

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
Bamford Fieldhouse Cricket Club
Hollin Lane
Bamford
Rochdale
OL11 5PW

Ref:
AIA/BCC/02/26

Revision A

Date:
4th March 2026

Commissioned by:
Mr C. Vallelly
on behalf of
Saints Padel Club Limited

Prepared by
S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
Bamford Fieldhouse Cricket Club
Hollin Lane
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This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the protocols, standards and procedures set out in BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.

Planning permission is being sought to develop the site to provide six paddle courts, covered by a canopy along with access paths and a parking area.

All trees on and immediately adjacent to the site have been surveyed and assessed in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837: 2012. The survey recorded five individual trees, one group of trees and one shrub group and one hedgerow. Three category B (moderate value) and three category C (low value) and two category U (unsuitable for long-term retention) under the BS 5837: 2012 categorisation method.

The proposed development necessitates the removal of one individual category C tree, a category C group and part of the category C shrub group. The tree and groups proposed for removal are of lower quality and amenity value, with no veteran, ancient, or otherwise irreplaceable trees affected. Their loss will be mitigated through a programme of replacement tree planting secured through the landscape proposals, ensuring no long-term net loss in natural capital or visual amenity.

It is also recommended that the two category U beech trees are removed owing to extensive decay in the main stem and base of the tree and poor overall condition.

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Use of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence tools have been used to assist in the drafting and formatting of this report. The assessment, professional judgement, analysis and conclusions are those of the author alone and have been prepared in accordance with relevant planning policy and professional standards. The author retains full responsibility for the content and its use in the planning process.

Date	Revision	
1 st March 2026		Issued for planning
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Instruction

- 1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Mr C. Vallely on behalf of Saints Padel Club Limited to provide an arboricultural impact assessment in respect of the above site. The client may copy and distribute the report as required for the purpose of applying for planning permission for or preparing any documents or plans for this or future applications at this site.
- 1.2 A planning application is being prepared that seeks to develop the site to provide six paddle courts, covered by a canopy along with access paths and a parking area. A site layout plan ref: 2593_01 Rev B has been provided and is considered in this report.

Scope & Limitations

- 2.1 The purpose of the report is to assess the environmental and amenity values of all trees on or adjacent to the area affected by the proposed development and is based on a site assessment undertaken 11th February 2026 by S. Shields, principal consultant Shields Arboricultural Consultancy. The report will assess the long-term contribution that the trees can make to the area and the arboricultural implications of retaining them and seek to find a satisfactory juxtaposition between the trees and the new development. The report will assess the potential impact that may arise as a result of the proposed construction works and make recommendations for protecting trees, hedges and shrubs where appropriate
- 2.2 The report is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the British Standard Document BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction'.
- 2.3 This report is not an ecological assessment and does not identify habitats or constitute a protected species survey.

Statutory Controls & Obligations

- 3.1 Forestry Act; the felling of trees is controlled by the Forestry Act, which requires that a felling licence is obtained prior to cutting down any trees. The Forestry Act does not apply to the felling of trees growing within an orchard, private garden, churchyard or public open space. The Forestry Commission has the responsibility for enforcing the Forestry Act.
- 3.2 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas; Local Authorities have specific powers under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 as amended, to protect trees through the use of Tree Preservation Orders. Where trees are protected under such orders it is a criminal offence (subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the act or order) to undertake, cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees except with the consent of the local planning authority. Similar controls apply to all trees growing within a designated Conservation Area.

- 3.3 Bats, wild birds and other protected species; The Wildlife & Countryside Act & the Conservation (Natural Habitats & C.) Regulations make it an offence to disturb or destroy bats and bat roosts and wild birds and their nests. Other species of plant and animal are also protected. These creatures often inhabit trees, and sufficient care must be taken to ensure they are not affected during forestry and arboricultural works.

