Arboricultural Constraints Appraisal

in Relation to Proposed New Vehicular Access Point and Associated Driveway Extension, Sun-Lounge, and Side Entrance with Patio at

Rookwood, Clitheroe Road, Whalley, Lancashire, BB7 9AD

Prepared by:

Bowland Tree Consultancy Ltd

July 2020

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ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL
ROOKWOOD, CLITHEROE ROAD, WHALLEY

Project Details

Project No.: BTC2017

Site: Rookwood, Clitheroe Road, Whalley, Lancashire, BB7 9AD

Client: McDermott Homes

Council: Ribble Valley Borough Council

Survey Date: 3 July 2020

Surveyed by: Martin Dilworth FdSc MArborA & Phill Harris MSc BSc(Hons) HND MArborA CEnv MICFor

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

Date of Issue: 16 July 2020

Version No: 2

Bowland Tree Consultancy Ltd

DISCLAIMER

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

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

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

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

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

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

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL				
Site:	Rookwood, Clitheroe Road, Whalley, Lancashire, BB7 9AD	**Surveyor:**	Martin Dilworth FdSc MArborA & Phill Harris Chartered Arboriculturist	**Page:** 1 of 5
Client:	McDermott Homes	**Survey Date:**	3 July 2020	
		Job Reference:	BTC2017	

No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread		Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Sycamore	16	410	N E S W	5 0 2 5	3-W 3	EM	G	▪ Crown bias to north-east supressed by adjacent tree.	▪	10+	C1	76	4.9
T2	Common Horse Chestnut	18	830	N E S W	8 8 8 8	5-E 1	M	G	▪ Old lapsed pollard previously reduced at 6m.	▪	20+	B1	312	9.9
T3	Common Lime	18	760	N E S W	6 6 6 6	6-E 2	M	G	▪ Epicormic growth at base. ▪ Stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 3m. ▪ Telephone cables run under canopy on east side.	▪	20+	B1	261	9.1
T4	Sour Cherry	6	310	N E S W	4 5 5 4	1.8-N 2	EM	D	▪ Dead tree.	▪	<10	U	43	3.7
T5	Common Beech	22	970	N E S W	7 8 9 8	8-N 10	M	M/P	▪ Stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 6m with a tight compression fork and associated included bark and adaptive growth below. ▪ Branch of approximately 300mm diameter arises from between stems just above union with an acute included union. ▪ Relatively small crown size to height ratio. ▪ Crown showing signs of a substantial reduction in vitality with moderately sparse foliage cover and extensive twig dieback. ▪ Extensive dieback in upper canopy with largest dead branch of approximately 300mm in diameter. ▪ Short projected remaining life expectancy of less than 10 years.	▪	<10	U	426	11.6

Headings and Abbreviations:

No.	Allocated sequential reference number - Tree ('T'), Group ('G'), Woodland ('W') or Hedge ('H') reference number - refer to plan and to numbered tags where applicable
Species:	Common name
Height:	In metres, to half nearest metre – where possible approximately 80% are measured using an electronic clinometer and the remainder estimated against the measured trees. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree
Stem Diam.:	Stem diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm - measured and calculated as per Annex C of BS5837:2012. MS = multi-stemmed, TS = twin-stemmed
Branch Spread:	Crown radius measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give an accurate visual representation of the crown
Branch & Canopy Clearances:	Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.5-N) and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.
Life Stage:	Estimated age class - Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, PM = post-mature
PC:	Physiological Condition - a measure of the tree'(s)' overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, MD = Moribund, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good
General Observations and Comments:	Comments relating to the tree'(s)' overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, etc.
Management Recommendations:	Either Preliminary or In Consideration of the Proposal - In the case of Arboricultural Constraints Surveys the recommended management works only take exiting site and tree circumstances and conditions into account and not proposed developments. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement related Surveys take the proposed development into consideration with recommendations made accordingly. More than one option may be given if considered appropriate
ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
Cat. Grade:	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1
RPA m²:	Root Protection Area in m² - calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order avoid root damage
RPA Radius (m):	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection
# (Estimated Dimensions):	Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is duly suffixed with a "#" symbol

