



# Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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Offices in Warrington, Market Harborough, Gateshead, London and Cornwall

# Haile Moor Mine, Egremont

# Prepared For: Electricity North West

# Document Reference: 10969.001

March 2025

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# **Document Control**

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Prepared for	Electricity North West
Prepared by	The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd
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Date	March 2025
Author	Jonathan Smith
Checked	Heather Eilbeck
Approved	Robin Grimes

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# Arboricultural Impact Assessment

# 1.0 Scope

- 1.1. TEP has been commissioned by Electricity North West to conduct an arboricultural survey of land at known as Haile Moor Mine near Egremont in Cumbria, and to make an assessment in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.
- 1.2. This report has been produced to support a planning application. It describes the findings of field and desktop surveys; the effects that granting planning permission would have on arboriculture; and measures that are and/or should be incorporated in the proposed development
- 1.3. A judgement has been made in consideration of the survey findings, desktop search results and the nature of the proposed development that a full report style Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) would not be proportionate. This document presents the content of an AIA in a condensed format, which is considered appropriate for relatively simple sites and/or development in relation to trees.

# Survey

- The survey was undertaken in December 2024 in accordance with BS 5837 by a qualified arboriculturist. The survey method is included at 1.4. Appendix B.
- 1.5. A topographical survey was not available to record the position of trees and vegetation, therefore their locations were estimated using aerial photography.
- 1.6. Trees on private land outside the application boundary, and at inaccessible locations were surveyed insofar as was practicable. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and comprehensiveness of such records, it cannot be guaranteed. Limitation
- 1.7. Base mapping and the proposed layout received were not geospatially referenced. These have therefore been manually moved based on co-ordinates shown within on the Location Plan (shown at P2407\_002-GA-001-A). While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, it cannot be guaranteed.
- 1.8. This report relates to a specific development proposal and should not be interpreted as advice in any other circumstance.
- This report constitutes a valid basis for the evaluation of impacts on trees resulting from the proposed development for a period not 1.9. exceeding 2 years from the date of the survey. After this, it would be necessary to review baseline data and conclusions to ensure reliability.
- 1.10. Where the recommendations of this report have been followed, any future deterioration in tree condition shall not be attributable to the development

# **Arboricultural Impact Assessment**

# 2.0 Baseline

2.1. This drawing presents an overview of the existing trees within influencing distance of the proposed development. It also summarises the results of desktop searches for any designations, legal and regulatory restrictions or special status of relevance to arboriculture.

#### **Application Site**

2.2. The site comprises agricultural land adjacent to several dilapidated buildings, now used for material and refuse storage. An existing telecoms mast within a wire-mesh enclosure is located towards the centre of the site, with access available from the north off Bleas

### Survey results

- 2.3. 6 individual trees, 3 groups of trees and 2 hedges were recorded within influencing distance of the application site. With the exception of the hedges, these are all self-set, with the majority being low-growing and scrubby in nature
- 2.4. The largest and most prominant individual tree is T3, an early mature sycamore growing on the eastern boundary of the site. The tree is free from structural defects and exhibits good form, despite a large pile of stone deposited within its rooting area.
- 2.5. Hedges H1 and H2 contribute to a wider network lining the access track off Bleas which at the time of the survey had been heavily flail pruned.
- 2.6. Trees have been categorised in accordance with BS 5837 to describe their arboricultural, landscape or cultural qualities: A (high quality), B (moderate quality) C (low quality) and U (unsuitable for retention). The categorisation of tree quality allows a weighting to be given to each tree within the context of proposed development but is not prescriptive. Hedgerows are not categorised.
- 2.7. A Root Protection Area (RPA) has been calculated in accordance with BS 5837. This is based on each tree's stem diameter at 1.5 metres and has been adjusted where necessary to most accurately represent the likely spread of roots in consideration of prevailing conditions. The RPA represents the minimum area around each tree that must be left undisturbed to ensure its survival
- 2.8. Feature locations, their quality categories, canopy spreads and root protection areas are shown opposite. All arboricultural information recorded during the survey is presented at Appendix A.