Site description

- 4.1 The site comprises an area of managed recreational land associated with Rochdale Tennis Club, located within the urban area of Bamford, Rochdale. The site is broadly rectangular with a slight irregularity to the south-western corner and is currently laid out as hard-surfaced tennis courts with surrounding maintained grass margins and ancillary areas.
- 4.2 The northern and western boundaries adjoin open playing fields associated with Bamford Fieldhouse Cricket Club. The southern boundary fronts Hollin Lane and includes areas of hardstanding, parking and club-related structures. To the east, the site adjoins residential development and Butterworth Grange Retirement Living, with boundary vegetation providing partial screening between uses.
- 4.3 In arboricultural terms, tree cover within the interior of the site is limited, with the land predominantly comprising formal sports surfacing and managed grass. The principal arboricultural features are concentrated along the site boundaries, particularly along the northern and eastern edges where linear belts of trees and mature boundary vegetation form established landscape features. Additional individual trees and small groups are present adjacent to the southern boundary near Hollin Lane. These boundary trees contribute to local visual amenity, provide screening between the recreational land and adjoining residential uses, and form the primary arboricultural constraints and considerations in accordance with BS 5837:2012.



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Soils

- 4.4 The site is set to amenity grass and soils are cultivated brown earth. Geological maps indicate deposits of till over Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone lithology. Existing buildings and surfaces act as constraints to root development.

*NB. This soil assessment is undertaken in situ using visual and manual techniques and is **only** for the purpose of establishing the influence of site soils on tree growth. The assessment **must not** be relied upon to inform any engineering decisions.*

Development Proposal

- 5.1 Planning permission is being sought to provide six paddle courts, covered by a canopy along with access paths and a parking area. A site layout plan ref: 2593_01 Rev B has been provided and is considered in this report.



Tree Survey Methodology

- 6.1 All trees within and adjacent to the site have been assessed where they are within 15 m of any area that may be disturbed as a result of the proposed development and have a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5 metres. Measurements have been taken in accordance with the procedures and protocols set out in BS 5837: 2012 and the Forest Mensuration Handbook. Height measurements are approximate unless otherwise stated. Trees have been assessed as individuals, groups or woodlands as appropriate. Where access to trees has been restricted, either as a result of their situation on private land or where vegetation or ground conditions are unfavourable, an estimation of trunk diameter has been made. This entails using a set of callipers to approximate the measurement. Estimates are rounded up to provide a margin. This technique has only been used where there is a sufficient buffer between the RPAs and any area disturbed by development. Where trees are in woodlands or groups only the outside edge trees are assessed unless there are larger trees with RPAs or crowns that would overlap the edge trees.
- 6.2 BS 5837: 2012 provides the framework through which tree can be categorised in terms of their health, amenity value and long-term viability for retention on a development site. There are four categories, A,B,C & U.

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

- 1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, or essential components of groups or formal arboricultural features.
- 2 Trees, groups or woodlands that 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.
- 3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 20 years.

- 1 Trees that might be included in a higher category but are downgraded because of impaired condition.
- 2 Trees present in numbers, usually as groups of woodlands that form distinctive landscape features.
- 3 Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

- 1 Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

2 Trees present in groups of woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or tree offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.

3 Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Category U: Trees in such a condition that their existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context be removed for arboricultural reasons. *NB. Category U trees can have an existing of potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.*

The most significant or valuable trees are placed in the categories, A & B. Site design should make provision to retain trees in these categories and most Local Planning Authorities will insist upon this (or in exceptional circumstances will require that significant compensation planting is incorporated into the design), whilst trees that should not be a constraint to development are recorded with a C category. Trees categorised as U are in a poor condition and should be removed prior to the commencement of work.

6.3 Where trees are to be retained, it is necessary to ensure that they are suitably protected to avoid damage during the construction phase of the development. It is also important to consider any long term implications; such as issues with shading or leaf litter that may arise as a result of tree retention.

6.4 To ensure that trees are not adversely affected by the construction works it is necessary to:

- a. The avoidance of physical damage to the aerial parts of the trees (i.e. Impact and other damage to trunk and branches)
- b. The avoidance of damage to retained trees as a result of the severance or other physical damage to their roots
- c. Preserve of the character of the soil, through the avoidance of any activity that would cause it to become compacted or otherwise disturbed or disrupted, and to avoid contamination by potentially harmful substances
- d. To ensure free gaseous exchange is permitted between the upper layers of soil and the atmosphere
- e. To ensure adequate (but not excessive) water supply to the soil and hence to tree roots

This would normally be achieved by establishing an area, known as a construction exclusion zone (CEZ) around each tree. The CEZ is derived from the root protection area (RPA) and the crown spread of the tree. The RPA represents the area occupied by the tree's root system and is calculated for each tree based on its stem diameter and the ground conditions present taking account of any impediment to rooting. The RPA should represent the most probable position of the tree's root system.