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL				
Site:	Rookwood, Clitheroe Road, Whalley, Lancashire, BB7 9AD	**Surveyor:**	Martin Dilworth FdSc MArborA & Phill Harris Chartered Arboriculturist	**Page:** 2 of 5
Client:	McDermott Homes	**Survey Date:**	3 July 2020	
		Job Reference:	BTC2017	

No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread		Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
T6	Norway Maple	13	350	N E S W	4 3 4 4	2-W 1	EM	G	▪ Roots lifting concrete slab footpath on north side.	▪	20+	B1	55	4.2
T7	Norway Maple	12	320	N E S W	3 4 4 4	2-E 1	SM	G	▪ Stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 2m. ▪ Dense undergrowth preventing visual inspection around stem base.	▪	10+	C1	46	3.8
T8	Common Beech	7	175	N E S W	2 3 2 2	1-E 1	Y	G	▪ Tall drawn up form. ▪ Dense undergrowth preventing visual inspection around stem base.	▪	10+	C1	14	2.1
T9	Common Lime	12	240	N E S W	3 4 3 3	2-W 1	Y	G	▪ Tall drawn up form.	▪	10+	C1	26	2.8
T10	Common Beech	13	270	N E S W	3 3 4 2	2-N 1	SM	G	▪ Located in approximately 0.5m raised bed. ▪ Mutual crown suppression with adjacent trees.	▪	10+	C1	33	3.2
T11	Common Oak	12	290	N E S W	3 1 3 1	5-S 5	SM	G	▪ Tall drawn up form. ▪ Mutual crown suppression with adjacent trees.	▪	10+	C1	38	3.4
T12	Common Beech	7	130	N E S W	2 1 3 2	2-S 2	Y	G	▪ Tall drawn up form. ▪ Mutual crown suppression with adjacent trees.	▪	10+	C1	8	1.5
T13	Common Oak	12	290	N E S W	2 3 3 2	2-S 0	SM	G	▪ Mutual crown suppression with adjacent trees.	▪	10+	C1	38	3.4
T14	Common Beech	13	305	N E S W	4 2 5 4	2-S 1	SM	G	▪ Mutual crown suppression with adjacent trees.	▪	10+	C1	42	3.6

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL				
Site:	Rookwood, Clitheroe Road, Whalley, Lancashire, BB7 9AD	**Surveyor:**	Martin Dilworth FdSc MArborA & Phill Harris Chartered Arboriculturist	**Page:** 3 of 5
Client:	McDermott Homes	**Survey Date:**	3 July 2020	
		Job Reference:	BTC2017	

No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread		Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
T15	Norway Spruce	7	180	N E S W	2 2 2 2	2-W 1	SM	G	▪ Dense undergrowth preventing visual inspection around stem base. ▪ Crown supressed by adjacent tree.	▪	10+	C1	15	2.1
T16	Sycamore	12	1x170 1x120 1x100 (ms)	N E S W	2 3 1 2	2-E 2	SM	G	▪ Multiple stems arise at ground. ▪ Crown supressed by adjacent trees.	▪	10+	C1	24	2.7
T17	Sycamore	15	370	N E S W	4 4 2 4	2-W 2	EM	G	▪ Crown supressed by adjacent tree.	▪	10+	C1	62	4.4
T18	Common Beech	20	815	N E S W	5 5 5 5	2-S 1	M	G	▪ No signs of ill health or major structural defects.	▪	40+	A1	300	9.7
T19	Grey Poplar	13	360	N E S W	2 0 2 6	7-W 7	SM	M	▪ Crown heavily biased west.	▪	10+	C1	59	4.3
T20	Silver Birch	6	170	N E S W	0 1 3 3	2-W 1	SM	G	▪ Moderate lean in stem. ▪ Crown biased to west caused by supressed by adjacent tree	▪	10+	C1	13	2
T21	Common Oak	23	870	N E S W	8 9 8 8	3-W 2	M	G	▪ Deadwood throughout crown up to approximately 3m in length and 80mm diameter.	▪	40+	A1	342	10.4
T22	Silver Birch	12	240	N E S W	3 3 1 1	2-W 2	SM	G	▪ Crown bias to north-east caused by supressed by adjacent tree.	▪	10+	C1	26	2.8
T23	Goat Willow	7	320	N E S W	2 2 6 4	2-W 0	EM	G	▪ Crown bias to south caused by supressed by adjacent tree. ▪ Deadwood throughout crown up to approximately 2m in length and 60mm diameter.	▪	10+	C1	46	3.8

