



Arboricultural Impact Assessment

in Relation to Development Proposal at



**Eatough's Farm, Fleet Street Lane,
Ribchester, Lancashire, PR3 3EX**

Prepared by:

Bowland 
Tree Consultancy Ltd

September 2014

**ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
HOLE HOUSE MILL, BLACKBURN**

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT APPRAISAL							
Site:	Eatough's Farm, Fleet Street Lane, Ribchester, Lancashire, PR3 3EX						
Agent for Client:	Modulus Associates						

Surveyor:	Kendall Rigg HND Tech Arbor A
Survey Date:	11 August 2014
Job Reference:	BTC723

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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)	
T1	Common Oak	8	750	N E S W	6 6 5 5	2-W 2	M	G	▪ Growing in managed hedgerow on opposite side of compacted track to site. ▪ Heavy ivy up stem into branches.	▪ Sever ivy.	40+	A1/2	254	9
T2	Horse Chestnut	12	440	N E S W	4 5 5 5	2-S 1	EM	G	▪ Light ivy up stem. ▪ Basal suckering on northern side of stem, with chicken wire embedded into the bark at this point. ▪ Small dark lesion to base of southern stem close to old pruning cut.	▪ Retain in context of proposed development. ▪ Ensure protection of Root Protection Area (RPA) throughout course of construction works.	20+	B1	88	5.28
T3	Horse Chestnut	9	1x230 1x190 2x170 (ms)	N E S W	4 4 4 3	2-E 2.5	SM	G	▪ Stem trifurcates at base. ▪ Southern stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 1m, and has grown through stock fence. ▪ Very tight fork with evidence of included bark. ▪ Rubbing limbs in lower and mid crown. ▪ Slightly biased crown to east.	▪ Retain in context of proposed development. ▪ Ensure protection of RPA throughout course of construction works.	10+	C1	66	4.6
T4	Common Oak	8	260	N E S W	3 2 4 2	2-SW 4	SM	G	▪ Growing in hedgerow. ▪ Branch at 2m on southern side of stem has a very tight fork with evidence of included bark.	▪ Retain in context of proposed development. ▪ Ensure protection of RPA throughout course of construction works.	20+	B1	31	3.12
T5	Wild Cherry	8	310	N E S W	4 4 4 4	2-W 2	EM	P	▪ Crown vitality is very low. ▪ Short projected remaining life expectancy.	▪ Remove due to short projected remaining life expectancy.	<10	U	43	3.72
T6	Apple	3	1x50 1x40 1x20 (ms)	N E S W	0.5 0.5 1.5 1	1.5-SE 1	EM	G	▪ Growing 0.3m from boundary wall. ▪ Tree is being suppressed by neighbouring tree.	▪ Remove in order to construct development as proposed.	10+	C1	2	0.8