The CEZ must be considered sacrosanct and be maintained completely undisturbed. No construction should take place within this area and it should not be used for storage of materials or fuels. Access for vehicles machinery or personnel is prohibited and to ensure that it is not damaged by construction activity it must be suitably protected during the construction phase, using robust fencing or alternative ground protection methods, to prevent disturbance and damage occurring.

- 6.5 In addition to the implications that a new development may have for existing trees it is also important to assess any long-term issues or concerns that may arise as a result of retaining trees close to a new building or structure. This can include problems associated with leaf litter and other debris that may fall from trees, the potential that a tree has to cause damage to a structure in the future, any on-going maintenance requirements that may arise and the level of shade that the tree may cast, it is particularly important to consider the effects of shading where trees are to the south of buildings and open areas. Trees can also cause feelings of apprehension to the occupiers of nearby buildings and can have an overbearing impact on a property if adequate space is not provided.
- 6.6 The report assesses all trees with regard to their size, position and natural characteristics, and taking into account of their future growth provides recommendations as to their long-term suitability for retention.
- 6.7 Buffer zones and structural stand-offs are advised for continuous canopy tree groups and woodlands along with trees and woodlands of high value. These zones are influenced by numerous factors beyond the provision of sufficient space for future growth. Depending on the development objectives these can include the provision of a safe falling distance for edge trees, prevention of overshadowing, provision of an ecological buffer zone, prevention of fragmentation of group/woodland compartments, and prevention of direct tree root or habitat damage. The following text is taken from the Standing Advice produced by the Forestry Commission and Natural England as included in the National Planning Policy Guidance:

'A buffer zone's purpose is to protect ancient woodland and individual ancient or veteran trees. The size and type of buffer zone should vary depending on the scale, type and impact of the development'.

Ancient woodland buffer

'For ancient woodlands, you should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, you're likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic'.

Ancient and veteran tree buffer

'A buffer zone around an ancient or veteran tree should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be

5m from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter'.

- 6.8 The report assesses all trees with regard to their size, position and natural characteristics, and taking into account of their future growth makes provides recommendations as to their long-term suitability for retention.

Arboricultural Assessment

- 7.1 Full details of the tree surveyed are provided in appendix A. and their relative positions, crown spreads, root protection areas are indicated on the attached plans.
- 7.2 No checks have been undertaken to establish the status of the trees with regards to Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas, however all the trees will be subject to the Forestry Act (see section 3.1). No trees or should be felled, lopped, topped or in otherwise removed or damaged without prior permission from the relevant authority.
- 7.3 The survey recorded five individual trees and one group of trees, one shrub group and one hedgerow, which are categorised as follows:

Category	Quantity
Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.	0
Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 20 years.	3
Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	3
Category U: Trees in such a condition that their existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context be removed for arboricultural reasons. NB. Category U trees can have an existing of potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.	2

Arboricultural merits and the significance of the trees in the landscape

- 7.4 The arboricultural resource at the site is limited in extent and is principally confined to the site boundaries. The recorded tree stock comprises five individual trees, one small group of trees, one shrub group and a hedgerow.
- 7.5 The most significant trees are located along the northern boundary and represent the highest quality arboricultural features on the site. They are considered to be of moderate quality with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 20 years. In landscape terms, they form part of a linear vegetated edge separating the tennis courts from the adjoining open playing fields. Their prominence is primarily localised, contributing to visual containment and softening of the recreational infrastructure. While not prominent in the wider landscape beyond the immediate