#### **Desktop Searches**

- 2.9. Cumberland Council confirmed that no trees on or adjacent to the site are protected by Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area.
- 2.10. Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (Provisional) for England contains no records for the site.
- 2.11. There are no veteran trees which could be affected by development of the site.
- 2.12. The site is within the Cumbria Community Forest.
- 2.13. There are no mapped Habitats of Principal Importance (Hedgerow, Deciduous Woodland, Wood Pasture and Parkland, and Traditional Orchard) on the site. Observations made during the site survey support this with the exception of hedges H1 and H2 which should be regarded as meeting the definition of a Hedgerow Habitat of Principal Importance.
- 2.14. No assessment of the presence of protected species has been made during the production of this report. Features of possible interest that were observed incidentally during the tree survey are recorded in Appendix A.
- 2.15. Works to and around trees have the capacity to affect protected species, particularly including birds, bats, great crested newts, badgers, dormice, otters and water voles. Contractors should be familiar with the locations and sensitivities of any protected species that are present and take reasonable avoidance measures or comply with the requirements of any licence agreement in accordance with the advice of an ecologist.



# **KEY**

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$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	(High quality)
$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	Category B (Moderate quality)
$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	Category C (Low quality)
$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	Category U (Unsuitable for retention
		Hedgerow (Not categorised)

NOTES

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the respective Arboricultural Survey Data (Appendix A).

All tree locations have been estimated using aerial photography.



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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
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Haile Moor Mine, Egremont

Arboricultural Impact Assessment [BASELINE]

#### Drawing Num D10696.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
JGS	HEE	RMG	1:500 @ A3	03/03/2025

# Arboricultural Impact Assessment

# **3.0 Effects**

- 3.1. In simple terms, the effects on arboriculture comprises an account of which existing trees would not be retained within the proposed development; what significance they have; and whether adverse effects would or can be mitigated or offset.
- 3.2. This drawing presents the results of an assessment in accordance with BS 5837, including a definitive account of which trees would be removed or pruned.

## Proposed development

3.3. The proposed development comprises the construction of a new telecoms mast comprising an 18m high lattice tower, generator, equipment cabinet and meter cabinet, enclosed by palisade fencing on a concrete ring beam. To facilitate the proposals, the ground will be locally re-graded to create a construction platform. The proposed layout is shown opposite and is based on drawing P2407\_002-GA-004-B provided by Electricity North west.

# Proposed tree works

- 3.4. A reasonable worst case assessment of the requirement to prune or remove trees has been made on the basis of BS 5837, the proposed construction methods, and professional judgement.
- 3.5. No trees would be removed or pruned as part of the proposals.
- 3.6. In consideration of this, and the desktop search results described previously, there are no adverse effects that cannot be mitigated or offset and which therefore lead to potential grounds for a refusal of planning permission.
- 3.7. It will be for the consenting authority to evaluate the proposed development, including mitigation measures, in consideration of all relevant local and national planning policies and guidance.

# 4.0 Mitigation

- 4.1. This section describes mitigation measures that are incorporated within the proposed development and would be secured by the grant of planning permission.
- 4.2. A copy of this document in colour and at A3 will be made available for inspection on site and introduced to all relevant contractors.
- 4.3. Arboriculturist and author of this document, Jonathan Smith, can be contacted at jonathansmith@tep.uk.com, if required to assist with the correct interpretation of this document and/or inspect tree protection measures.
- 4.4. The alignment of temporary tree protection measures, shown opposite as a **thick blue line**, will be marked out and installed as shown opposite.
- 4.5. The specification for tree protection fencing will be as per Appendix C.
- 4.6. The site manager will inspect and verify the correct installation of tree protection and maintain a photographic record.
- 4.7. Tree protection fencing will not be removed or realigned; and storage, excavation, level change, and access is prohibited within areas of tree protection except as described by this document or an approved Arboricultural Method Statement.

