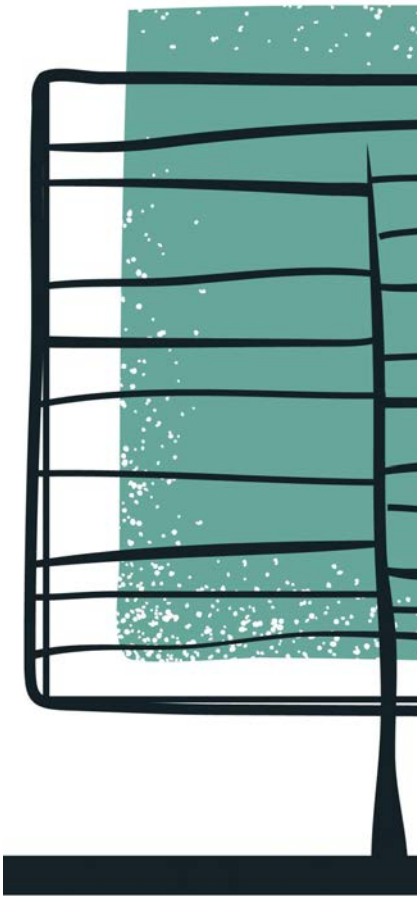

Lally TREE MANAGEMENT

Report No: LTM0579.AIA.01

Date: 28/09/2022

Project: Land at King Street, Longridge, Preston, PR3 3RQ

BS 5837:2012
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Inspection Record.

Date of Inspection	Surveyor
08/07/2022	Matthew Lally. FdSc MArborA

Lally Tree Management.
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Revision	Date	Prepared by	Status
Final	28/09/2022	M. Lally	Complete

Contents

Executive Summary

The proposed development site is located within a residential suburb of Longridge which lies approximately 9.5 kilometres, as the crow flies, north-east from Preston City centre. The site is currently occupied by a disused public toilet building with surrounding paved areas.

Trees present that could be potentially affected by the development are as follows:

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
0	2 Trees	1 Tree 1 Group	0

This site sits within a conservation area and therefore the trees on this site are subject to statutory constraints. No works should be undertaken to the trees without the LPAs consent.

The two category B Birch trees located to the front of the site are highly visible from public viewpoints. The council will likely deem their loss as unacceptable due to their prominence and contribution to the street scene.

The Willow and 2 x Rowan trees to the rear of the site have been categorised as low quality and it is my opinion that these trees should not be considered a constraint for this site due to their low quality, small size and limited visibility from public viewpoints.

It is proposed to demolish the existing building and construct 1 dwelling in its place along with associated, hardstanding areas and soft landscaping. To Facilitate this development, trees requiring removal or other works are as follows:

	Tree Category. Trees Requiring Works			
Tree Work Type	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Removal	0	0	1 Group 1 Tree	0
Pruning Works	0	0	0	0
Cellular Confinement System	0	2 Trees	0	0

1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The Author of this report is Matthew Lally (MAborA) FdSc. Matthew is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association, The Consulting Arborist Society and an Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters and is therefore required to uphold ethical standards laid out by these institutions.

1.0.2 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been commissioned by Monks Architectural Design and is prepared in relation to the proposed development at Land at King Street, Longridge.

An outline of the area assessed can be found in figure 1. (It should be noted that this is not necessarily the site boundary)

Figure 1. Assessment Boundary Plan (Courtesy of Google Earth 2021)

1.0.3 The tree survey & assessment of existing trees has been guided by the recommendations within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. The recommendations set out a structured assessment methodology to assist in determining which trees would be deemed either as being suitable or unsuitable for retention.

1.0.4 British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' includes guidance for considering the relationship between existing trees and how to integrate their needs into a successful development. A harmonious and sustainable relationship between any retained trees and new structure and/or hard surfaces is at the heart of the guidance.

1.0.5 The survey was carried out Friday 8th July 2022 by means of inspection from ground level by an experienced and qualified arboriculturalist. The inspection can be restricted in cases where trees were Ivy clad or surrounded by dense vegetation.

1.0.6 Due to the size and nature of the site, it was decided that the survey methodology would include broadly grouping trees that share very similar characteristics. This method is in line with point 4.2.4 of BS 5837:2012 that states 'Trees forming groups should be identified and considered as groups where the arboriculturist determines that this is appropriate. It may be appropriate to assess the quality and value of trees as a whole, rather than individuals.'

1.0.7 British Standard 5837:2012 recommends the assessment of trees is made as objectively as possible, but the findings will always remain the opinions of the surveyor. The tree categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning development design layout.

1.0.8 Table 1 provides a summary of the documents that have been made available by the client:

Table 1 – Documents made available by client.