- locality, they provide structure and maturity within the open recreational setting.
- 7.6 In arboricultural terms, tree cover within the interior of the site is limited, with the land predominantly comprising formal sports surfacing and managed grass. The principal arboricultural features are concentrated along the site boundaries, particularly along the northern and eastern edges where linear belts of trees and mature boundary vegetation form established landscape features. Additional individual trees and small groups are present adjacent to the southern boundary near Hollin Lane.
- 7.7 These boundary trees contribute to local visual amenity, provide screening between the recreational land and adjoining residential uses, and form the primary arboricultural constraints and considerations in accordance with BS 5837:2012. The wider landscape context is characterised by managed recreational open space to the west and suburban residential development to the east and south, with tree cover largely associated with perimeter planting and field boundaries rather than extensive woodland.
- 7.8 The site is situated within a predominantly suburban and recreational landscape where tree cover is generally associated with boundary planting, garden vegetation and peripheral field edges rather than extensive woodland. The recorded trees and vegetation collectively provide local amenity value, contributing to enclosure, screening and landscape integration of the tennis courts within the surrounding open space and residential context.
- 7.9 However, none of the trees are of high (Category A) quality or of such scale or prominence that they form landmark features in the wider townscape. Their significance is therefore considered local rather than district-level, with their primary value lying in boundary definition, visual softening of recreational infrastructure, and modest ecological connectivity.
- 7.10 The arboricultural resource is limited but includes several moderate quality boundary trees that warrant retention and integration within any future site proposals where practicable.
- 7.11 A search of the ancient tree inventory <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/> and the Magic database <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/> indicate that there are no veteran trees or areas of ancient woodland recorded on or adjacent to the site.

Policy Considerations

- 7.12 National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 136 states:
- ‘Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community*

orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users’.

paragraph 187 section B

‘Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider

benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and

other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and

woodland’.

paragraph 193 section C and D

‘When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the

following principles:

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

- 7.13 Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council adopted core strategy (2016) and planning policies and Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Document (Adopted

January 2008; Updates added February 2017) note that:

Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy – 2016

Policy P1 - Improving image

‘We will ensure new development improves the image of the borough by:

c. Helping to ‘green’ the urban environment, for example by securing tree planting on sites and along streets and roads;’

Policy G1 - Tackling and adapting to climate change

'New developments will be expected to:

d. Address the impacts of climate change by incorporating comprehensive adaptation measures, including:

iv. the retention of existing trees wherever possible and the taking of all appropriate opportunities to plant trees and other suitable vegetation on site;'

Policy G6 - Enhancing green infrastructure

'We will sustain and enhance a green network to support growth and regeneration in the borough and provide a high-quality environment that meets the needs of our community and visitors to the borough.

We will protect, improve and create green infrastructure to help deliver strategic sustainable development priorities and meet local needs in the following locations:

8. Local urban open spaces where the focus will be on improvements to the quality of accessible greenspace close to where people live and work (prioritising those areas with the greatest deficiency or need e.g. poor health or lack of private gardens), securing tree planting and other urban greening in new areas of public open space in town centres and housing growth areas, protecting allotments and supporting local food growing, enhancing flood risk management and protecting and improving urban wildlife value and natural areas.)

9. Urban areas and new development where the focus will be on incorporating green infrastructure into new development, sustainable urban drainage, increasing the number of street trees, greening housing areas and main roads, development.

We will expect development proposals and other proposals affecting green infrastructure to:

c. avoid the loss of existing urban greenspace or features e.g. trees unless suitable alternative provision is made, it has limited value, and its development or change of use will help to meet other sustainability or local regeneration objectives;

h. protect ancient woodlands and hedgerows, support new woodland and tree

planting in new developments, and replace removed trees from a site at a ratio of 2:1;'

Policy G7 - Increasing the value of biodiversity and geodiversity

'Particular priorities for biodiversity and geodiversity are:

5. Urban Areas - our priority is to protect and enhance existing urban biodiversity and to support opportunities for new urban biodiversity corridors, sites and features including sustainable urban drainage

schemes, new public realm provision, street trees and urban woodlands, ponds and lodges, green roofs and natural play areas.

We will expect development proposals and improvements to:

b. Protect and enhance existing features such as peatland, ponds, wetlands, reservoirs, mill lodges, trees, hedges, wooded areas, meadows, flora and fauna;'

Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Document (Adopted January 2008; Updates added February 2017)

'When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss;*

Consider the biodiversity opportunities of buildings and associated public and private spaces:

- Consider the role of trees in developments which can provide amenity, shelter, natural cooling for buildings and public spaces and local biodiversity benefits;*
- Use street trees where appropriate to define spaces and create and connect wildlife corridors;*
- Retain existing natural features such as trees, hedges, water bodies and wet areas in gardens where possible to provide amenity for residents and to help retain local wildlife corridors and stepping stones;'*

Design Considerations

7.11 The site design should seek to incorporate the category B trees into the layout as far as possible. Opportunities exist for additional tree planting across the wider site.

