single stem to 1m	None at time of survey	20+	C1	134.3	6.5
G5	Ash x1, Goat Willow x5,	S	11	250							N	N	3	3	3	3	2.5-E	3	SM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	20+	C1	28.3	3.0
T6	Silver Birch	S	12	290							N	N	3	2	3	3	2.5-N	3	SM	Good health and vigour, ivy covered stem	None at time of survey	20+	C1	38.1	3.5
G7	Silver Birch x6	S	12	250							N	N	3	3	3	3	3.0-N	3.5	SM	Good health and vigour, ivy covered stems	None at time of survey	20+	B1	28.3	3.0
T8	Sycamore	M(a)	12	350	350						N	N	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.5-W	3	EM	single stem to 1.4m, decay in union with water pocket	None at time of survey	20+	C1	110.8	5.9
T9	Sycamore	S	10	260							N	N	4	4	4	4	1.5-N	2.5	EM	3 stems from 1.6m	None at time of survey	20+	C1	30.6	3.1
G10	Grey poplar x8	S	14	150							N	N	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0-E	3	EM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	40+	C1	10.2	1.8
G11	Grey poplar x5	S	15	250							N	N	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0-E	3	EM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	40+	B1	28.3	3.0
G12	Grey poplar x2	S	15	250							N	N	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0-W	2	EM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	40+	B1	28.3	3.0
T13	Grey poplar	S	16	960							N	N	8.5	8.5	9	9.5	1.5-E	3	M	Good health and vigour, minor branch loss in crown	None at time of survey	40+	B1	417.0	11.5
T14	Cherry	M(b)	7	240	230	130	220	250	210	240	N	N	4.5	5.5	4.5	4	2.0-N	1	M	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	20+	C1	149.3	6.9
H15	Privet hedge		3.5																	Width 3m, average stem dbh 30mm	None at time of survey				
G16	Goat Willow x3	M(a)	6	250	250						N	N	3	3	3	2.5	1.5-N	1	EM	Poor form, stem decay	None at time of survey	<10	U	56.6	4.2
G17	Sycamore x2	S	12	340							N	N	5	5	5	5	2.0-N	4	EM	# third party tree, two metres from boundary, poor vigour	None at time of survey	20+	C1	52.3	4.1
T18	Sycamore	S	8.5	180							N	N	3	3	3	3	1.5-N	2	Y	Poor form, chain-link fence through stem	None at time of survey	10+	U	14.7	2.2
G19	Grey Poplar x2	S	20	640							N	N	7	7	7	7	3.5-S	3	EM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	20+	B1	185.3	7.7

Surveyor: RD
Date: 11.03.20
Checked: RT
Date: 12.03.20
Approved: IB
Date: 13.03.20