Document Type	Reference No.	Author	Date
Existing site plan	JM-0254-002_Existing Site Plan.pdf	-	-

1.0.9 The supplied drawing did include tree some positions; however, some trees were not located on the plan. Additions have been made by eye and any dimensions regarding tree positions and protective fencing must be checked on site.

1.0.10 Weather conditions during the survey were dry and still.

1.0.11 Assessing the potential influence of trees upon load bearing soils, beneath existing and proposed structures resulting from water abstraction by trees or rehydration of shrinkable soils was not included in the contract brief and is therefore not considered in the report. The consultant cannot be held responsible for damage arising from such action.

1.0.12 Potentially hazardous trees are highlighted, and appropriate recommendations are made. However, this report is not a substitute for a full tree risk assessment or management plan which are specifically designed to minimise risk and liability associated with responsibility for trees.

2.0 Planning Policy

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.1.1 When determining planning applications, Local Planning Authority's (LPA) should apply the following principles:

- If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternate site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.
- 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.
- Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity (paragraph 175).

3.0 Legislation

Statutory Considerations

3.0.1 A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a local planning authority to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A TPO prohibits the:

- cutting down
- topping
- lopping
- uprooting
- willful damage
- willful destruction

of trees without the local planning authority's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. In the Secretary of State's view, cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent. Anyone found guilty of such an offence is liable and in serious cases, may result in prosecution and incur an unlimited fine.

3.0.2 It is understood following consultation with the Local Planning Authority, Ribble Valley Borough Council, that there are no Tree Preservation Orders applied to the trees at this site, but the site is within a Conservation Area and therefore subject to statutory constraints.

3.0.3 Felling Licence

3.0.4 Tree felling is also restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for “Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) ...”

3.0.5 If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.

4.0 Survey Methodology

4.0.1 The trees were surveyed in accordance with Chapter 4 of BS5837:2012. The tree metrics have been recorded in the tree schedule in appendix one. Where groups of trees and woodland groups have been recorded, average height, average crown spread and average diameter at breast height (DBH) are reported. Where access to the base of any trees was limited then measurements were estimated.

4.0.2 Trees have been assessed as individual trees (T), groups of trees (G), hedgerows (H) or woodland Groups (W) where it has been determined appropriate.

- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally.
- For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed or have been managed under a regular pruning regime.
- For the purposes of this assessment, woodland is described as a habitat where ‘trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy’.

4.0.3 All the trees were assessed using: a grading A to C (retention) and U (removal); condition and age class as defined in appendix two.

4.0.4 Where appropriate, canopy spread for each tree was recorded at four cardinal points in order to reproduce an accurate representation of the crown shape of the tree on the tree plan in appendix four.

4.0.5 The survey included all trees within the proposal area and trees near to the proposal.

Veteran and Ancient Trees

4.0.6 Veteran trees and Ancient Woodland are important components of the landscape, their importance can be for a number of reasons including that of their ecological, social, cultural and historic value.

4.0.7 Veteran Trees and Ancient Woodlands are material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019

4.0.8 Ancient Tree Guide No4 Published by the Woodland Trust and the Ancient Tree Forum states that:

'*An ancient tree is one that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species. Its canopy may be small. It will probably have a very wide trunk relative to other trees of the same species and it is very likely that it will be hollow*'

AND

'*Veteran is a term describing a tree with habitat features such as wounds or decay. The terms ancient and veteran have been used interchangeably in the past, however, it is important to know what the differences between them [are]. A veteran tree is a survivor that has developed some of the features found on an ancient tree, not necessarily as a consequence of time, but of its life or environment. Ancient veterans are ancient trees, not all veterans are old enough to be ancient. A veteran may be a young tree with a relatively small girth in contrast to an ancient tree but bearing the 'scars' of age such as decay in the trunk, branches or roots, fungal fruiting bodies, or dead wood. These veteran features will still provide wildlife habitat*'

4.0.9 Different methodologies are available for the defining of Veteran & Ancient trees in the field. Lally Tree Management use RAVEN (Recognition of Ancient, Veteran and Notable Trees) allowing quick and easy assessments to be made, whilst trying to ensure these valuable assets to our environment do not go un-noticed.

4.0.10 **No Veteran Trees or Ancient Trees were identified on this site.**

5.0 Development Proposals

5.0.1 Overlaying the development plans & their associated infrastructure over the existing site plans has highlighted a number of areas where trees are in conflict with the proposal. This plan has been made available in appendix four and given the title 'Arboricultural Implications Plan'

5.0.2 In order to fully assess the impact of the proposals an Impact Table has been created detailing each tree, which shows the proximity of the associated works to the tree.

5.0.3 The aforementioned data and plans are analysed to determine whether the development will have a detrimental impact on the health of each tree. Once this has been determined, remedial measures can be detailed to reduce the impact the proposals will have on the treescape.