Arboricultural Impact

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Removal			G3, T4, S5 (part)	T1, T2
Facilitative Pruning Required				
RPA Encroachment				
Potential Shading				
Proximity Issues				

7.14 The proposed development necessitates the removal of one individual category C tree, a category C group and part of the category C shrub group.

- 7.15 The tree and groups proposed for removal are of lower quality and amenity value, with no veteran, ancient, or otherwise irreplaceable trees affected. Their loss will be mitigated through a programme of replacement tree planting secured through the landscape proposals, ensuring no long-term net loss in natural capital or visual amenity.
- 7.16 It is also recommended that the two category U beech trees are removed owing to extensive decay in the main stem and base of the tree and poor overall condition.
- 7.17 No information about services has been provided. All services are to be located outside the RPAs of existing retained trees or, if this is not possible, to be installed in accordance with NJUG 10 guidance.

Planning Balance

- 7.18 In undertaking the planning balance, the limited and localised arboricultural impacts arising from the loss of a small number of Category C trees are weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 7.19 The proposed development to provide six padel courts requires the removal of one Category C individual tree, a Category C tree group and part of a Category C shrub group. These trees are of low arboricultural quality and limited public amenity value, with no veteran, ancient or otherwise irreplaceable specimens affected. Their contribution to the wider landscape is localised and not of such significance as to constrain development in principle.
- 7.20 The two Category U beech trees adjacent to the car park are also recommended for removal due to extensive stem and basal decay and poor physiological condition. Their retention would not be appropriate in arboricultural or safety terms and their loss does not give rise to material amenity harm.
- 7.21 The proposed removals will be mitigated through a structured landscape scheme incorporating replacement tree planting and boundary enhancement, ensuring that canopy cover, visual amenity and ecological function are maintained in the medium to long term. In this context, the limited loss of low-quality arboricultural features is outweighed by the recreational and community benefits associated with the provision of enhanced sporting facilities.

Landscaping of the Development

- 7.21 A tree planting scheme can be secured by way of a planning condition to provide new trees on the site to mitigate tree losses.

Arboricultural Operations

Permission for the removal of any tree must be obtained from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and such works must not be undertaken until Full Planning Permission has been granted and all relevant pre-commencement conditions have been discharged. Where trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or are located within a Conservation Area, additional formal consent will be required from the LPA.

- 8.1 Tree removal and pruning will be necessary to facilitate the development, subject to the grant of planning permission. All arboricultural works must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced contractor, who holds public liability insurance of at least £5 million. All operatives must possess the relevant NPTC certificates. Prior to works commencing, a site-specific risk assessment must be completed, and all works must be undertaken in accordance with a health and safety method statement.
- 8.2 The contractor shall be fully responsible for any loss or damage arising from their operations and shall indemnify the landowner or client against such occurrences.
- 8.3 All tree protection measures, as outlined in the following section and shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP), must be fully installed prior to the commencement of any arboricultural works. Where access within the Root Protection Area (RPA) is required for tree works, appropriate ground protection must be installed in place of fixed tree protection fencing.
- 8.4 The appointed contractor must ensure that an appropriately stocked emergency spill kit, suitable for all fuels, oils, and chemicals brought onto site, is present and readily available during all operations.

Interim Arboricultural Method Statement

- 9.1 This arboricultural method statement (AMS) sets out the details of tree protection measures afforded to the retained trees on and adjacent to the site.
- 9.2 This document should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) that will be prepared once planning permission is finalised. The TPP indicates the construction exclusion zone (CEZ) that must be maintained around each retained tree. These areas must remain undisturbed during the construction process and must be protected using suitable fencing or ground protection as specified.
- 9.3 Copies of the TPP & the AMS must be available on site and all tree protection requirements explained to all persons undertaking activities on the site during the site induction process.
- 9.4 All tree protection measures must be installed and inspected prior to bringing onto the site any plant, materials or equipment or undertaking any construction works or demolition or any arboricultural works. The

LPA must be informed in writing once the tree protection measures are installed.

