

Tree Constraints Report

=

Calliards Mill
Reference: 82-591-R2-1
Date: August 25





E3P

Taylor Road
Trafford Park
Urmston
Manchester
M41 7JQ

+ 44 (0) 161 707 9612
<https://e3p.co.uk>

Registered in England
CRN: 08725262

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Report reference	82-591-R2
------------------	-----------

REV REF:	DESCRIPTION	AUTHOR	CHECKED	AUTHORISED	DATE
R2-1	First issue	MD	HD	CK	04/08/25

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit, use, and information of the client. The liability of Environmental Engineering Partnership Limited T/A E3P with respect to the information contained in the report will not extend to any third party. This report has been prepared by the qualified persons as listed below.

WRITTEN BY	QUALIFICATIONS	POSITION
Martin Dilworth	FdSc MArborA	Arboriculturist

REVIEWED BY	QUALIFICATIONS	POSITION
Huw Morgan	BSc (Hons), MSc, MEnvSc, CEnv, MCIEEM	Principal Ecologist

AUTHORISED BY	QUALIFICATIONS	POSITION
Celia Kenyon	BSc (Hons), MSc, MEnvSc, CEnv, MCIEEM	Associate Director



Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. BACKGROUND	4
1.1. Purpose of the Report	4
1.2. Site Details	4
1.3. Legislation.....	4
2. METHODS.....	5
2.1. Site Survey	5
2.2. Constraints.....	5
2.3. Qualifications of the Author	6
3. TREE SURVEY ASSESSMENT	7
3.1. Tree Population Assessment.....	7
3.2. Tree Constraints to development	7
4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	9
5. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	10
5.1. Timing of Works	10
5.2. Site Induction	10
5.3. Tree Protection Fencing.....	10
5.4. General Precautionary Measures	11
6. ARBORICULTURIST CONTACT DETAILS	12
APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE	13
APPENDIX II TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	22



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Calliards Mill, Stubley Mill Road, Dearnley, Smithy Bridge, Rochdale
OS Grid Reference	SD 92515 15599
Site Area	Approximately 1.2 ha
Results	The site survey identified a total of 20 individual trees, and five groups of trees graded Category B (trees of moderate value), 24 individual trees and two groups of trees graded Category C (trees of low value) and two individual trees graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention) on and adjacent to the site.
Recommendations	According to Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, details of their Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) are not listed online. A request for information has been made, however still awaiting response at the time of this report. It is therefore essential that the presence of any such statutory TPO protection at the site be checked directly with their planning department prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works that are not directly related to, and subsequently authorised in accordance with, the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission. Should any future proposed development require tree removal or RPA incursions within the RPAs of trees to be retained, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) will be required by the LPA in support of a planning application. Any future development should take full account of the above and below-ground constraints, as shown on the Tree Constraints Plan. A bespoke Arboricultural Method Statement may be required post-planning and when the construction details are known to protect the retained trees within and adjoining the Site. Any new tree planting should be in accordance with British Standard 8545:2014 Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations, and all tree works must be carried out by a qualified contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010: Tree Work – Recommendations. This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, which provides guidance on tree protection measures and mitigation.



1. BACKGROUND

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

E3P Ltd have been instructed by Hallmark Developments (North West) Ltd to produce a Tree Constraints Report and Preliminary Method Statement relating to proposed construction works at Calliards Mill, Stubley Mill Road, Dearnley, Smithy Bridge, Rochdale, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

The purpose of the report is to:

- ✿ Assess the quality of the trees on and immediately adjacent to the site, in accordance with British Standards (2012)¹, hereafter referred to as 'BS5837: 2012'.
- ✿ Identify trees suitable for retention and for removal due to the proposed development.
- ✿ Prescribe tree protection measures to ensure that retained trees survive the proposed development and thrive after its completion.
- ✿ Prescribe arboricultural recommendations for the long-term management of trees on the site.
- ✿ If necessary, to assess the site for its suitability for mitigation planting, and to specify planting requirements.

1.2. SITE DETAILS

The site is located at Calliards Mill, Stubley Mill Road, Dearnley, Smithy Bridge, Rochdale and is within the administrative boundaries of Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council. The site comprises of a large building with mature gardens with a variety of trees predominantly along the boundaries of the site.