5.0.4 Impact Table: -

Tree No.	Root Protection Area identified (m^2) in Table 2 of BS 5837:2012	Distance to Proposed Hard Standing (m)	Distance to Proposed Development (m)	Can the Tree/s be Successfully Retained	Retention Category
T1	46	2.70	5.30	Yes, as outlined in section 7.2	B1
T2	72	1.90	2.70	Yes, as outlined in section 7.2	B1
T3#	69	-	-	No	C1
G4#	5	-	-	No	C2

6.0 Impact Assessment

6.1 To assess the implications of the Impact Table each tree can be categorised in the following way: -

	Trees to be Retained		Trees to be Removed	
	With No Impact	With detailed construction	Due to Condition	Due to Development
Category A	-	-	-	-
Category B	-	T1, T2	-	-
Category C	-	-	-	T3#, G4#
Category U	-	-	-	-

7.0 Mitigation Proposals

7.1 Compensatory Planting

7.1.1 Due to the loss of the trees identified in section 6.1 it is proposed that along with the general soft landscaping for the development, more substantial supplementary tree planting will support the application.

7.1.2 This will have a number of benefits for the development and the character of the area. These being: -

- Give a greater diversity of age class on the site, increasing sustainability.
- Give a greater diversity of species and therefore wildlife habitat.
- As the trees proposed for removal are to the rear of the site some of the replacement planting could be situated to the front of the development. Therefore, the tree cover and amenity value in the locality will increase.

7.1.3 The trees proposed are listed in the schedule below: -

Tree Species	Tree Size
Crataegus monogyna 'stricta'	12-14 cm girth

7.1.4 The extent of mitigation planting required will need to be confirmed in agreement with the Local Planning Authority once the development proposal is finalised.

7.2 Construction of hardstanding within RPA

7.2.1 As shown above, the Impact Table raises concern of the proximity of the hardstanding area to T1 & T2 and the effect the proposals would have on the Safe Useful Life Expectancy of the trees.

7.2.2 Section 7.5.3 of BS 5837:2012 advises that where new hardstanding is to be formed within the RPA it should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground. The table below details the amount of encroachment within the RPA.

Tree No	Total Area m2 of RPA	Total m2 of Structure within the RPA	Percentage of Hardstanding within the RPA
T1	46	3.2	6.95
T2	72	18.5	25.69

7.2.3 As you can see from the table above the proposed drive exceeds 20% of the RPA for T2. Section 4.1 76 of the Arboricultural Associations Publication 'The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees A Guide To Good Practice' states that:

'BS5837:2021 recommends that new permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced RPA of a tree. This is a cautious recommendation, and it should not necessarily be considered the absolute limit because in some circumstances covering a higher proportion of the root zone with a permeable surface may be acceptable'.

It is felt that as the proposed driveway area is already hardstanding, the 20% rule does not really apply and relaying this hardstanding area with a cellular confinement system will be an improvement on the hardstanding that is currently in place with regards to air exchange and water infiltration.

7.2.4 If ground levels remain the same, the detrimental effects the driveway would have on this tree would be: -

- Compaction, resulting in oxygen depletion, caused from creating the access way.
- The loss of a permeable surface.

7.2.5 It is now possible with the use of a cellular confinement system to be able to create hard surfaces very close to trees without having a detrimental effect.

7.2.6 A cellular confinement system provides a load transfer mattress which prevents direct loads on tree roots and reduces the bearing pressure on subsoil's by stabilising aggregate surfaces against rutting under wheel loads.

7.2.7 Should a cellular confinement system be used for the construction of the hardstanding areas within the RPA of T1 & T2 then the proposals should not have a detrimental effect on safe useful life expectancy of the trees.

8.0 Caveats and Limitations

8.1 The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

8.2 This is an arboricultural report and as such no reliance should be given to comments relating to buildings, engineering, soils ecological or archaeological data. If either is commented upon within the report further professional advice should be sought.

8.3 This is not a Tree Risk Assessment. As such this report should not be taken to mean or imply that any of the inspected trees should be considered safe. A Tree Risk Assessment can be provided but would be subject to additional survey requirement and further fees.

8.4 Trees are growing dynamic structures. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

8.5 For the purposes of this survey all dimensions of trees and their associated parts are based on estimation unless otherwise stated.

8.6 Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change quickly and without warning. Therefore, the contents of this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of this survey.

Appendix One

Tree Survey Data & Site Notes

*The recommendations in this section are based on the site survey only and are NOT recommendation based on any proposed development plans.