- 9.5 The site is to be inspected by the consulting arboriculturalist in accordance with the schedule of inspections.
- 9.6 All measurements are given in metric using standard abbreviations.

Fencing and Ground Protection

- 9.7 The TPP indicates the position all protective fences.
- 9.8 Protective fencing will comprise a 2.4 m high scaffold framework with vertical and horizontal poles, driven into the ground to a depth of 0.6 m and well braced to resist impact. Onto this framework 'weldmesh' or 'herres' fencing panels must be securely fixed using scaffolding clamps or as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.9 Where ground protection is specified it will consist of a proprietary system such as Ground Guard protective plates which must extend over the entire area indicated on the TPP and be securely fastened in place. The type of guard used must be suitable for loads up to 40 tonnes or more.
- 9.10 The protective fencing and ground protection must be inspected on installation and will remain in place until completion of the construction phase and then only removed with the consent of the LPA.
- 9.11 Other than works approved in writing by the LPA, no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing.

General Precautions

- 9.12 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10m of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained or within any part of the CEZ. An emergency spill kit of appropriate capacity and suitable for use with all fuels, oils and chemicals brought on to site must available at all times.
- 9.13 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trunk of any tree that is to be retained.
- 9.14 Storage and mixing areas must be outside the CEZ and must be identified prior to the commencement of the construction work. Contractor parking should be in areas indicated on the TPP. It may be possible to situate site huts and toilets within the CEZ, providing that they are:
 - 1. Placed on load distributing pads.
 - 2. Can be positioned and serviced without coming into contact with the crown of the tree or allowing any vehicle to operate within the RPA.
 - 3. All services are connected above ground level.

4. The buildings can be accessed from outside the CEZ or all routes are ground protected.
The site buildings would then form part of the tree protection barrier.
- 9.15 Access to the work area is via the main site entrance and must not traverse the CEZ.
- 9.16 All service and drainage routes, below or above ground must avoid the CEZ. All services are to be installed in accordance with NJUG volume 4 Guidelines.
- 9.17 To ensure that all tree protection measures are properly installed it is recommended that the site be monitored by Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to the following schedule. Details of the findings and photographic evidence of the site inspection visits will be reported to the LPA by email within 24 hrs of the visit.

Schedule of Inspection

As required

- 9.18 Prior to the commencement on site of any work, a competent person is to be appointed to monitor the day-to-day activities on site. In the case of a tree being damaged or where an unexpected event arises it will be for this person to contact Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to seek advice on contingency measures.

Conclusion

- 10.1 The development of the site can be undertaken with a low impact to the existing arboricultural environment and will provide an opportunity for additional tree planting on the site to provide much needed age diversity in the local tree population. This will safeguard the landscape in the longer term and is compatible with the premise of sustainability.

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Chartered Forester

Revision A

4th March 2026

Arboricultural Assessment

Ref. No.	Species	Top Height	Stem Dia mm	N	E	S	W	CC	Age	Rem Cont.	Cat.	RPA m ²	Notes	AIA
T1	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	12	610	3	6	6.8	6.5	4	M	<10	U	168	Condition: Poor Notes: Forms group with T2. Located next to car park. RPA restricted by ground conditions. Tree is in poor condition with extensive decay in base and stem and significant dieback.	Removal is recommended on arboricultural and safety grounds.
T2	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	12	610	8	7	3.4	4.7	4	M	<10	U	168	Condition: Poor Notes: Forms group with T1. Located next to car park. RPA restricted by ground conditions. Tree is in poor condition with extensive decay in base and stem and significant dieback.	Removal is recommended on arboricultural and safety grounds.