Cranfield (2025)² identified the soil type of the site and the surrounding area as Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils. No further detailed soil analysis was undertaken.

1.3. LEGISLATION

According to Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, details of their Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) are not listed online. A request for information has been made, however still awaiting response at the time of this report. It is therefore essential that the presence of any such statutory TPO protection at the site be checked directly with their planning department prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works that are not directly related to, and subsequently authorised in accordance with, the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission.

Regarding the above it is emphasised that the scheduling or carrying out of any works to trees within a CA will require a six weeks' notice of intention to carry out works upon or to remove trees within a CA that are not protected by a TPO. Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

¹ British Standards (2012). *BS5837: 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations*. British Standards Institute, London

² Cranfield (2025). *Soilscapes* [online]. Available at: >www.landis.org.uk< [accessed 4th August 2025]



2. METHODS

2.1. SITE SURVEY

The site survey was carried out by Martin Dilworth on 22nd July 2025. All trees on site were inspected from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. Any notable defects of trees were recorded, although the site survey did not constitute a full tree safety assessment.

Tree heights and crown clearances were measured to the nearest 0.5 m with a clinometer. Crown spreads of trees were measured on their north, east, south and west aspects to the nearest 0.5 m. The Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of trees was measured to the nearest 1 cm, and was used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees using methods prescribed in BS 5837:2012.

In accordance with BS 5837:2012, trees were classified as either A, B, C or U using the criteria shown in Table 1. Trees were further classified by the subcategories 1, 2 and 3, depending upon whether they had mainly arboricultural, landscape, or cultural qualities. The additional subcategory does not affect the retention value of the tree, e.g. a Category A2 tree does not have a higher retention value than a Category A1 tree.

Table 1 **BS 5837 Cascade Chart (Adapted From British Standards, 2012)**

CATEGORY	DEFINITION	RETENTION	COLOUR CODE
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.	Highly desirable	Light green
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years; trees lacking the special quality to merit Category A designation.	Desirable	Dark blue
Category C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 10 years, or 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.	Feasible, but should be removed if posing a constraint to development	Grey
Category U	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects, including those that will become unviable after removal of other Category U trees.	Unfeasible	Dark red

2.2. CONSTRAINTS

Only trees with a stem diameter greater than 75 mm, (measured at 1.5 m above ground level), have been included within the survey. However, it should be noted that some individual trees and shrubs with a stem diameter of less than 75mm were present within the study area.

Only trees within the likely influence of the proposed development have been included in this report. Any additional trees in the vicinity of the site have been deemed to not be affected by the proposals and have not been included.

Trees are living organisms and as such their health and condition are naturally subject to change over time. Unforeseen future circumstances such as neglect, wilful damage or severe/extreme weather conditions may affect the future health and condition of the trees included in this report.



2.3. QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AUTHOR

Martin Dilworth is a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant, who is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association, and holds an FdSc in Arboriculture, and the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate.



3. TREE SURVEY ASSESSMENT

3.1. TREE POPULATION ASSESSMENT

The site survey identified a total of 20 individual trees, and five groups of trees graded Category B (trees of moderate value), 24 individual trees and two groups of trees graded Category C (trees of low value) and three individual trees graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention) on and adjacent to the site.

The survey data is presented in detail within **Appendix I: Tree Survey Schedule**. Tree locations can be viewed in **Appendix II: Tree Constraints Plan**.

Table 2 Tree Categories Recorded

TREE CATEGORY	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL TREES	NO. OF GROUPS OF TREES	NO. OF HEDGEROWS	NO. OF WOODLANDS
Category A (Trees of High Quality)	0	0	0	0
Category B (Trees of Moderate Quality)	20	5	0	0
Category C (Trees of Low Quality)	24	2	0	0
Category U (Trees of Poor Quality Unsuitable for Retention)	3	0	0	0
Totals	47	7	0	0

3.2. TREE CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

The tree constraints plan shows the existing trees numbered and categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Below ground constraints are represented by the RPA. The above ground constraints arise from the current and ultimate height and spread of the trees.

The current and eventual height and spread of trees are important considerations. Large trees located near buildings, particularly residential ones, can lead to concerns among owners and occupants, potentially resulting in requests for tree removal or inappropriate pruning. It is essential to position buildings thoughtfully, taking into account the mature height, spread, and overall growth habit of nearby tree species.