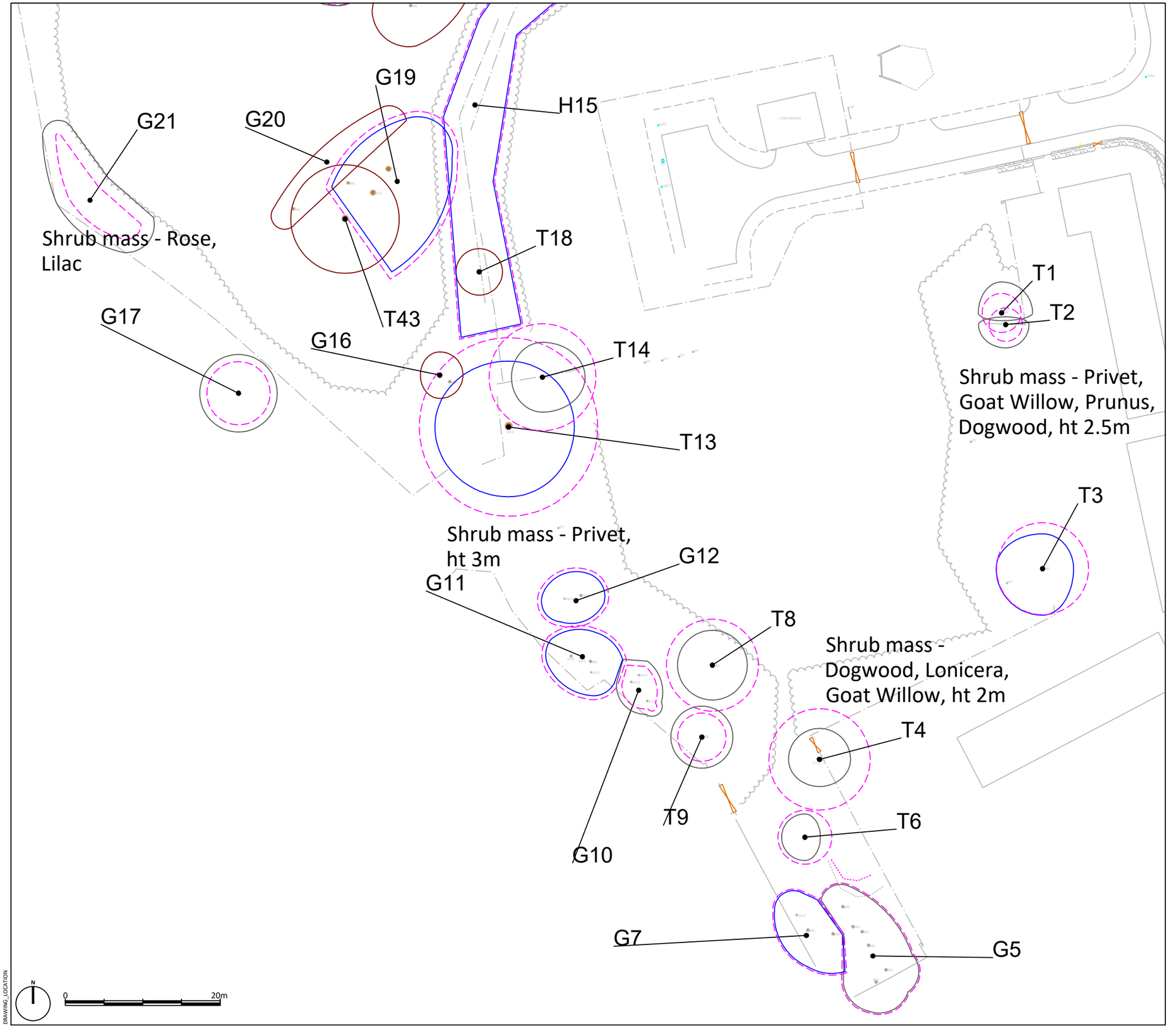
Tree Ref No.	Species	Single or Multiple Stem (S or M)	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm) S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	Very Large Girth (Y / N)	Ancient, Veteran or Notable (A, V or N)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Crown Clearance (m) (1)	(2)	Life Stage	General Observations (structural / physiological condition)	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Tree Quality Grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	(radius in m)
G20	Goat Willow x1, Alder x2	S	5	200							N	N	2	2	2	2	1.5-N	1	EM	Poor health and vigour, stem decay and bark loss from stem, deadwood in crown	None at time of survey	<10	U	18.1	2.4
G21	Goat Willow x7, Alder x2	S	6	110							N	N	3	3	3	3	2.0-S	3	Y	natural regeneration poor form	None at time of survey	10+	C1	5.5	1.3
T22	Grey Poplar	S	12	640							N	N	5.5	6	5.5	6	2.5-E	3	SM	Good health and vigour, minor branch loss in crown	None at time of survey	20+	B1	185.3	7.7
G23	Sycamore x1, Grey Poplar x1, Goat Willow x2	S	6	250							N	N	3	3.5	3	3	2.0-S	3	SM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	20+	C1	28.3	3.0
T24	Sycamore	S	7	110							N	N	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0-S	2	Y	Grown over palisade fence causing stem damage	None at time of survey	<10	U	5.5	1.3
T25	Silver Birch	M(a)	11	130	220	360					N	N	4	2	3	3	2.0-W	2.5	SM	Chain link wire wrapped around tree base, good health and vigour, several stubs left from lower branch cutting	None at time of survey	20+	C1	88.2	5.3
T26	Silver Birch	M(a)	10	400	250						N	N	2.5	3	7	3	3.0-S	4	M	Third party,1m inside fence, tenant planning to remove tree, good health and vigour, several stubs left on branch	None at time of survey	10+	C1	100.7	5.7
G27	Silver Birch x5, Goat Willow x1	M(a)	7	90	130						N	N	2	2	2	2	1.0-W	1	Y	Natural regeneration in play area	None at time of survey	10+	C1	11.3	1.9
G28	Grey Poplar x3	S	20	520							N	N	4	4	3	5	3.0-W	4.5	EM	Good health and vigour, minor branch loss in crown	None at time of survey	40+	B1	122.3	6.2
T29	Grey poplar	S	22	780							N	N	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.5-S	7	EM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	40+	A1	275.3	9.4
T30	Grey poplar	S	22	760							N	N	7	7	7	7	5.5-W	6	SM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	40+	A1	261.3	9.1
G31	Sycamore x 3	S	9	250							N	N	4	4	4	4	2.0-S	3	SM	Good health and vigour, 2 third party, 1 on site	None at time of survey	40+	C1	28.3	3.0
G32	Sycamore	S	8	310							N	N	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.5-S	3	EM	Good health and vigour,	None at time of survey	40+	C1	43.5	3.7
G33	Alder x3	S	9	350							N	N	3	3	3	3	10.0-N	2	SM	Good health and vigour,	None at time of survey	20+	C1	55.4	4.2
G34	Ash x4, Alder x1	S	13	310							N	N	3	5	5	5	2.5-S	1.5	EM	Good health and vigour, minor bark damage	None at time of survey	20+	B1	43.5	3.7
G35	Ash x3, one is a coppice stool, Goat Willow x1, Alder x1	S	6	260							N	N	3	3	3	3	4.0-W	4	EM	Poor health, significant deadwood	None at time of survey	<10	U	30.6	3.1
G36	Sycamore x4, Goat willow x4,	S	5.5	150							N	N	3	3	3	3	1.0-S	1	Y	Poor form, providing screening to off site properties	None at time of survey	10+	C1	10.2	1.8
T37	Goat Willow	S	9.5	480							N	N	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	2.0-W	2.5	M	Third party tree	None at time of survey	20+	C1	104.2	5.8
G38	Grey poplar x2	S	17	530							N	N	7	7	7	2	4.0-E	5	EM	Minor damage to bark at stem base, reasonable quality trees for site	None at time of survey	40+	B1	127.1	6.4

Surveyor: RD
Date: 11.03.20
Checked: RT
Date: 12.03.20
Approved: IB
Date: 13.03.20

Tree Ref No.	Species	Single or Multiple Stem (S or M)	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm) S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	Very Large Girth (Y / N)	Ancient, Veteran or Notable (A, V or N)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Crown Clearance (m) (1)	(2)	Life Stage	General Observations (structural / physiological condition)	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Tree Quality Grading	Root Protection Area (m^2)	(radius in m)
G39	Goat Willow x2, Ash x1	M(a)	10	260	170						N	N	0	3	4	4	2.5-S	3	M	Goat willow in poor health with stem decay, Ash has suspect Chalara and poor form	None at time of survey	<10	U	43.7	3.7
G40	Ash x2	S	7	240							N	N	3	3	3	3	1.5-N	1	EM	Good health and vigour	None at time of survey	10+	C1	26.1	2.9
G41	Ash x2, Alder x1	S	10	300							N	N	5	5	5	5	1.5-W	2	EM	Very poor form, significant bark damage to stems, unsuitable for retention	None at time of survey	<10	U	40.7	3.6
T42	Cherry	M(b)	5	70	120	90	80	130	110		N	N	3	5	3.5	4	0-S	0	M	Good health and vigour,	None at time of survey	10+	C1	27.1	2.9
T43	Grey Poplar	S	20	640							N	N	7	7	7	7	3.5-S	3	M	Tree has a fork and the stem is split and the exposed location is a risk to the public	Remove as soon as practical	<10	U	185.3	7.7

Appendix 6: Tree Quality and Constraints Plan

See following page.



LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

Category A
Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

T#* Trees not included in original site survey and therefore positions are indicative only.

Based on Survey Operations drawing 'Topographical Survey' number '20B131-Provisional'. (20B131-Provisional.dwg). Please see original for details.



First Issue	-	March 2020
Rev.	Issue Details.	Date.

Client:
Lovell

Project:
Bonscale Crescent, Langley

Drawing Title:
Tree Quality and Constraints Plan 1 of 3

Drawing No: 1050191-LOV001-BON-TQCP1

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawn by: RT Date: 12/03/2020

Checked by: RD Date: 12/03/2020

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ht 3m

T32

Shrub mass - Privet

G33

G36

G35

G34

T25

T26

T37

G27

Shrub mass - Blackthorn, ht 4 dbh 30-70mm

Coppice - Goat Willow, dbh 30-70mm

G23

T22

G38

G39

G40

G41

Shrub mass - Alder saplings, Privet

T24

N

0

20m

DRAWING_LOCATION

LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

Category A
Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

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Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

T#* Trees not included in original site survey and therefore positions are indicative only.

Based on Survey Operations drawing 'Topographical Survey' number '20B131-Provisional'. (20B131-Provisional.dwg). Please see original for details.



First Issue	-	March 2020
Rev.	Issue Details.	Date.

Client:
Lovell

Project:
Bonscale Crescent, Langley

Drawing Title:
Tree Quality and Constraints Plan 2 of 3

Drawing No: 1050191-LOV001-BON-TQCP2

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawn by: RT Date: 12/03/2020

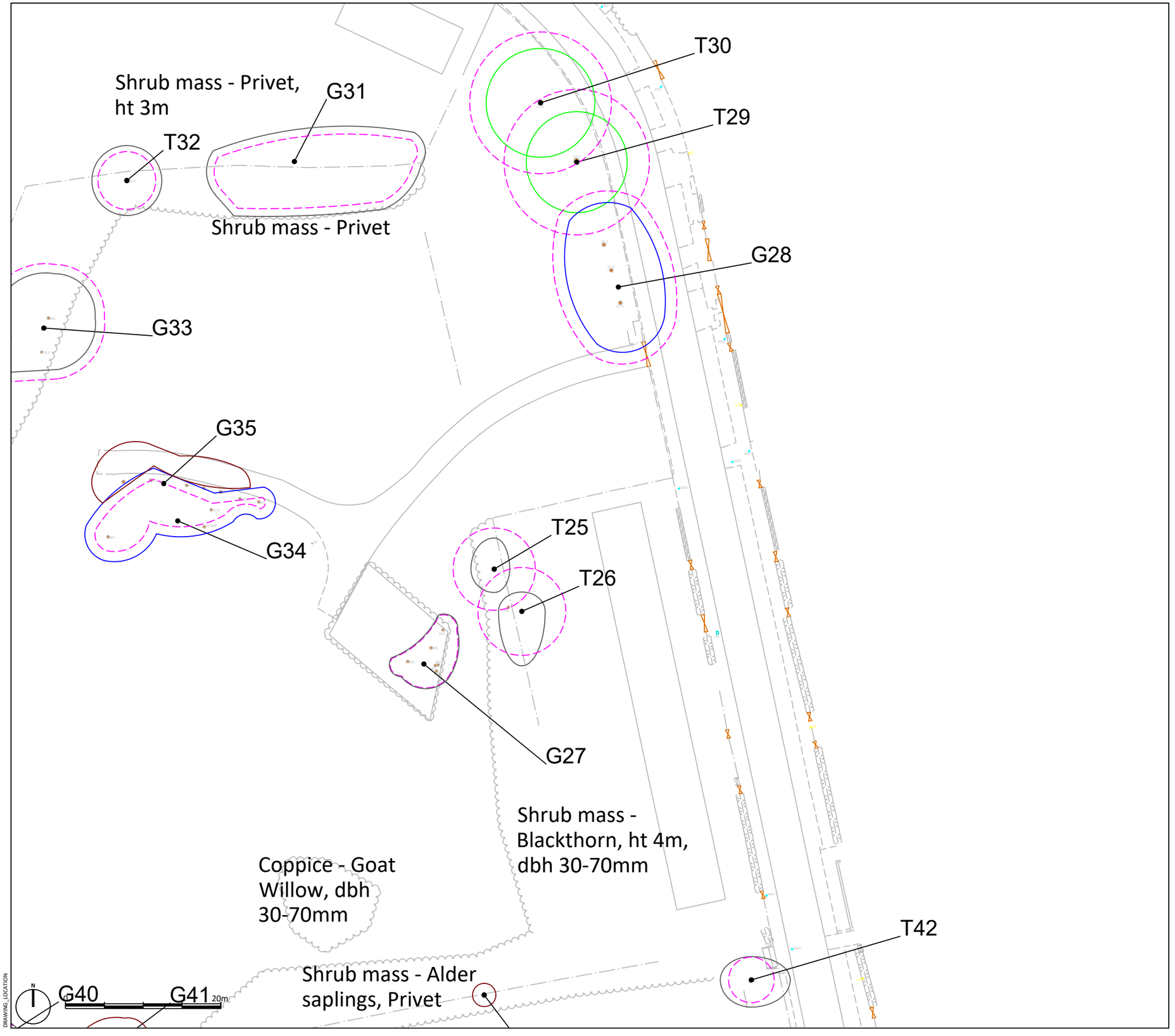
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LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