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 nearest half 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 existing site and tree circumstances and conditions into account and not proposed developments. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement related
ERC:	Surveys take the proposed development into consideration with recommendations made accordingly. More than one option may be given if considered appropriate
Cat. Grade:	Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
RPA m²:	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1
RPA Radius (m):	Root Protection Area in m² - calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order avoid root damage
# (Estimated Dimensions):	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection
	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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T7	Ash	9	9x100 (ms)	N 5 E 3 S 3 W 3	0.1-N 0	SM	P	- Multiple leaders arising from base. - Crown vitality is very low. - Heavy deadwood up to 75mm diameter throughout upper crown. - Short projected remaining life expectancy.	Remove due to short projected remaining life expectancy.	<10	U	41	3.6
T8	Common Oak	11	850	N 7 E 9 S 9 W 6	4-S 3	M	M	- Growing at wall end. - Stem bifurcates a height of approximately 2.5m. - Crown vitality is low with branch tip die back throughout crown.	- Retain in context of proposed development. - Ensure protection of RPA throughout course of construction works.	10+	C1	327	10.2
T9	Apple	4	1x180 1x160 1x140 1x110 (ms)	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	1.5-N 1.5	M	G	Multiple leaders at a height of approximately 1.2m.	- Retain in context of proposed development. - Ensure protection of RPA throughout course of construction works.	20+	B1	40	3.59
T10	Holly	4	1x170 1x160 (ts)	N 2 E 2 S 1.5 W 1	2-NW 2	SM	G	50mm from stone boundary wall. - Stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 1m.	- Retain in context of proposed development. - Ensure protection of RPA throughout course of construction works.	10+	C1	25	2.8
T11	Apple	4	210	N 2 E 3 S 2 W 3	1.8-N 2	M	G	- Stem trifurcates at a height of approximately 2m. - Crown is evidently regularly pruned.	- Retain in context of proposed development. - Ensure protection of RPA throughout course of construction works.	10+	C1	20	2.52
T12	Holly	4	2x180 1x110 (ms)	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	1.6-NW 2	M	G	- Stem trifurcates at a height of approximately 0.3m. - Growing 150mm from boundary wall	- Retain in context of proposed development. - Ensure protection of RPA, as far as is practicable, throughout course of construction works.	10+	C1	29	3.05
G1	4no. Damson, 1no. Elder	≤ 6	≤ 6x90 (ms)	N ≤ 0.1 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 3 W ≤ 1	1.8-S 2	EM	M	- Self-set group around rear sides of outbuilding. - Elder is moribund. - Locations close to building considered unsuitable.	Remove due to unsuitable locations close to buildings.	<10	U	≤ 4	≤ 1.08
G2	approx. 10no. Hawthorn	≤ 6	≤ 9x90 (ms)	N ≤ 1 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 2 W ≤ 1.5	1-E ≥ 0	M	G	Remnants of old hedgerow.	- Retain in context of proposed development. - Manage as laid hedgerow.	10+	C1	≤ 33	≤ 3.24
G3	Damson	≤ 6	≤ 230	N ≤ 2 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 2 W ≤ 2	0.1-S ≥ 0	Y-SM	G	Closely to very closely spaced planted and self-set group in triangular shape.	Remove in order to construct development as proposed.	10+	C1	≤ 24	≤ 2.76

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H1	Hawthorn, Damson, Hazel, Elder	≤ 6	≤ 6x50 (ms)	≤ 5.5 wide	N/A ≥ 0	M	G	- Unmanaged boundary hedgerow. - Damson, Hazel and Elder growing in hedgerow.	- Remove sufficient length in order to construct access as proposed. - Retain remainder in context of proposed development and manage through laying.	10+	C1	N/A	≤ 1.47
H2	Hawthorn	≤ 6	≤ 2x100 (ts)	≤ 4 wide	N/A ≥ 0	M	G	Unmanaged hedgerow.	Retain in context of proposed development and manage through laying.	10+	C1	N/A	≤ 1.7
H3	Hawthorn, Elder	≤ 4	≤ 6x30 (ms)	≤ 4 wide	N/A ≥ 0	SM	G	- Intermittent boundary hedge. - Occasional Elder growing in hedgerow.	- Remove section in order to construct farmhouse extension as proposed. - Retain remainder in context of proposed development and manage through laying.	10+	C1	N/A	≤ 0.88

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 <i>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.</i>			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 Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

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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- 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 45° 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