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL				
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Client:	McDermott Homes	**Survey Date:**	3 July 2020	
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No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread		Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
T24	Crack Willow	17	720	N E S W	5 5 9 9	1.5S 1	M	G	▪ Stem bifurcates at a height 1.5m. ▪ Snapped hung up branch at a height of approximately 6m on north side.	▪	10+	C1	235	8.6
T25	Sour Cherry	3	260	N E S W	3 3 2 3	1.5-S 2	SM	P	▪ 90% crown dieback.	▪	<10	U	31	3.1
T26	Apple	3	200	N E S W	2 2 2 2	1.5-W 2	M	G	▪ Stem trifurcates at a height of approximately 1.5m.	▪	10+	C1	18	2.4
T27	Apple	3	240	N E S W	3 3 3 3	1.5-E 2	M	G	▪ Dead branch at a height of approximately 2m on south side.	▪	10+	C1	26	2.8
T28	Apple	3	130	N E S W	1 2 1 1	1.5-N 1	SM	G	▪ No signs of ill health or major structural defects.	▪	10+	C1	8	1.5
T29	Sour Cherry	5	320	N E S W	5 4 4 5	1.5-S 1	M	G	▪ Stem trifurcates at a height of approximately 1.5m. ▪ Flush pruning wound of approximately 110mm diameter on stem at 1.5m.	▪	10+	C1	46	3.8
T30	Norway Maple	16	1x400 1x300 1x250 (ms)#	N E S W	2 5 5 5	2-S 2	M	G	▪ Located within hedge preventing access to fully inspect. ▪ Multiple stems arise at ground. ▪ Ivy growth on stems.	▪	20+	B1	141	6.7
T31	Norway Maple	9	1x210 1x170 (ts)#	N E S W	1 3 2 1	2-E 2	SM	D	▪ Dead tree located within hedge.	▪	<10	U	33	3.2
T32	Norway Maple	15	1x450 2x250 (ms)#	N E S W	6 5 1 6	2-W 2	EM	G	▪ Located within hedge preventing access to fully inspect. ▪ Multiple stems arise at ground. ▪ Ivy growth on stems.	▪	10+	C1	148	6.8

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL				
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Client:	McDermott Homes	**Survey Date:**	3 July 2020	
		Job Reference:	BTC2017	

No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread		Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
W1	Sycamore, Oak, Norway Maple, Cherry, Crack Willow	≤ 16	≤ 450	N E S W	≤ 5 ≤ 5 ≤ 5 ≤ 5	N/A ≥ 0	M	G	▪ Moderately spaced deciduous woodland with dense understory and ground flora preventing access.	▪	20+	B2	≤ 91.6	≤ 5.4

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

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	▪ Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) ▪ Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline ▪ Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see BS5837:2012 paragraph 4.5.7.*			Red
	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2. Mainly landscape qualities**	**3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. A minimum of 20 years is suggested.	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. Examples include the presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, so they form distinct landscape features which attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. But which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features. For example, trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens. Or trees which are internal to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	Blue
Category C Those trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established - a minimum of 10 years is suggested - or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	Grey
	Note – Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation			

- TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATION -

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs), enclosed by **Temporary Protective Fencing**, as detailed below and to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), shall:

1. be retained in place throughout the development process, as specified in the 'Temporary Protective Fencing Construction' section below and detailed in BS5837:2012 Figure 2 (overleaf);
2. be sited in the area(s) defined by the Root Protection Areas or, if applicable, the Construction Exclusion Zones, as detailed on the associated Tree Plan;
3. be erected prior to any construction, demolition or excavation works and remain in place for the duration of the project;
4. preclude any delivery of site accommodation and/or materials and/or plant machinery;
5. preclude all construction related activity, with the sole exception of specified arboricultural works and any other works to be carried out under supervision that have been agreed by all parties; and
6. preclude the storage of all development related materials and substances including fuels, oils, additives, cement and/or any other deleterious substance.

Any incursion into CEZs must be by prior arrangement, following consultation with the LPA.