BS5837:2012
TREE SCHEDULE

DATE OF SURVEY: 08/07/2022 **JOB REFERENCE:** LTM0579.AIA.01 **SITE ADDRESS:** King Street

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)	Height (m)	Age Class	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category
T1	Birch	320	46	3.84	12	EM	2	4.5	4.5	2	2.5S	A	Asymmetrical crown due to adjacent trees. Good vitality. Highly visible from public viewpoints. No significant risk features observed.	**No action**	40+	**B1**
T2	Birch	400	72	4.8	15	EM	4.5	2	2	5	2.5N	A	Asymmetrical crown due to adjacent tree. Good vitality. No significant risk features observed. Branches touching building.	**No action**	40+	**B1**
T3#	Willow	390	69	4.68	5	EM	3	4	5.5	5	2S	B	A multi stemmed self set willow located at rear of property. No significant risk features observed. Low arboricultural value.	**No action**	20+	**C1**
G4#	Rowan x 2	110	5	1.32	5	Y	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2E	A	A group of 2 x self set rowan trees located at rear of building. Minor stem leans. Suppressed by willow. Low arboricultural value.	**No action**	40+	**C2**

* = Average measurement ~ = Estimated measurement # = Position estimated on site

Appendix Two

Glossary of Terms

The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Age Range:

Age is site specific and categorised:

Young (Y)		Out-planted trees that have not yet established.
Semi-Mature	**(SM)**	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown.
Early Mature	**(EM)**	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown.
Mature	**(M)**	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown.
Fully Mature	**(FM)**	Full expected height and crown.
Over Mature	**(OM)**	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size.
Senescent	**(S)**	Crown in advanced stage of break-up.

Height: Height is estimated and recorded in metres.

DBH: Diameter at Breast Height is measured at 1.5m and recorded in metres. Where a tree becomes multi-stemmed below 1.5m the highest possible diameter is measured and indicated. Alternatively, above 1.5m the diameter of each stem or an average diameter is measured and indicated.

Condition: Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised:

A - Tree needing little, if any attention

B - Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress

C - Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed

D - Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund or dangerous.

Desirability to Retain – As Outlined in Table 1 of BS 5837:2005 (Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations)

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth - The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

Brown Rot - Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Cankers- A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by wound wood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.

Cavity - An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.

Chlorotic Leaf - Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.

Compartmentalisation - The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.

Crack - Longitudinal spilt in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Deadwood - Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances, is may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).

End Weight - The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.

Girdling Root - Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Hazard Beam - An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).

Included Bark Union - Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. Potential weakness due to a lack of a woody union.

Ivy Growth - Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.

Live Crown Ratio - The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.

Reaction Wood - Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.

Root Plate Lift - The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.

Structural Defect - Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.

Suppressed - Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.

Topping - A highly disfiguring practise, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.

White Rot - Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.

Wound - Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.

Wound wood - Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term “callus.”

Woodland Structure - The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co-dominant - trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate - trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed - trees that have been overgrown and occupy an under storey position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.

***Note**: The definitions described above, may not necessarily be included within the Arboricultural Survey Data.*

Appendix Three

Cascade Chart

Trees for removal			
Category and definition	**Criteria**		
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	o 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 U Category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) o Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. o Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby) e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: *Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve; see section 4.7.5*		
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category and definition	**Criteria and sub-categories**		
	1) Mainly arboricultural values	**2) Mainly landscape values**	**3) Mainly cultural values** **(including conservation)**
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 essential components of groups, or of 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-pastures)
Category B **Those of moderate quality**: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider area	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
Category C **Those of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in the 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 no material conservation or other cultural value

Appendix Four

Plans

Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).

Contractors must check all dimensions from site

This drawing is for use on this site only and should be used in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings..

LEGEND

N

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- # Position estimated on site

T3#

G4#

T2

T1

27

10

KING STREET

Lally TREE MANAGEMENT

Scale: 1:100@A2	Date: 11/07/2022
Job: LTM0579.AIA.01	
Address: King Street, Longridge, Preston	
Client: Monks Architectural Design	
Drawing Number: LTM0579.TCP.01	
Drawn by: Matthew Lally	

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

DIXON ROAD

27

10

T3#

T2

T1

G4#

2 no. existing small trees (G4) to be removed

Existing redundent WC building to be demolished shown dashed (orange)

PROPOSED NEW SINGLE STOREY DWELLING

Indicative area of recessed photovoltaic (solar) panels on the south-west facing roof slope. Exact system size/ specification to be confirmed.

Bin storage area

Garden

Permeable Block

4200

750

17

Existing BT pole to be retained and protected throughout the course of the construction works

Existing overgrown shrubs/ planting to be removed

Coursed natural stone wall re-built over existing low-level (boundary)

RPA

Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).

Contractors must check all dimensions from site

This drawing is for use on this site only and should be used in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings..

LEGEND

N

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- # Position estimated on site

Lally TREE MANAGEMENT

Scale: 1:100@A2	Date: 28/09/2022
Job: LTM0579.AIA.01	
Address: King Street, Longridge, Preston	
Client: Monks Architectural Design	
Drawing Number: LTM0579.AIP.01	
Drawn by: Matthew Lally	

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS PLAN