#### During construction

- 4.8. Works will proceed in a careful and logical manner, to prevent accidental damage from cranes, booms and other plant/vehicles.
- 4.9. If major roots (>25mm diameter) are uncovered during construction, works liable to damage them will cease, they will be loosely covered, and arboricultural advice will be sought.
- 4.10. Following completion of all construction works and removal of vehicles, plant, compounds and materials, tree protection will be removed.



# KEY

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$\odot$	O	T1/G	1/W1	Trees
		H1	Hedg	erow
$\left( \right)$	)	Root	Protec	tion Area (RPA)
		Site F	Bounda	arv

Trees and hedgerow to be retained and protected

$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	Category A (High quality)
$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	Category B (Moderate quality)
$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	Category C (Low quality)
$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	Category U (May be retained for habitat value)
		Hedgerow (Not categorised)

## Proposed tree protection measures



Temporary Tree Protection Fencing (c. 42m) (Must be installed prior to works commencement)

NOTES

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the respective Arboricultural Survey Data (Appendix A).

All tree locations have been estimated using aerial photography.



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Haile Moor Mine, Egremont

Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EFFECTS]

#### Drawing Number D10696.002

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
JGS	HEE	RMG	1:500 @ A3	03/03/2025



# **APPENDIX A: Arboricultural Data Sheets**



Survey Date Steven Shell Survey Date 13th December 2024 Site Haile Moor Mine, Egremont Drawing Ref D10969.001

Italicised Feature Ref: Inspection of this feature was restricted Italicised Values: Feature value was estimated

Ref	Species	Height	Canopy Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter (or range)	No. of stems/ individuals	Crown Spread North	Crown Spread South	Crown Spread East	Crown Spread West	Lowest Branch Height	Lowest Branch Direction	Maturity	Condition	Comments on form, condition, health and significant defects	Management recommendations in current context	BS 5837 Quality Category	Estimated Remaining Contribution
		(m)	(m)	(mm)	arising below 1.5m	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(N,S,E,W)	Young, Middle Age, Mature	Good, Fair, Poor, Veteran			A,B,C,U (1,2,3)	Long, Medium, Short, Very Short
Trees																	
T1	Sycamore	9.0	1.5	414	2	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	E	Young	Good	Twin stemmed sycamore growing on land outside of the site		C ,1	Long
														boundary. The crown of the tree extends into the site by up 3m.			
														Root are unlikely to be present on site due to large retaining wall.			
T2	Common hawthorn	2.0	0.1	95	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	E	Middle Age	Good	Small hawthorn tree growing on the edge of the site boundary. The		C ,1	Medium
														tree is self-seed and has limited arboricultural value.			
Т3	Elder	4.0	1.2	367	3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	E	Mature	Good	Mature elder growing against the eastern elevation of disused		C ,1	Short
														building.			
T4	Elder	2.0	5.5	217	3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	E	Middle Age	Good	Small spindly elder.		C ,1	Medium
T5	Elder	2.0	1.0	90	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	E	Young	Good	Small spindly elder.		C ,1	Medium
Т6	Sycamore	8.0	3.0	645	1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.5	NW	Middle Age	Good	Early mature sycamore tree growing on the eastern boundary of		B ,1	Long
														the site. The tree is free from structural defects and exhibiting			
														good form. The root protection area is partially covered by a large			
-														pile of stone.			
Groups	Question illege	5 to 5	4.5	050 4- 000	10		1		1			Middle Area to	0			0.1.0	Maralis ora
GI	Goat willow	5 10 5	1.5	250 to 300	12							Mature	Good	A small group of goat willow growing bening a retaining wall. The		C ,1, Z	wealum
												wature		crown of the trees extending over the primary access road into the			
00	Ocean the set to an a Filder	4.5.4-	4.5	10 1- 150	0							Middle Area	0	Site.		0.4	Mar allower
GZ	Common nawmonn, Elder	1.5 10	1.5	40 10 150	3							Middle Age	Good	the site		C , I	wedium
63	Common boutborn Eldor	1.0	1.5	40 to 90	25							Middle Age	Good	Dempart parts of an old bedgerow on the southern boundary of		<u> </u>	Modium
65	Common nawmonn, Eider	1.5 10	1.5	40 10 80	23							Mildule Age	Guu	the site. The bedge has not been maintained and large gaps are		0,2	Wedium
		1.0												now evident along the length of the bedge			
Peddes		1												now evident along the length of the nedge.			
H1	Common hawthorn	1 to 1		50 to 75	n/a	r –				r –		Middle Age to	Fair	Growing on top of a raised embankment on the eastern boundary		n/a	Medium
												Mature		of the site adjacent to a single-track road. The hedge has been			
												mataro		heavily flailed which has reduced its amenity and ecological value			
					1												
H2	Common hawthorn	1 to 1		50 to 75	n/a							Middle Age to	Fair	Growing on top of a raised embankment on the eastern boundary		n/a	Medium
												Mature		of the site adjacent to a single-track road. The hedge has been			
			1	1	1			1						heavily flailed which has reduced its amenity and ecological value.			
1			1			l l				l							