Category A
Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

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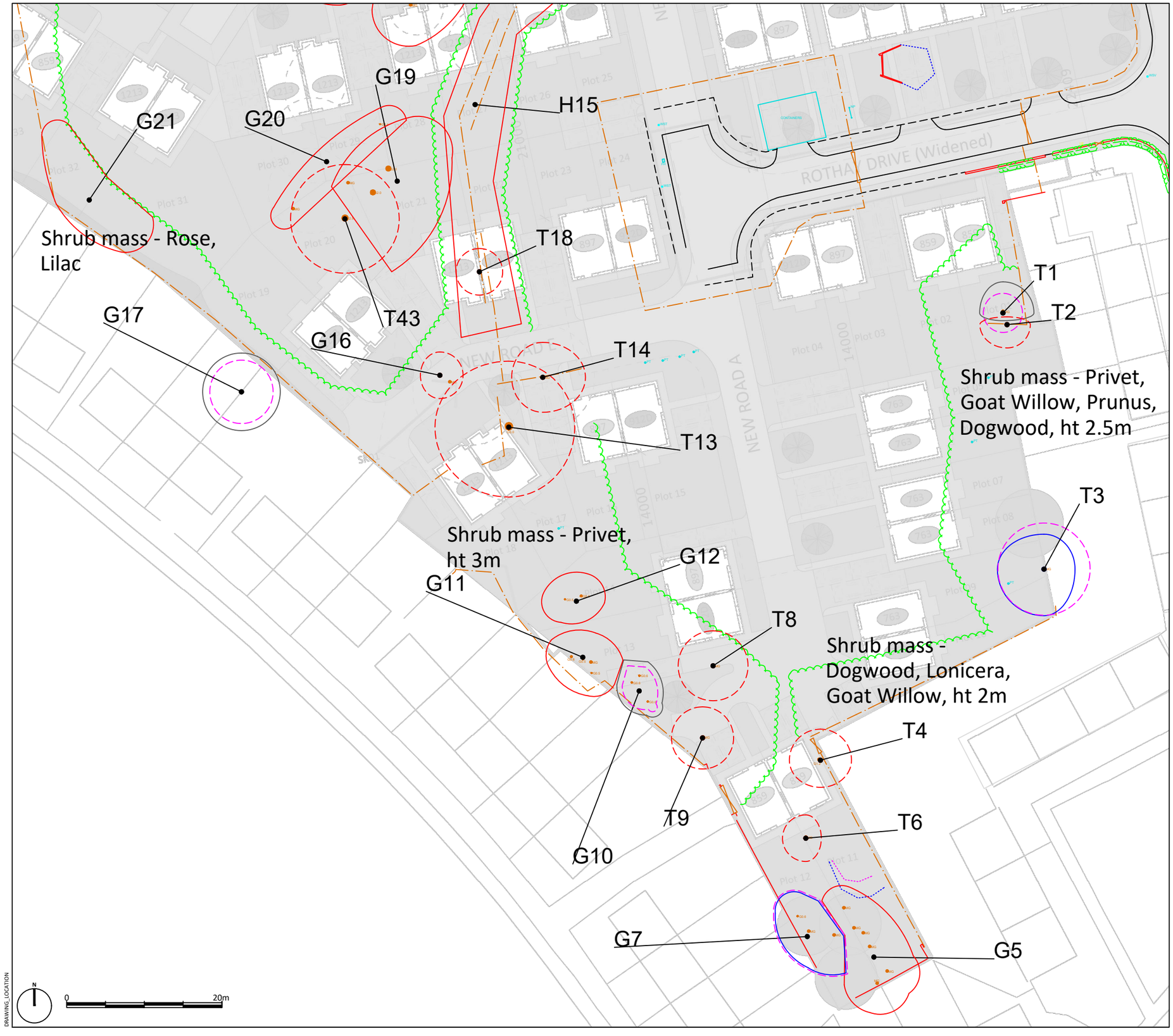
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Appendix 7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan

See following page.



LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

Category A
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Root Protection Area (RPA)

T#* Trees not included in original site survey and therefore positions are indicative only.

Trees to be removed

Based on Survey Operations drawing 'Topographical Survey' number '20B131-Provisional'. (20B131-Provisional.dwg). Please see original for details.



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Client:
Lovell

Project:
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Drawing Title:
Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan 1 of 3