Consideration should also be given to specific characteristics of the species, such as foliage density, fruit drop, vulnerability to honeydew dripping, and potential for branch shedding. Trees naturally shed their leaves, which can lead to issues like clogged gutters and drainage systems. Additionally, fallen fruit can create slippery surfaces, and honeydew can damage surfaces like cars. To mitigate potential conflicts, thoughtful design solutions can be implemented, including non-slip pathways, carports, and the installation of leaf guards or grilles.

Other factors to consider include the impact of trees on direct and diffuse light in a given area. Tree shading can be problematic for buildings that rely on natural light, particularly for rooms and outdoor spaces like gardens and patios, which should be designed to ensure sunlight exposure for part of the day.

There is also infrastructure requirements related to trees, such as easements for both underground and above-ground utilities and maintaining clear visibility splay areas. Adequate space for new planting or landscaping should be planned, along with considerations for the intended use of areas



New structures should ideally be located outside of Root Protection Areas (RPAs). However, in exceptional circumstances, there may be valid reasons for construction within an RPA. When such instances arise, technical solutions can be employed to minimize disturbances to the tree(s) to an acceptable level. Comprehensive details of these technical strategies must be included in a detailed method statement, and it is essential to seek advice from a qualified arboriculturalist regarding these matters.

In some situations, it may be necessary to incorporate permanent hard surfacing within an RPA, such as for access driveways or parking areas. In these cases, the following guidelines should be adhered to:

- ✦ Only minimal excavation should occur, limited to the scraping of the turf or vegetation layer.
- ✦ The design must prevent soil compaction, ensuring even weight distribution.
- ✦ The new hard surfacing should not cover more than 20% of the existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.
- ✦ If the proposed surface requires the use of de-icing salt, runoff must be directed away from the RPA.
- ✦ Care must be taken with permeable hard surfacing, as it may lead to prolonged soil moisture saturation, potentially resulting in root death. If there's a risk of waterlogging.



4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The site survey identified a total of 20 individual trees, and five groups of trees graded Category B (trees of moderate value), 24 individual trees and two groups of trees graded Category C (trees of low value) and three individual trees graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention) on and adjacent to the site.

According to Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, details of their Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) are not listed online. A request for information has been made, however still awaiting response at the time of this report. It is therefore essential that the presence of any such statutory TPO protection at the site be checked directly with their planning department prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works that are not directly related to, and subsequently authorised in accordance with, the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission.

Should any future proposed development require tree removal or RPA incursions within the RPAs of trees to be retained, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) will be required by the LPA in support of a planning application.

All future development should thoroughly consider the constraints both above and below ground, as indicated in the Tree Constraints Plan.

A bespoke Arboricultural Method Statement may be required post-planning and when the construction details are known to protect the retained trees within and adjoining the Site.

Any new tree planting should be in accordance with British Standard 8545:2014 Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations, and all tree works must be carried out by a qualified contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010: Tree Work – Recommendations.

This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, which provides guidance on tree protection measures and mitigation.



5. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1. TIMING OF WORKS

The phasing of works must be carried out in accordance with Table 3.

Table 3 **Timing of Works**

STAGE	WORKS
1	Site induction
2	Install temporary tree protection fencing
3	Inspection by arboriculturist
4	Carry out construction works, subject to precautionary measures
5	Remove tree protection fencing once works complete
6	Final inspection by arboricultural consultant

5.2. SITE INDUCTION

Prior to works commencing, all contractors must attend a site induction. All contractors will be briefed on arboricultural concerns arising from the development proposals, including tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs). This method statement must be made available to all contractors working on the site.

5.3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Prior to machinery entering the site, it will be necessary to ensure that all trees are adequately protected. This will require the installation of temporary of tree protection fencing.