G3	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	4	100	2	2	2	2	0	M	10+	C1	41	Condition: Fair Notes: Small group of multi-stem trees subject to recent coppice management.	Minor specimen forming part of background landscape within the site without providing any special amenity to the wider area. Proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development. The loss of amenity will be mitigated through new planting on the site.
S4	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	2	50					0	M	10+	C1	10	Condition: Good Notes: Blackthorn thicket on north boundary of site.	Minor feature forming part of background landscape within the site without providing any special amenity to the wider area. A small section is proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development. The loss of amenity will be mitigated through

														new planting on the site.
T5	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	4	100	2	2	2	2	0	M	10+	C1	41	Condition: Fair Notes: Multi-stem trees subject to recent coppice management.	Minor specimen forming part of background landscape within the site without providing any special amenity to the wider area. Proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development. The loss of amenity will be mitigated through new planting on the site.
T6	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	12	450	5	5	4.5	4.5	5	M	20+	B2	92	Condition: Good Notes: Forms group with T7. On boundary of site.	A tree of moderate quality that enhances the visual setting and offers ecological benefits, including potential foraging resources for bats and birds.

														The layout allows for retention with appropriate protection measures.
T7	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	12	450	5	5	4.5	4.5	5	M	20+	B2	92	Condition: Good Notes: Forms group with T6. On boundary of site.	A tree of moderate quality that enhances the visual setting and offers ecological benefits, including potential foraging resources for bats and birds. The layout allows for retention with appropriate protection measures.
H8	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	100					0	M	20+	B2	5	Condition: Good Notes: Overgrown native species hedgerow, species poor with 3 connections. The hedgerow does not meet the criteria to be considered important under sections 6, 7 & 8	Reasonable landscape feature that enhances the visual setting and offers ecological benefits, including potential foraging resources for bats and birds. The layout allows for retention with

													of part two of the Hedgerow Regulations.	appropriate protection measures.
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Notes

BS 5837: 2012 provides the framework through which tree can be categorised in terms of their health, amenity value and long-term viability for retention on a development site. There are four categories, A,B,C & U.

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

- 1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, or essential components of groups or formal arboricultural features.
- 2 Trees, groups or woodlands that 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.
- 3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 20 years

- 1 Trees that might be included in a higher category but are downgraded because of impaired condition.
- 2 Trees present in numbers, usually as groups of woodlands that form distinctive landscape features.
- 3 Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U: Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. *NB. Category U trees can have an existing of potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.*

Bat potential has been assessed in accordance with the guidance provided in BS 8596:2015 and is at the level of a non-specialist scoping survey. This assessment is for preliminary advice and does not negate the requirement for a specialist ecological survey

Key

Tag No	Identification number for tree	Species	Species of tree
Top Height	Estimated height of tree	Stem Dia.	Diameter of stem at 1.5 metres
Stems	Number of stems	N, E, S, W	Crown spread at compass points
CC	Crown Clearance	FSB	Direction of first significant branch
Rem. Cont	Remaining safe life expectancy in years	RPA	Root protection area in m ²
Cat.	BS Category (see above)	AIA	Arboricultural Implication Assessment
Age	Y - Young Trees SM Semi Mature EM Early Mature M Mature LM Late Mature exceeds normal life expectancy for species VET Veteran Tree		
Condition	Good Relatively free from defects and / or major pests and diseases Fair Some defects, which could be addressed through tree surgery or minor pests or early symptoms of diseases Poor Substantial defects or terminal decline Dead Dead		

Dimensions and measurements given in Italics are estimated



Tree Constraints Plan

Land at
Bamford Fieldhouse Cricket Club
Hollin Lane
Bamford
Rochdale

Key

-  Cat A Tree
-  Cat B Tree
-  Cat C Tree
-  Cat U Tree
-  Canopy Trees & Groups
-  Canopy Cat U Trees
-  Hedgerow
-  RPA
-  RPA Cat C



Drawing No: BCC/TCP/02/26

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:300 @ A2

Date: 1st March 2026

Revision:

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site
Drawing is colour coded and a monochrome copy should not be relied upon



Tree Constraints Plan
Overlay
Land at
Bamford Fieldhouse Cricket Club
Hollin Lane
Bamford
Rochdale

Key

- Tree Cat A
- Tree Cat B
- Tree Cat C
- Tree Cat U

- Canopy Spread
- Canopy Spread Cat U Tree
- Hedgerow
- RPA
- RPA Cat C

ELDHOUSE CRICKET CLUB, ROCHDALE
Proposals

Drawing No: BCC/TCP/OL/02/26

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:300 @ A2

Date: 4th March 2026

Revision: A

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