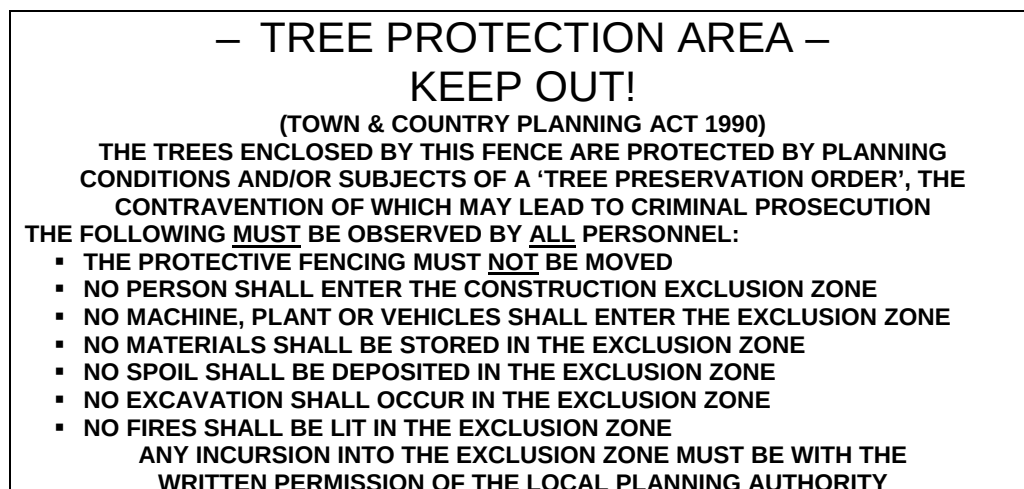
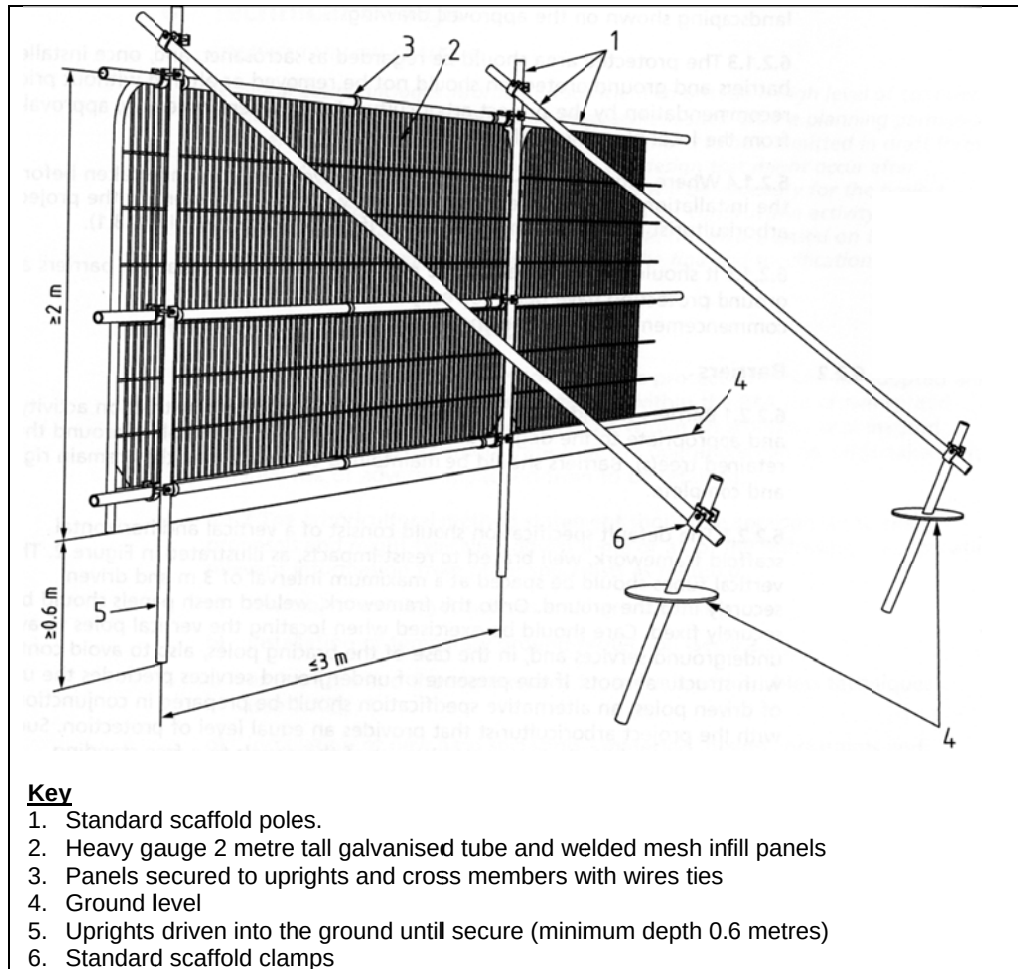
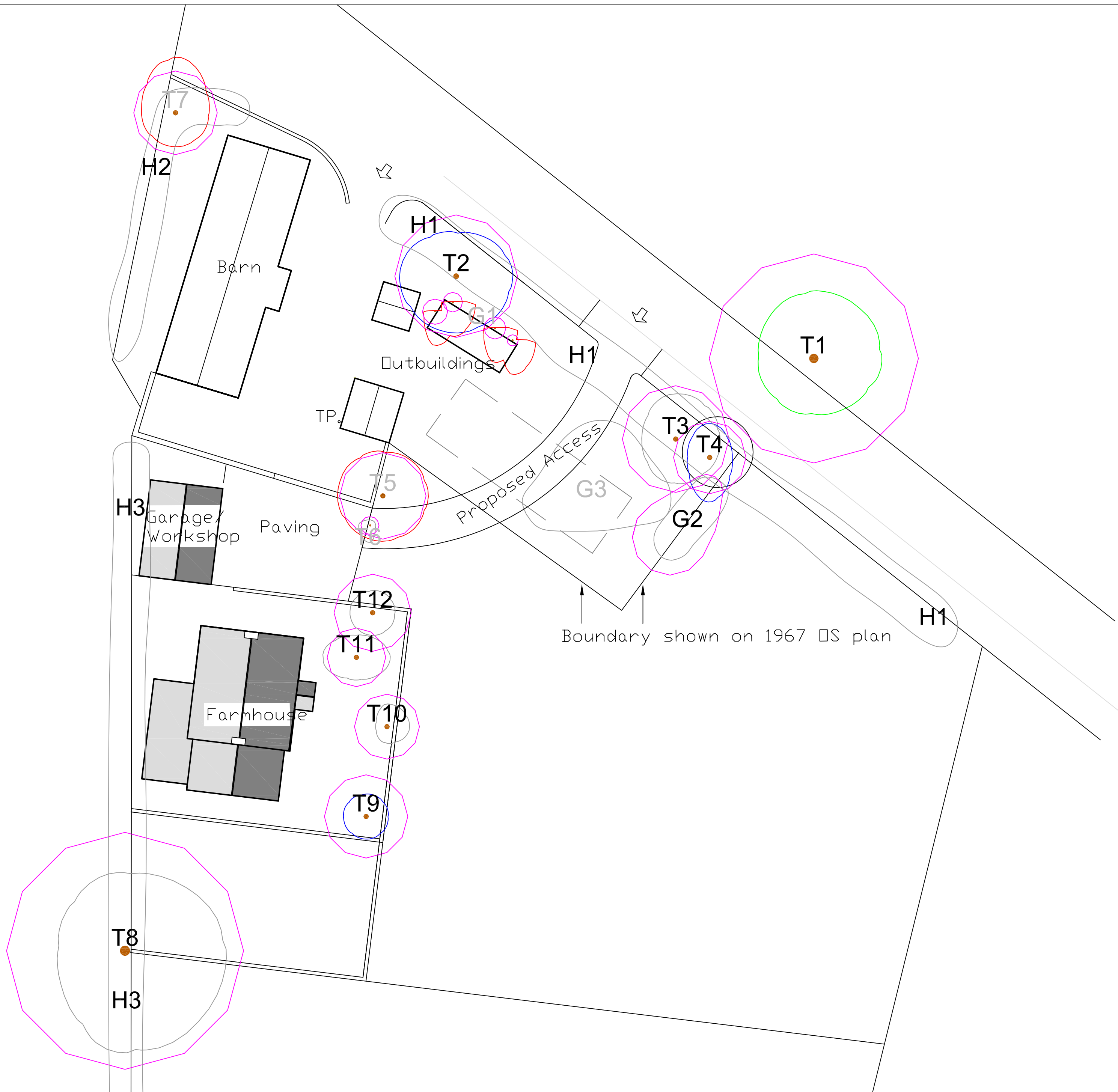


Figure 2: BS5837:2012 Default specification for protective barrier





KEY
T = Individual Tree
G = Group of Trees
H = Hedge

Please refer to associated Tree Survey Schedule for specific details in respect of these values.

Tree Categorisation:
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 Reasonably be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Notes: The locations of surveyed trees T2 to T4 and T6 to T12, along with the proposed G1 to G3 were first indicated on the OS 1:2500 scale plan provided, and were subsequently edited by the individual tree survey using GPS data. As such, their locations cannot therefore be considered to be entirely accurate, and they should be taken into consideration in regard to the development design.
Legend: Trees with tree numbers plotted in grey are proposed for removal.

Root Protection Areas (RPA's):

RPA
Areas of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Through Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone

Project:
EATOUGH'S FARM
FLEET STREET LANE
RIBCHESTER
LANCASHIRE
PR3 3XE

Agent for Client:
MODULUS ASSOCIATES

Title:
TREE IMPACT PLAN
In Relation to Proposed Development

Scale: 1:250@A2
Date: September 2014
Drawn by: PJS

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Ref: BTC710-TIP
Rev:

The original version of this plan was produced in 2014. It is subject to the plans and reports on site. As such, a photocopy copy should not be taken upon.