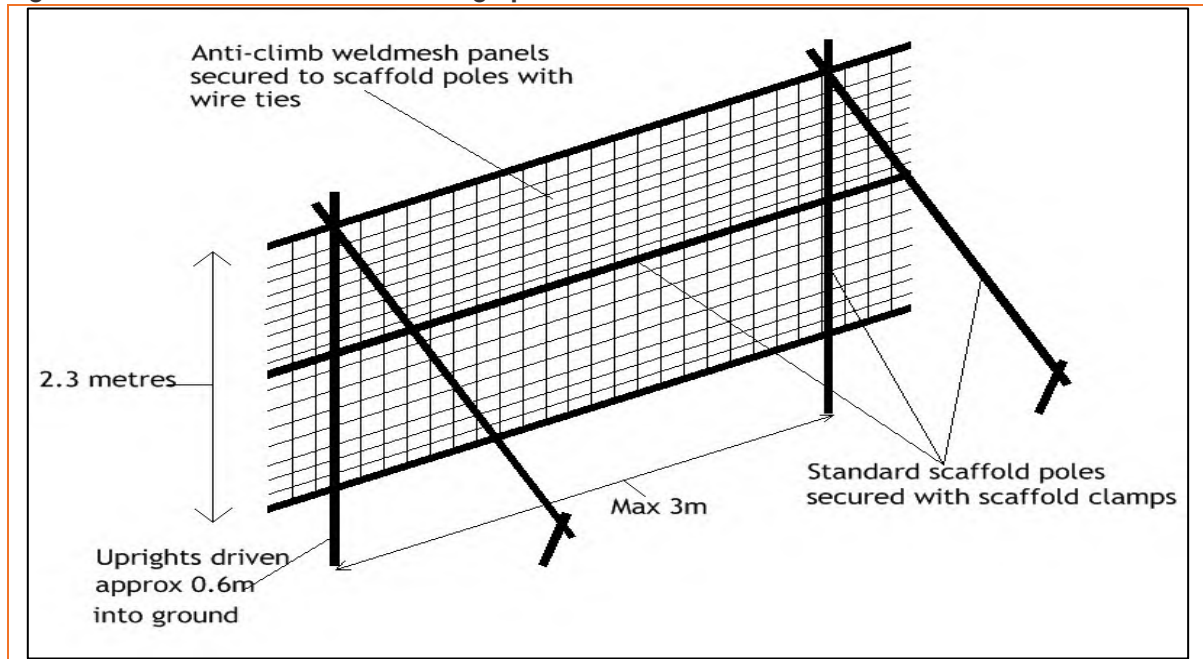
Tree protection fencing will consist of a vertical scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts. The vertical poles must be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels will be fixed (see Figure 1).

Laminated waterproof A3 signs will be fixed securely to fencing panels on each enclosure at 9 m intervals. The signs must clearly read: 'Protected Tree Zone, no storage or operations within fenced-off areas'.

Once the construction works have been completed, the tree protection fencing may be removed. This must be done with care to ensure that no damage to trees is caused.



Figure 1 **Tree Protection Fencing Specification**



5.4. GENERAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Prior to works commencing, a site storage area will be designated, which must be outside of the RPAs of trees. No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored within RPAs of trees. Where possible this area should be extended to 10 m away from the tree protection fencing.

Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into RPAs, heavy-duty plastic sheeting and sandbags will be used to contain any spillages and prevent contamination. No fires will be lit within 20 m of the protective fencing.

If any breach in the tree protection measures occurs it is the site manager's responsibility to report this to an arboricultural consultant so the appropriate measures may be taken.



6. ARBORICULTURIST CONTACT DETAILS

If at any point during construction works, works are required within RPAs, if there is a breach within the tree protection fencing, and/or if the proposals change from those detailed within the Tree Protection Plan, the project arboriculturist must be consulted immediately. The project arboriculturist's details are below:

Martin Dilworth

E3P
Taylor Road
Trafford Park
Urmston
Manchester
M41 7JQ

trees@e3p.co.uk

Office: 01617079612

END OF REPORT

APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE





A plan showing tree locations can be viewed in **Appendix II: Tree Constraints Plan**.

Table A.1 Key for Tree Tables

KEY	
Species	Common name and scientific name
Height	Measured to nearest 0.5 m
C.C	Height of crown clearance, measured to nearest 0.5 m
DBH	Diameter at breast height (1.5 m), in centimeters
Crown Spread	Measured to nearest 0.5 m
Age	Y - sapling/newly planted tree
	SM - semi-mature; tree in 1/3 of estimated lifespan
	EM - early-mature; tree in 2/3 of estimated lifespan
	M - mature; tree in 3/3 of estimated lifespan
	V - Veteran tree
ERC	Safe useful life expectancy of tree, in years
Category	See cascade chart (Table 1)
#	Estimated value
*T/G#	Denotes trees subject to Tree Preservation Order (TPO)