Drawing No: 1050191-LOV001-BON-AIA1

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawn by: RT Date: 18/03/2020

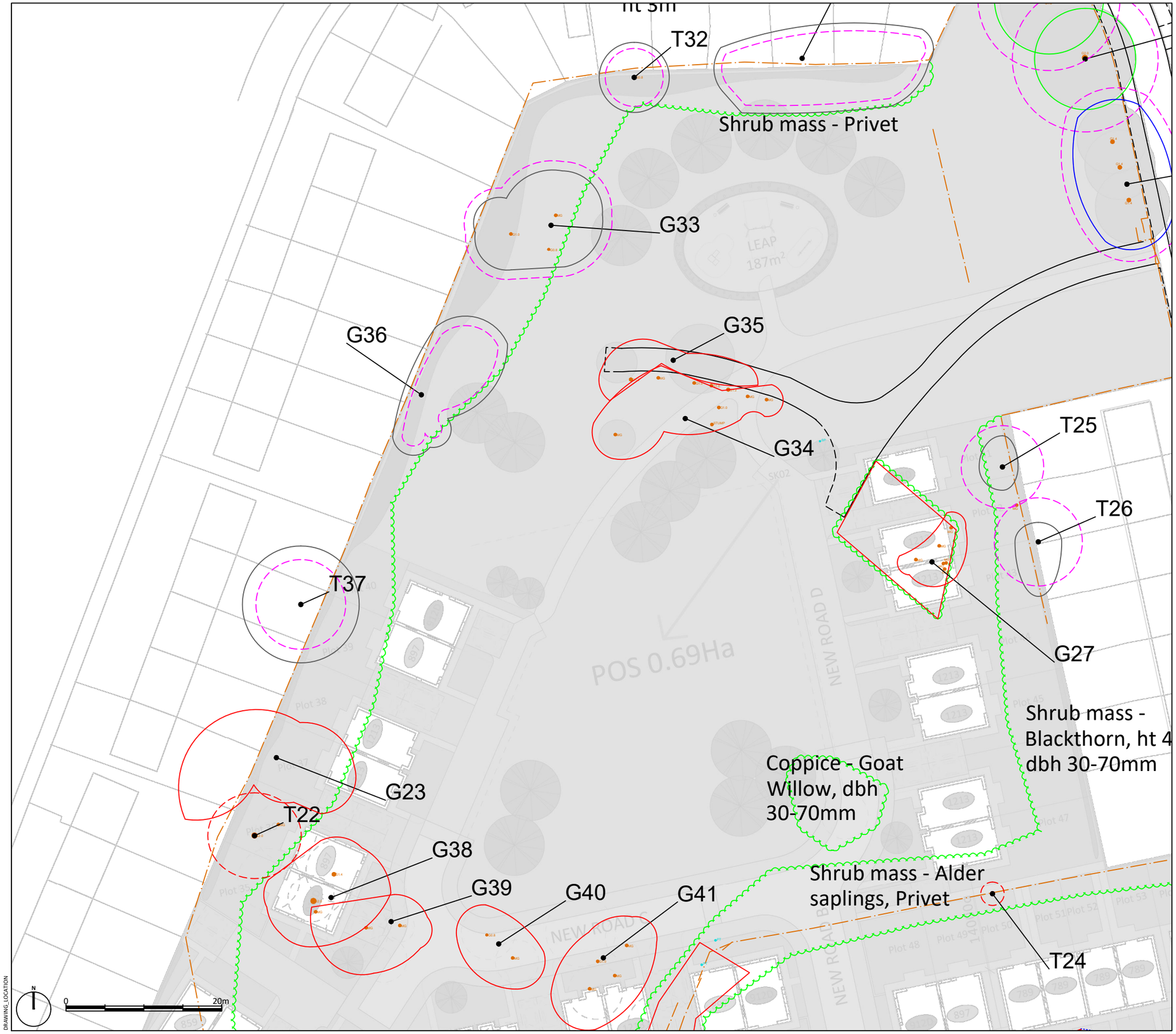
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Root Protection Area (RPA)

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Trees to be removed

Based on Survey Operations drawing 'Topographical Survey' number '20B131-Provisional'. (20B131-Provisional.dwg). Please see original for details.



Rev.	Issue Details.	Date.
First Issue	-	March 2020

Client:
Lovell

Project:
Bonscale Crescent, Langley

Drawing Title:
Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan 2 of 3

Drawing No: 1050191-LOV001-BON-AIA2

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawn by: RT Date: 18/03/2020

Checked by: RD Date: 18/03/2020

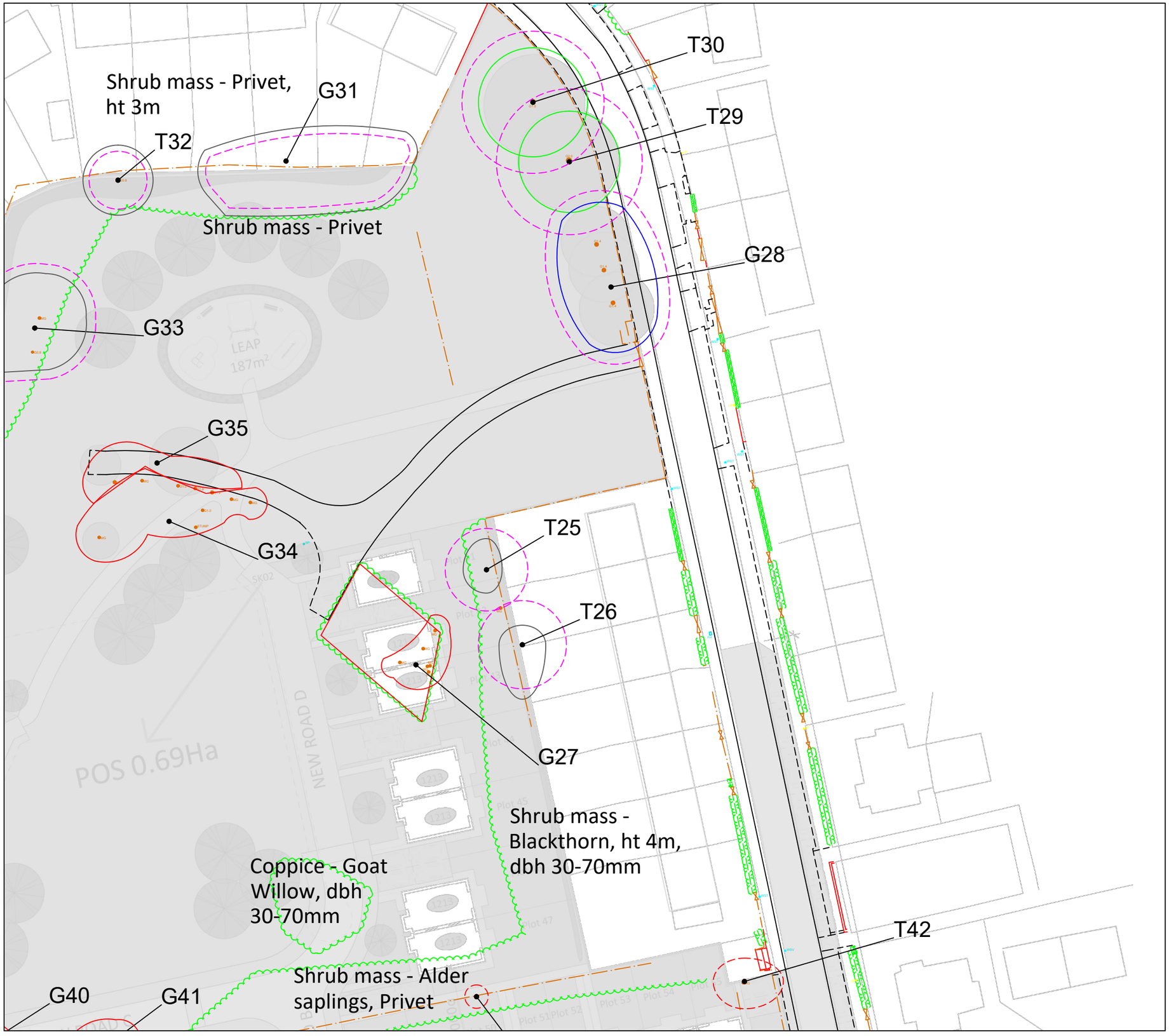
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DRAWING_LOCATION



LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

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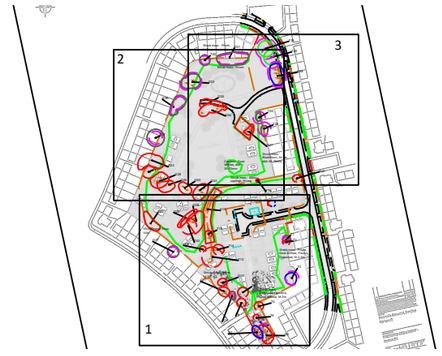
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Root Protection Area (RPA)

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Trees to be removed

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Project:
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Drawing Title:
Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan 3 of 3

Drawing No: 1050191-LOV001-BON-AIA3

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Drawn by: RT Date: 18/03/2020

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Appendix 8: Tree Work Schedule

Tree No:	Species	Recommended Management Work
G16, T18, G20, T24, G35, G39, G41, T43	Various	Remove
G11, G12, T13, G19, T22, G34 , G38	Various	Remove
T2, T4, G5, T6, T8, T9, T14, H15, G21, G23, G27, G40, T42	Various	Remove

Accompanying Notes:

- All tree work and felling to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work', current industry guidelines and best practice, and all relevant Health & Safety standards;
- All operatives to be appropriately qualified, skilled, and adequately insured, for the task they are undertaking;
- All tree work and felling must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000;
- Where sections of hedges and groups are to be removed reference is to be made to the Tree Protection Plans contained in **Appendix 4** for the exact locations.
- Modification to, or deviation from, the above schedule must first gain approval from the local Council.

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Appendix 9: RPA Guidance

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is calculated from the stem diameter of the tree, in accordance with the guidance contained in section 4.6 of BS 5837:2012.

These areas are normally sacrosanct, and should not be entered, by traffic or foot, during construction, or used to store materials, fuel or chemicals.

Protective fencing should be erected along the edge of the RPA, before construction begins, and should not be moved until after all construction has finished and vacated the site. The type of fencing used should be fit for purpose, and ordinarily conform to the recommendations given in section 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012 and be erected similar to the example shown in Figure 2 of the same standard.

Where underground services cannot be routed outside the RPA, these should be installed by trenchless technology, such as a directional drill. Where this technology is used the underground channel created should be no less than 600mm below normal ground level, or the base of the tree. Also, the starting and receiving excavations should not be within the RPA. Drill channel lubricant should be avoided, other than water, unless precautions are taken to prevent contamination of soil and possibly water. Hand digging may be an alternative to trenchless excavation, but this is less desirable, and not always practical.

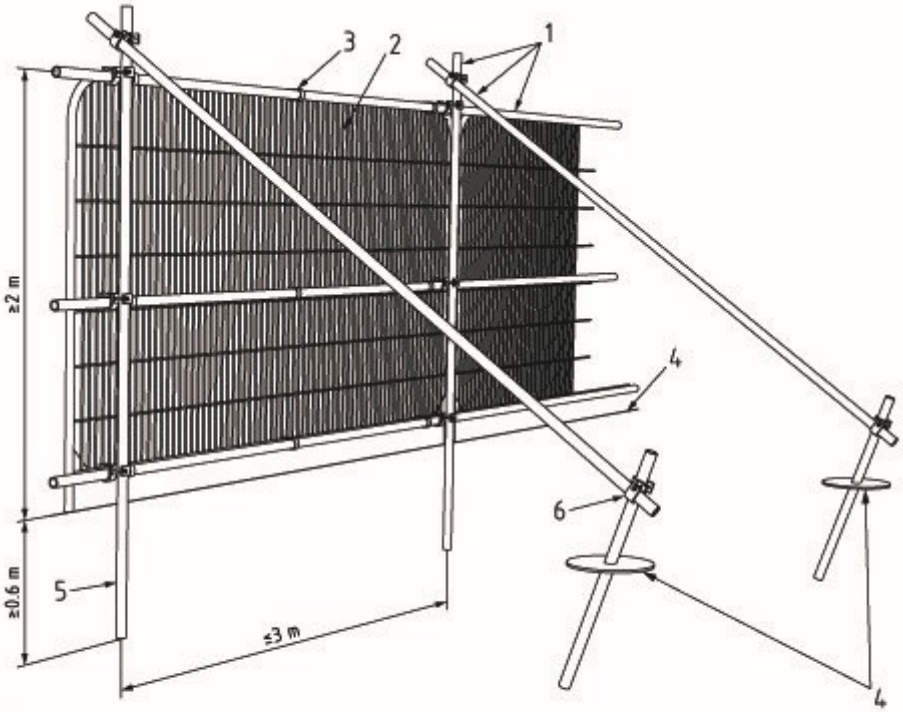
When determining the workable space around the RPA of a tree or trees, it is also important to maintain a working zone of one metre (which is usually sufficient) between the edge of construction and the protective fencing.