# **APPENDIX B: Survey Method**



## Limitation

Trees are dynamic living organisms with a constantly changing structure; even healthy trees can change or decline. Survey information is presented as being correct at the time of survey. Limitations to the reliability of the survey data are noted within Appendix A and the main report text.

# Scope

All woody vegetation with a stem diameter exceeding 75mm is recorded. Below this threshold, vegetation may also be recorded at the discretion of the surveyor. The survey includes woody vegetation within a defined boundary, and on adjacent land where the characteristics, location or context of the tree mean that activity within the boundary could affect the tree, or be influenced by it. This is typically up to 15m outside the boundary.

# Resolution

Vegetation is recorded as either an individual *Tree*, *Group* of trees, *Woodland*, or *Hedgerow*. This is done at the discretion of the surveyor to provide a useful resolution to the survey data, to differentiate between features with varying attributes and group those with common attributes, and collective value or function.

Typically, *Trees* are recorded where they are arranged separately; different from adjacent trees; or where the assessment would benefit from greater detail. *Groups* are coherent arboricultural features comprising trees with a collective form, function, history or management opportunities. *Woodland* is recorded where areas of tree cover have the qualities of a woodland habitat, including age and species structure, natural regeneration, and associated non-arboreal features. *Hedgerow* describes linear features largely comprising woody vegetation that are under, or could be returned to, regular hedgerow management. It should be noted that these terms are also used in other assessment types, sometimes with different definitions.

## **Tree locations**

The location of trees is based on stem locations and canopy spreads taken from a topographical survey, where available. Where this information is not available, this is noted in Appendix A and locations should be regarded as approximate. Approximate locations are based on one or more of: GPS data captured during the survey; aerial photographs; and measurement from known points of reference. Approximate stem locations are typically accurate to within a few metres. Stem locations are shown for all *Trees*.

*Groups*, *Woodland* and *Hedges* are principally described in terms of their canopy outline, although stem locations may also be shown. Individual tree canopy outlines are projected on Drawings based on measurements taken as described below (see Crown Spread). *Groups*, *Woodland* and *Hedges* canopy outlines are projected based on the same hierarchy of source data as stem locations.

## Tree survey

The survey is conducted from ground level by an arboriculturist, taking account of the tree, and its context. The nature of the soil is not assessed. Non-invasive assessment tools may be used as appropriate, including hypsometer, measuring tape, probe and nylon mallet.