Table A.2 Tree Data

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T1	Sycamore	14	690	3	6	6	5	1	M	Wire fence occluded into stem. Light ivy cover on stem. Forms	20+	B1	215	8.3
T2	Sycamore	14	530	2	4	2	3	3	EM	Light ivy on stem. Minor deadwood. Mutual suppression with adjacent trees. Dense undergrowth.	20+	B1	127	6.4
T3	Sycamore	14	600	4	3	3	5	2	M	Light ivy on stem. Minor deadwood. Mutual suppression with adjacent trees. Dense undergrowth.	20+	B1	163	7.2
T4	Sycamore	13	530	3	2	2	4	2	EM	Dead tree. Dense ivy and undergrowth.	<10	U	127	6.4
T5	Elderberry	4	110 90 80	1	3	2	1	0	EM	Multiple stems. Dense ivy on stems. Crown bias towards north east.	10+	C1	12	2
T6	Sycamore	15	650	5	5	5	5	2	M	Light ivy on stem. Minor deadwood.	20+	B1	191	7.8
T7	Sycamore	15	740 440	5	5	5	5	1	M	Twin stemmed. Light ivy on stem. Minor deadwood. Mutual suppression with adjacent trees. Dense undergrowth.	20+	B1	336	10.3



TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T8	Goat willow	13	380 x 6 stems	4	5	2	4	2	M	Multiple stems. Light ivy on stem. Minor deadwood. Mutual suppression with adjacent trees. Dense undergrowth.	10+	C1	392	11.2
T9	Goat willow	2	510	0	1	7	2	0	EM	Dead tree uprooted and laying on ground.	<10	U	118	6.1
T10	Silver birch	18	740	4	5	6	5	1	M	Wire fence occluded into stem.	20+	B1	248	8.9
T11	Sycamore	17	400 370 310 200	3	5	5	6	0	M	Multiple stems. Ivy on stems.	20+	B1	196	7.9
T12	Poplar sp.	3	75	1	1	1	1	0	Y	Self seeded tree.	10+	C1	3	0.9
T13	Hawthorn	4	200	2	2	2	2	0	EM	Dense lower branches preventing access to stem.	10+	C1	18	2.4
T14	Ash	5	130	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Approximately <10% ash dieback defoliation.	10+	C1	8	1.6
T15	Sycamore	7	160 160	0.5	1	4	3	2	SM	Twin stemmed. Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	23	2.7



TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T16	Sycamore	7	190	0.5	2	3	1	2	SM	Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	16	2.3
T17	Goat willow	7	550	4	4	4	3	2	M	Minor deadwood. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	137	6.6
T18	Sycamore	8	400 170	3	4	4	4	1	EM	Wire fence occluded into stem. Deadwood upto 2m in length.	10+	C1	86	5.2
T19	Goat willow	7	260 x 6 stems	4	4	4	5	1	M	Multiple stems. 1x dead stem on east side. Deadwood throughout crown.	10+	C1	184	7.7
T20	Alder	3	50 50	1.5	2	2	2	0	Y	Twin stemmed.	10+	C1	2	0.9
T21	Alder	4	90 90	3	3	2	3	0	SM	Twin stemmed.	10+	C2	7	1.5
T22	Ash	7	120	1	1	1	1	1	SM	Dead tree.	<10	U	7	1.4
T23	Alder	5	250	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Dense undergrowth. Unable to fully inspect.	10+	C1	28	3
T24	Sycamore	7	400 300 300	5	5	5	5	0	EM	Multiple stems. Dense ivy and undergrowth, unable to full inspect.	20+	B1	154	7



TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T25	Sycamore	13	430 410	5	5	5	5	3	M	Twin stemmed.	20+	B1	160	7.1
T26	Sycamore	16	630 610 580	6	5	7	6	0	M	Multiple stems. Dense ivy on stems. Deadwood throughout crown up to 2m in length.	20+	B1	500	12.6
T27	Hawthorn	4	320	3	3	3	3	0	M	Dense undergrowth. Approximately 20% crown dieback.	10+	C1	46	3.8
T28	Silver birch	11	300	5	5	5	5	1	EM	Located in adjacent field. Not fully inspected.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T29	Polplar sp.	20	880	6	7	7	7	2	M	Dense undergrowth.	20+	B1	350	10.6
T30	Ash	8	340	3	2	2	4	2	EM	Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	52	4.1
T31	Ash	7	400	4	4	3	4	2	EM	Approximately 25% ash dieback defoliation.	10+	C1	72	4.8
T32	Rowan	3	90	2	2	1	2	0	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	4	1.1
T33	Poplar sp.	20	820	6	6	6	6	2	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	304	9.8



TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T34	Poplar sp.	7	240	3	2	1	2	2	SM	Suppressed by adjacent tree.	10+	C1	26	2.9
T35	Silver birch	6	200	2	2	3	2	0	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	18	2.4
T36	Rowan	5	90 90 80	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Multiple stems.	10+	C1	10	1.8
T37	Cherry	1	230	2	1	3	2	1	SM	Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	24	2.8
T38	Sycamore	13	470 280	4	3	4	4	0	EM	Twin stemmed. Old stem would at 1.5m on south side.	20+	B1	136	6.6
T39	Sycamore	13	710	3	3	4	3	2	M	Kink in stem at 1m with acute lean towards south chicken of the woods fruiting brackets on stem at 1.5m. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	228	8.5
T41	Sycamore	14	700	5	5	5	4	3	M	Ivy on stem.	20+	B1	222	8.4
T42	Hawthorn	3	120	2	2	2	2	0	EM	Slight lean towards north. Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	7	1.4



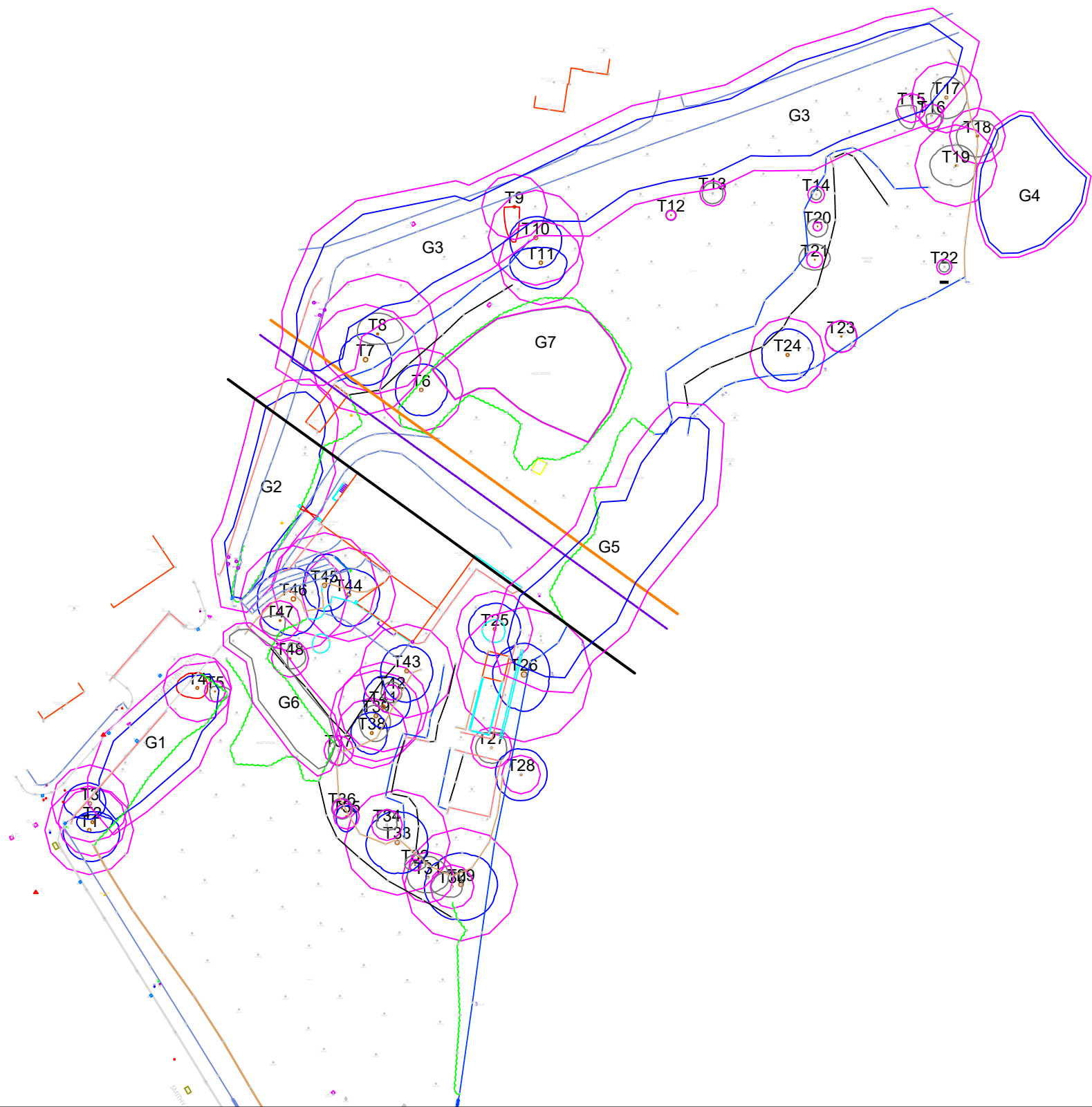
TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T43	Sycamore	16	730	5	5	6	5	2	M	Dense ivy on stem.	20+	B1	241	8.8
T44	Sycamore	16	730	5	6	6	4	2	M	Dense ivy on stem. Slight lean towards south east.	20+	B1	241	8.8
T45	Sycamore	15	820	6	5	5	4	3	M	Dense ivy on stem. Unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	304	9.8
T46	Sycamore	17	830	6	5	7	7	4	M	Dense ivy and undergrowth, unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	311	10
T47	Sycamore	6	310	1	1	3	4	3	EM	Suppressed by adjacent trees. Dense undergrowth. Ivy on stem.	10+	C1	43	3.7
T48	Laburnum	5	210 200	3	3	2	0.5	2	SM	Twin stemmed. Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	38	3.5
G1	Sycamore x 16	15	600	5	5	5	5	0	M	Dense ivy on stems. Minor deadwood. Mutual suppression with adjacent trees. Dense undergrowth with privet hedge understory.	20+	B2	163	7.2
G2	Sycamore x 9	14	530	4	4	4	4	0	EM	Dense ivy on stems. Minor deadwood. Mutual suppression with adjacent trees. Dense undergrowth.	20+	B2	127	6.4



TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
G3	Sycamore x 7, poplar sp. x 5, Goat willow x 6ash x 2,	18	650	5	5	5	5	0	M	Light ivy on stem. Minor deadwood. Mutual suppression with adjacent trees. Dense undergrowth.	20+	B2	191	7.8
G4	Alder x 3, silver birch x 1, sycamore x 2	14	400	4	4	4	4	0	EM	Dense undergrowth and ivy.	20+	B2	72	4.8
G5	Goat willow x 1, sycamore x 5, cherry x 1	14	650	5	5	5	5	0	M	Dense undergrowth and ivy, unable to fully inspect I	20+	B2	191	7.8
G6	Sycamore x 3, silver birch x 1, holly x 2,	8	350	3	3	3	3	0	EM	Dense undergrowth and ivy.	10+	C2	55	4.2
G7	Goat willow x 2, silver birch x 3, sycamore x 2	3	90	1	1	1	1	0	Y	Dense undergrowth and ivy.	10+	C2	4	1.1

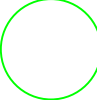
APPENDIX II TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

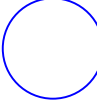




Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:

- 

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

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

- 

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



Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
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

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

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

Notes:				
P1	REVA	04.08.2025	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked

Client:	Hallmark Developments (North West) Ltd
Job Title:	Calliards Mill

Job No:	82-591
Drawing No:	001
Date:	04.08.2025
Scale:	1:1000 @ A3
Drawing Title:	Tree Constraints Plan



Environmental Engineering Partnership Ltd
Taylor Road, Trafford Park
Urmston, Manchester, M41 7JQ
Tel: 0161 707 9612
E-mail: info@e3p.co.uk
Website: www.e3p.co.uk

The client must not amend any drawing, design or other intellectual property produced by E3P Ltd without permission in writing from E3P Ltd in advance of any amendments being made. In the event that such written permission is not obtained in advance of the amendments being made, E3P Ltd shall not be liable for any damage and/or losses occurring as a result of the amended drawing, design or intellectual property.