Temporary Protective Fencing Construction

1. Temporary protective fencing panels shall be weldmesh "Heras" panels of at least 2.0 metres in height.
2. The panels shall butt together and be securely fixed to a scaffold framework, as per 3 to 5 below.
3. The scaffold framework shall comprise of upright poles of at least 3.0 metres in length driven no less than 0.6 metres into the ground at maximum 3.0 metre centres with horizontal and diagonal poles fixed to the uprights, as per 4 to 5 below.
4. The two horizontal rail poles shall be attached to the uprights at heights of 0.6 and 1.8 metres with 3 no. clamps to each joint.
5. The diagonal scaffold pole struts be clamped to the top rail of the scaffold framework at a 45º angle and extend back into the CEZ and clamped to a 0.7 metre length of scaffold tube that shall be driven no less than 0.5m into the ground.
6. No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating posts.
7. A 600mm x 300mm warning sign reading "TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT" (see Figure 1, below) shall be fixed to every 10.0 metre length of protective fencing.
8. On completion and prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials, the LPA shall inspect and approve the Temporary Protective Fencing.

Figure 1: CEZ Warning Sign

– TREE PROTECTION AREA –
KEEP OUT!

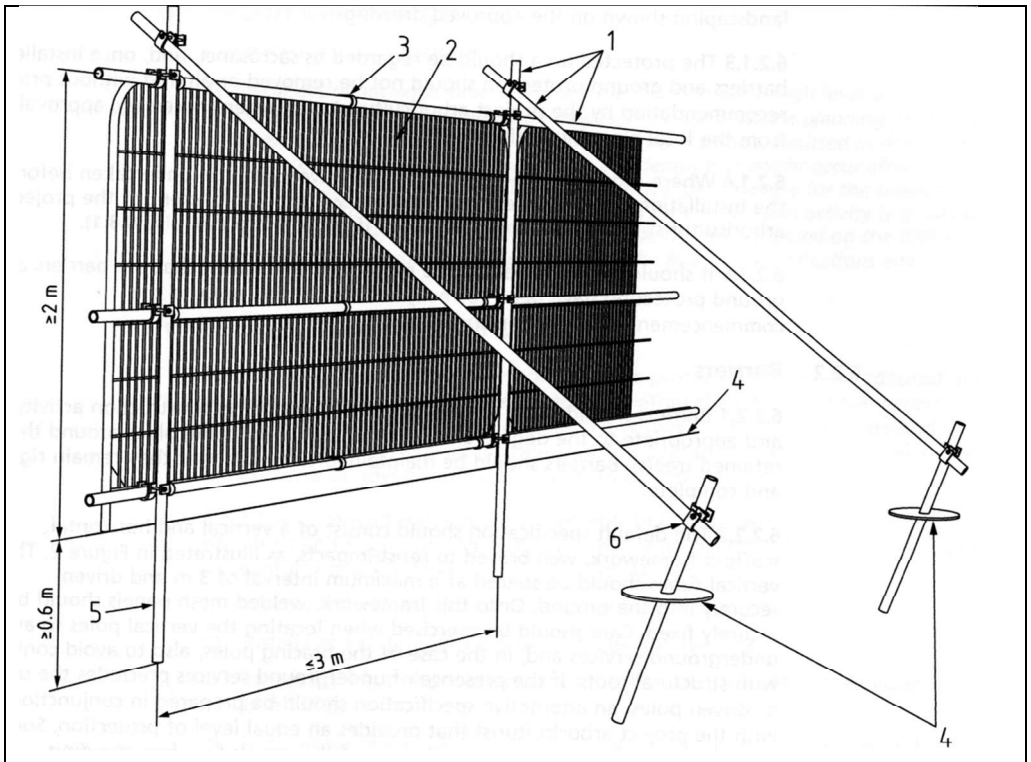
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
THE TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR SUBJECTS OF A 'TREE PRESERVATION ORDER', THE CONTRAVENTION OF WHICH MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONNEL:

- **THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE MOVED**
- **NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE**
- **NO MACHINE, PLANT OR VEHICLES SHALL ENTER THE EXCLUSION ZONE**
- **NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE**
- **NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE**
- **NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE**
- **NO FIRES SHALL BE LIT IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE**