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Appendix 10: Example Tree Protection Barrier

See following page.

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Key

1 Standard scaffold poles

2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels

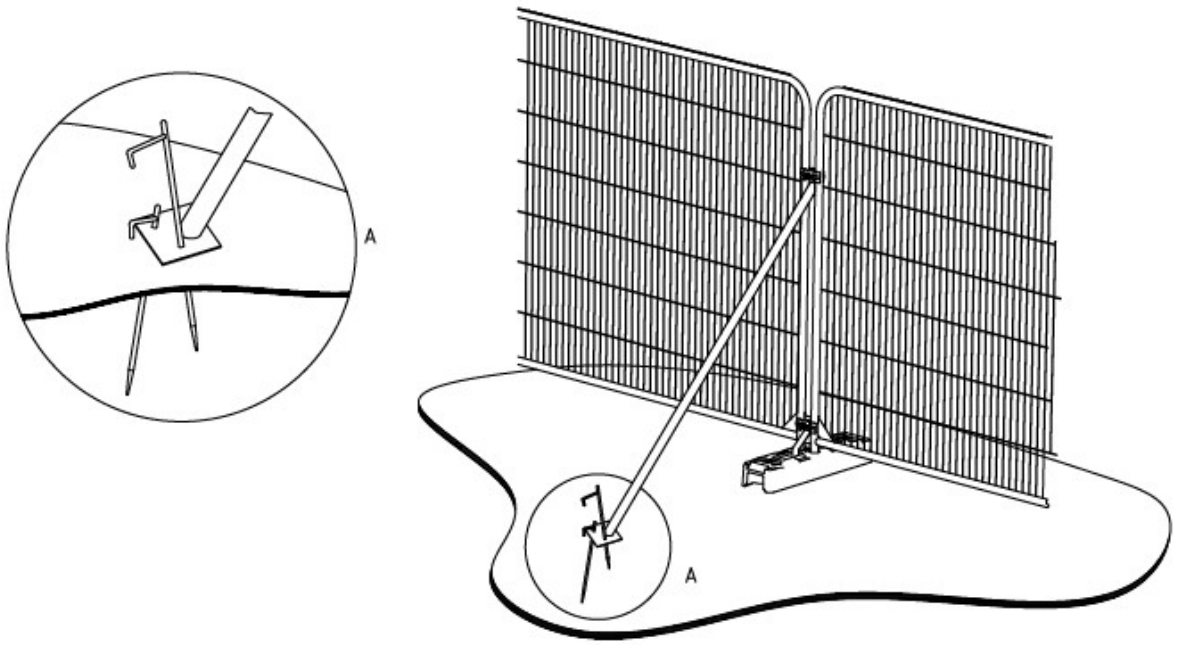
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties

4 Ground level

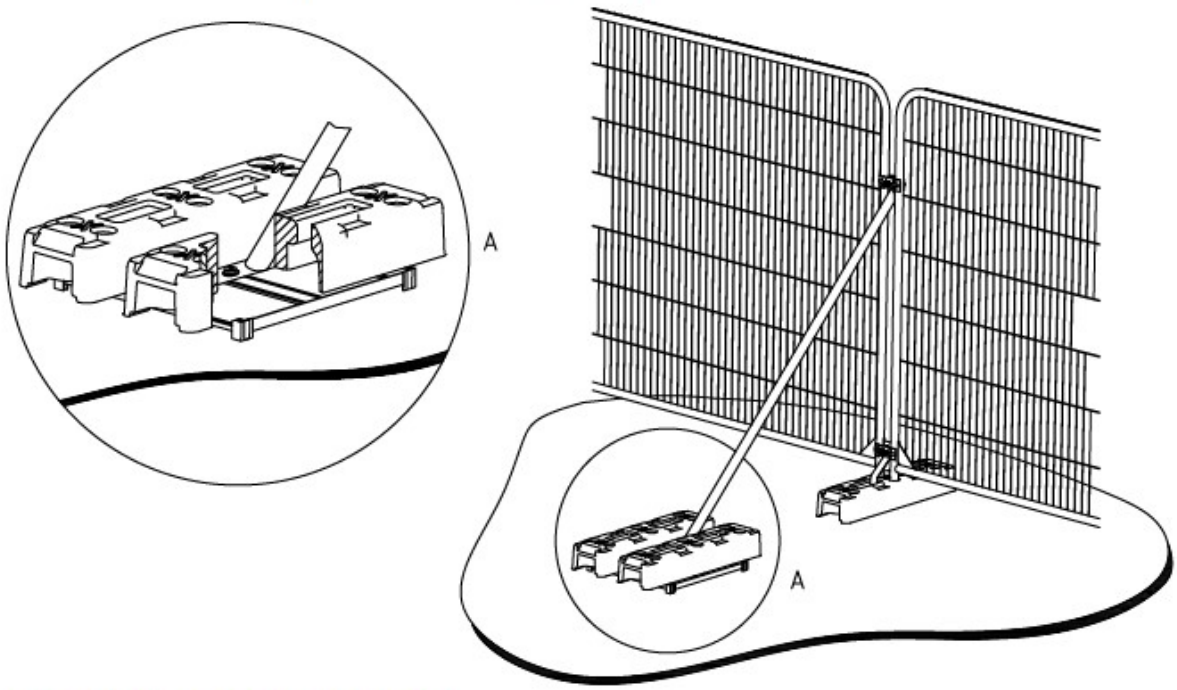
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)