The following attributes are recorded for each feature (see Arboricultural Survey Data Sheets at Appendix A):

Reference Number	A unique code per feature, typically but not necessarily a chronological sequence, in the form T <i>n</i> for <i>Trees</i> ; G <i>n</i> for <i>Groups</i> ; W <i>n</i> for <i>Woodlands</i> ; and H <i>n</i> for <i>Hedgerows</i>
Species	The common name is given. All species are listed for <i>Groups</i> , <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i> . The Latin name may also be given if further clarification is required.
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Height	Top height recorded in metres, or the range for Groups, Woodland and Hedgerows
Canopy Ground Clearance	The height of the canopy above ground level in metres
Stem Diameter	A measurement taken at 1.5 metres above ground level, or the nearest representative point below, in millimetres. For multi-stemmed trees a single figure is calculated according to BS5837 4.6. For <i>Groups, Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows,</i> the range of diameters
No. of Stems / Individuals	The number of stems arising below a height of 1.5 metres, or for <i>Groups</i> , <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i> an estimate or count of the number of trees
Crown Spread	Radial branch spread in metres at cardinal points (N, S, E, W) from the location of the <i>Tree</i> stem at ground level (for <i>Groups</i> , <i>Woodland</i> and <i>Hedgerows</i> , see <i>Tree Locations</i> )
Lowest Branch Height	The height of the first significant branch at the point of attachment ( <i>Trees</i> only)
Lowest Branch Direction	The direction of growth of the first significant branch from the point of attachment (Trees only)
Maturity	<ul> <li>Classification describing age relative to the species, and size and growth potential, in order to inform management decisions</li> <li>Young means small and/or recently planted and could be relocated, or replaced on a like for like basis</li> <li>Middle Age means established and independent, within the growth stage of life, and with potential to continue increasing in height and/or spread</li> <li>Mature means having reached ultimate height and/or spread, given the location and surroundings; further increases will be slow or limited</li> <li>Mixed Age (Groups, Woodland and Hedgerows only) means comprising all three maturity classes</li> </ul>
Condition	<ul> <li>An overall assessment of a feature's physiological and structural state, informing longevity and quality categorisation, and supported by <i>Comments</i></li> <li><i>Good</i> condition means with vitality and resilience commensurate with species and age, and without significant defects or pathogens</li> <li><i>Fair</i> condition means with tolerable reduction of vitality and resilience, and/or remediable or tolerable defects and/or pathogens</li> <li><i>Poor</i> condition means with declining or significant loss of vitality and resilience, and/or significant and irremediable defects and/or pathogens</li> <li><i>Dead</i> condition means without photosynthetic or metabolic capacity, or moribund and in imminent terminal decline</li> <li><i>Mixed</i> (<i>Groups</i> and <i>Woodland</i>) means comprising more than one condition class</li> <li><i>Veteran</i> means trees of exceptional value, meeting recognised criteria including age, size and characteristics. Classification is partly informed by the sustained presence of structural defects, physiological decline, and pathogens, and their contribution to biodiversity. Undesirable characteristics in ordinary trees may be desirable in veteran trees, therefore <i>Veteran</i> can be understood as a superlative <i>Condition</i> that supersedes other categories (excluding <i>Dead</i>).</li> </ul>

**APPENDIX B: Survey Method** 



Comments	A description of all significant characteristics of the feature and its context that are not described by other attribute fields; including observations to support the classification of <i>Condition</i> , <i>Quality Category</i> and <i>Estimated Remaining Contribution</i> as appropriate
Management Recommendations	Recommendations for arboricultural works based on the current land use, in the interests of good arboricultural practice. These are incidental to the primary survey purpose, and not a comprehensive schedule in pursuit of any particular objective.
BS 5837 Quality Category	Tree quality assessment based on Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 (see below) comprising quality categories A, B, C and U and sub-categories 1, 2 and 3
Estimated Remaining Contribution	<ul> <li>A forecast of the durability of the feature in its current form and context, and therefore the reliance that can be placed on any benefits or functions it provides. This is influenced by <i>Species</i> and <i>Condition</i>, and is not necessarily a forecast of life expectancy.</li> <li>Long means more than 40 years</li> <li>Medium means 20 to 40 years</li> </ul>

- Short means 10 to 20 years
  Very Short means less than 10 years



Table 1: Extract from British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, page 9