ANY INCURSION INTO THE EXCLUSION ZONE MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Figure 2: BS5837:2012 Default specification for protective barrier



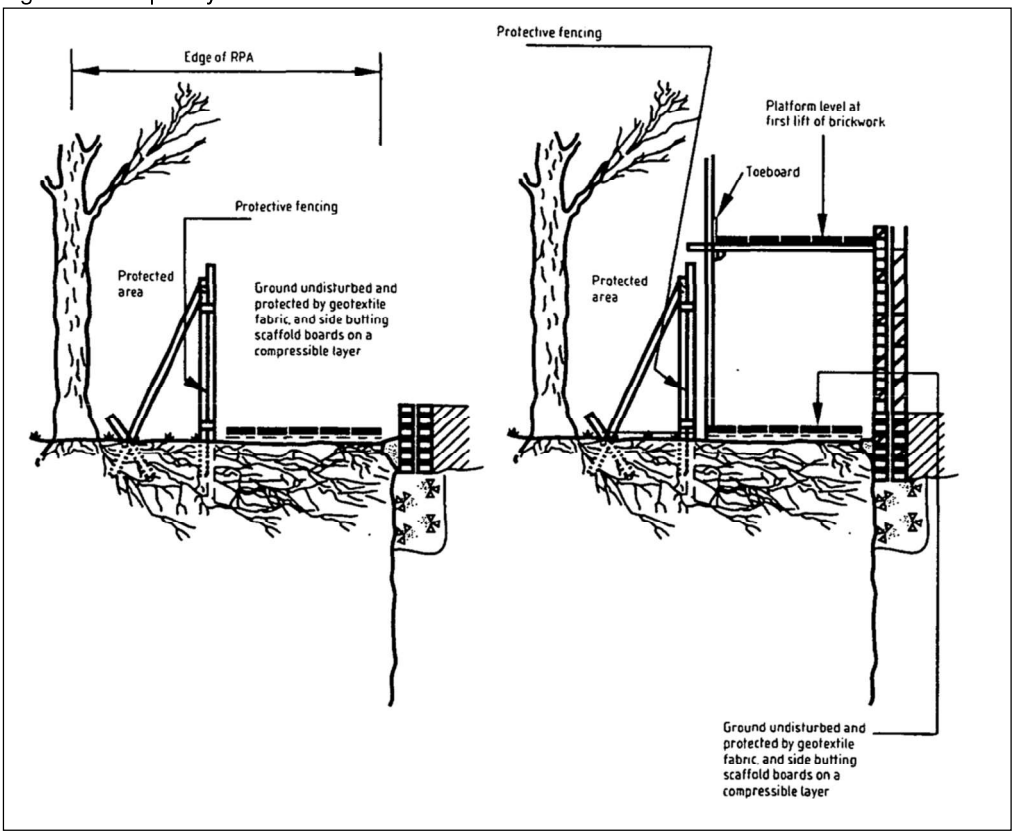
Key

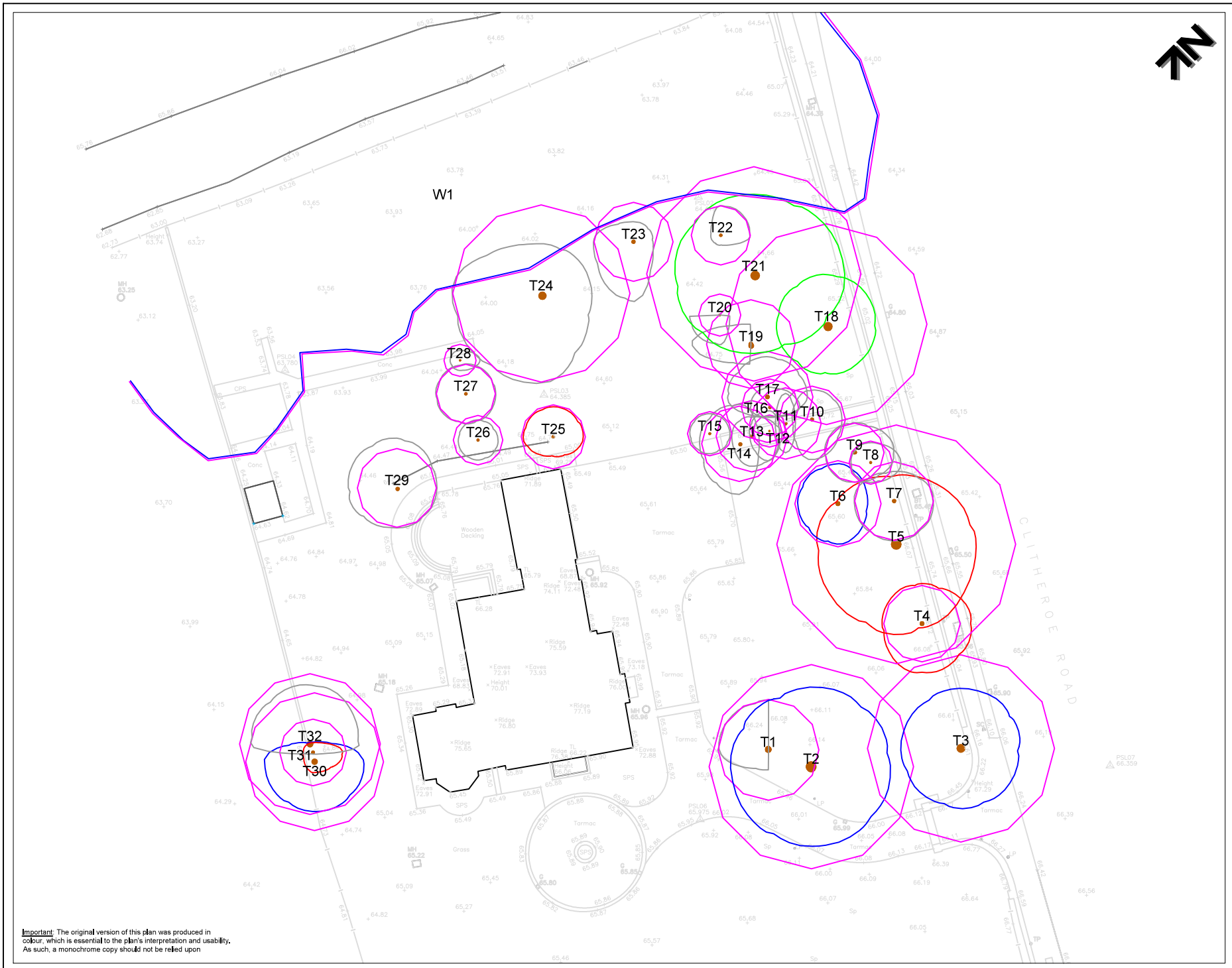
1. Standard scaffold poles.
2. Heavy gauge 2 metre tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to uprights and cross members with wires ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 metres)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

Temporary Ground Protection

1. Any necessary Temporary Ground Protection areas shall conform to Figure 3, below, unless otherwise agreed with the LPA.
2. The Ground Protection Area shall be left undisturbed and covered by a semi-permeable geotextile membrane which shall, in turn, be covered by a compressible layer consisting of a material such as woodchip.
3. Side-butting scaffold boards shall then be fitted to cover the Ground Protection Area.
4. On completion of installation, and prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials, the Consulting Arboriculturist or the LPA Tree Officer, as agreed, shall inspect the Temporary Ground Protection.
5. The Temporary Ground Protection shall remain in place until completion of the project and only removed following receipt of written permission from the LPA.

Figure 3: Temporary Ground Protection – Recommended Construction





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

KEY

T = Individual Tree
W = Woodland

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

Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:

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

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

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

Those Considered Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'U' Tree/Woodland
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Realistically be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Note: The stem locations of trees T16, T17 and T25 were not included on the topographical site plan provided, and were subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor at the time of the survey using GPS siting or, where possible, measurement from site features, and estimation where not. As such, the plotted locations of the trees cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate

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

Project:
ROOKWOOD
CLITHEROE ROAD
WHALLEY
LANCASHIRE
BB7 9AD

Client:
McDERMOTT HOMES

Title:
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
in Relation to Proposed New Vehicular Access Point and Associated Driveway Extension, Sun-Lounge, and Side Entrance with Patio

Scale:	1:500@A4
Date:	July 2020
Drawn by:	MD
Checked by:	PH

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Ref: BTC2017-TCP Rev: A