6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

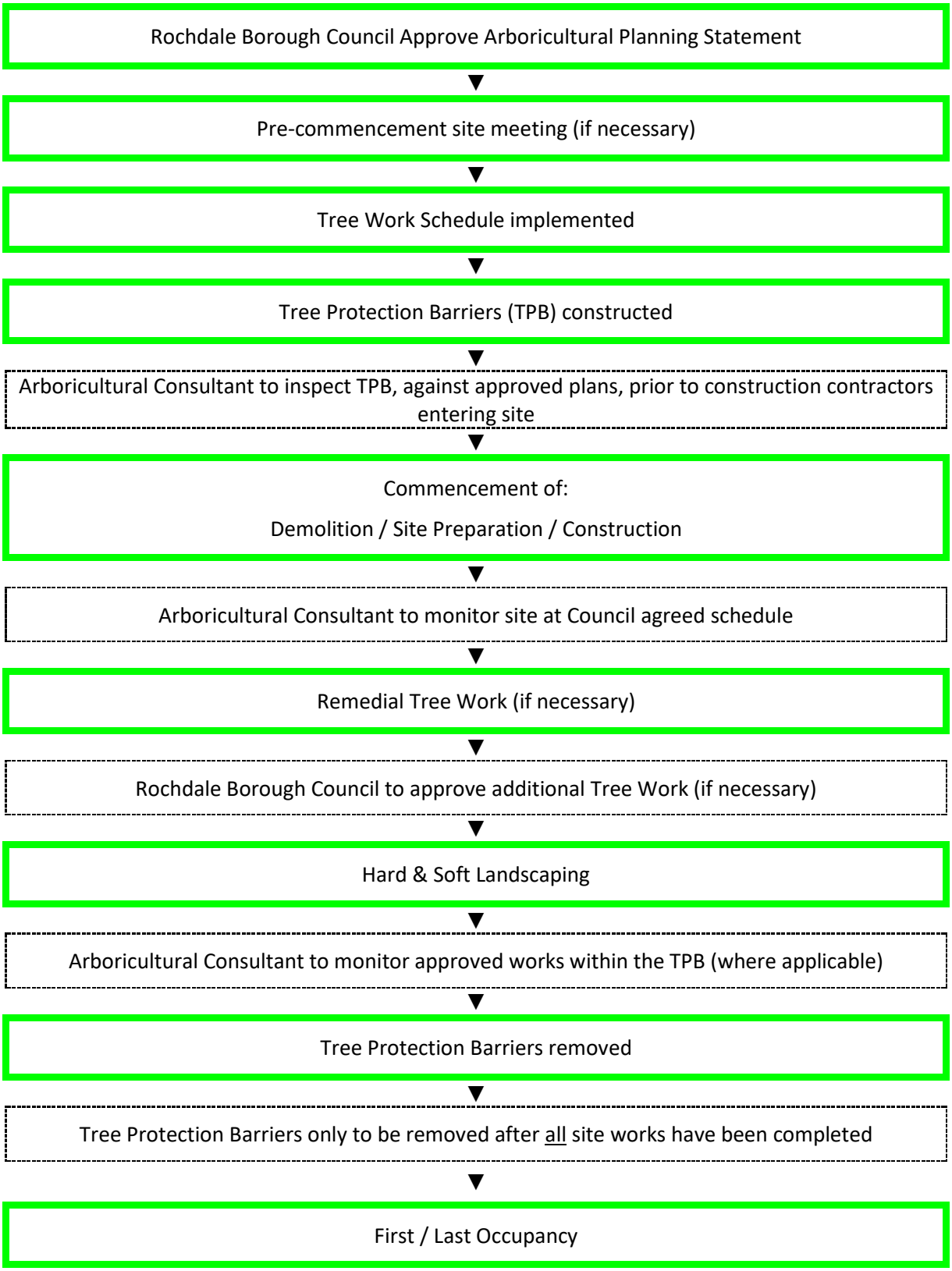
dual user, Company, Version correct as of 11.04.2012, (c) The British Standards Institution 2012

Appendix 11: Example Tree Protection Barrier Sign



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Appendix 12: Sequence of Events after Planning Approval



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Appendix 13: Key Contact Details

	Name	Main Contact and Details
Site Details	Bonscale Crescent	Rothay Drive, off Bonscale Crescent, Langley, Greater Manchester M24 5LZ
Developer	Lovell	c/o Richard Sedden St. Johns House Barrington Road, Altrincham, WA14 1JY Tel. no: 0161 905 8638 07891 597195 Richard.sedden@lovell.co.uk
Site Manager	TBA	
Arboricultural Consultant	Robert Dyche	ADAS 14, Beecham Court, Pemberton Business Park, Wigan, WN3 6PR 07770 443022 Robert.dyche@adas.co.uk
Local Authority: **(Countryside and Landscape Officer)** **(Case Officer)** **(Enforcement Officer)**	Rochdale Borough Council Kate Fletcher – Support Officer, Planning and Development	Rochdale Borough Council Floor 3, Number One Riverside Smith Street, Rochdale, OL16 1XU Tel. no: 01706 924306 Kate.fletcher@rochdale.gov.uk