#### 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	<ul> <li>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)</li> </ul>				
Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically					
be retained as living trees in	<ul> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> </ul>				
land use for longer than	<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>				
io years	NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.				
17. 17.	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation		
Trees to be considered for ret	ention				
Category A	Trees that are particularly good	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular	Trees, groups or woodlands	See Table 2	
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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)	visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	e as arboricultural and/or of significant conservation, as historical, commemorative o other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)		
Category B	Trees that might be included in	Trees present in numbers, usually growing	Trees with material	See Table 2	
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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	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	conservation or other cultural value		
Category C	Unremarkable trees of very limited	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	See Table 2	
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 nm	merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories				

### Note on Root Protection Areas:

Data is captured during the survey to inform the design of Root Protection Areas (RPA). These are a design tool, representing the area around a tree in which restrictions to some activities may be required to avoid significant harm, particularly to roots and soil. The RPA is a function of *Stem Diameter*, and additional considerations including management history, barriers to root growth, topography, ground conditions and tree characteristics. These factors are combined by an arboriculturist to produce a buffer zone for each feature from which the exclusion of construction activities would ensure the continued reliability of the survey data at Appendix A, including *Condition*, BS 5837 *Quality Category* and *Estimated Remaining Contribution*.

For *Trees*, RPA is defined as a circle with a radius 12 times the *Stem Diameter*, which may be modified to reflect the considerations above.

For *Groups* and *Woodland* RPA is based on the size and location of peripheral constituent trees, and presented as an offset from the canopy edge giving equivalent or greater protection to all trees of any size, or modified to reflect significant variation in constituent tree sizes and/or the considerations above.

For Hedgerow, no RPA is shown. Typically, hedgerow requires a smaller stand-off than trees due to reduced crown dimensions. Any stand-off should include sufficient space for access and ongoing management and should therefore normally be based on the canopy spread rather than root spread.



# **APPENDIX C: Specification Drawings**



Per 3No. Heras panels (10.5m)	
Component	Quantity
2m x 3.5m Standard Heras panels	3
3m Galvanised steel scaffold pole	3
Heras fecurity fence clip	12
Heras stabilising support bar	1
Stabilising pin	2
Tree protection notice	2

Notes:

Rev	Description			Drawn	Approved	Date
	TEP	THE ENV PART	IRONMENT INERSHIP			
401 Faraday Street, Birchwood Park, Warrington WA3 6GA Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com						
Proje	ct					
Title	Title					
Temporary tree protection fencing for use on soft surfaces						
Drawing Number TEP.ARB.FEN.001						
Draw	n Checked	Approved	Scale	Da	ite	_
ΤD	P∣RMG	JGS	(not to scale) @	A3  0	8/07/201	9



# ATTENTION TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!



# YOU MAY <u>NOT ENTER</u> THIS AREA OR USE IT FOR STORAGE

YOU MUST <u>NOT MOVE OR DAMAGE</u> THIS PROTECTION FENCING

IF YOU REQUIRE ACCESS TO THE TREE PROTECTION AREA PLEASE CONTACT 01925 844004





HEAD OFFICE	MARKET HARBOROUGH	GATESHEAD	LONDON	COR
401 Faraday Street Birchwood Park Warrington WA3 6GA	No. 1 The Chambers Bowden Business Village Market Harborough Leicestershire LE16 7SA	Office 26, Gateshead International Business Centre Mulgrave Terrace Gateshead NE8 1AN	8 Trinity Street London SE1 1DB	Nr Falı Cornw
Tel: 01925 844004 Email: <u>tep@tep.uk.com</u>	Tel: 01858 383120 Email: <u>mh@tep.uk.com</u>	Tel: 0191 605 3340 Email: <u>gateshead@tep.uk.com</u>	Tel: 020 3096 6050 Email: <u>london@tep.uk.com</u>	Tel: 01 Email:

### RNWALL

almouth wall

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