



Ennor Farm
Old Town, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
Version 4, January 2021

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Document Control

Document Title	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Prepared for	Campbell Reith
Prepared by	The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd
Document Ref.	8128.003
Date	January 2021
Author	Heather Eilbeck
Checked	Jonathan Smith
Approved	Lee Greenhough

Amendment History					
Version	Date	Modified by	Approved by	Reason(s) for issue	Status
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1.0	06/10/2020	HEE	LG	Approval	Superseded
2.0	26/11/2020	HEE	JGS	Updated Layout	Superseded
3.0	06/01/2021	HEE	JGS	Updated tree removals and protection measures	Superseded
4.0	08/01/2021	HEE	JGS	Updated layout	Final

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

1.0 Scope

- 1.1. TEP has been commissioned by Campbell Reith to conduct an arboricultural survey of land at Ennor Farm, Old Town on the Isles of Scilly 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

- 1.4. The survey was undertaken in August 2020 in accordance with BS 5837 as part of an ecological field survey. The survey method is included at Appendix B.
- 1.5. A topographical survey was used to record the position of trees and vegetation (drawing reference: DOC1701A). Where trees were not shown on the topographical survey, their locations were estimated.
- 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. This report relates to a specific development proposal and should not be interpreted as advice in any other circumstance.
- 1.8. This report constitutes a valid basis for the evaluation of impacts on trees resulting from the proposed development for a period not exceeding 2 years. After this, it would be necessary to review baseline data and conclusions to ensure reliability.
- 1.9. 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

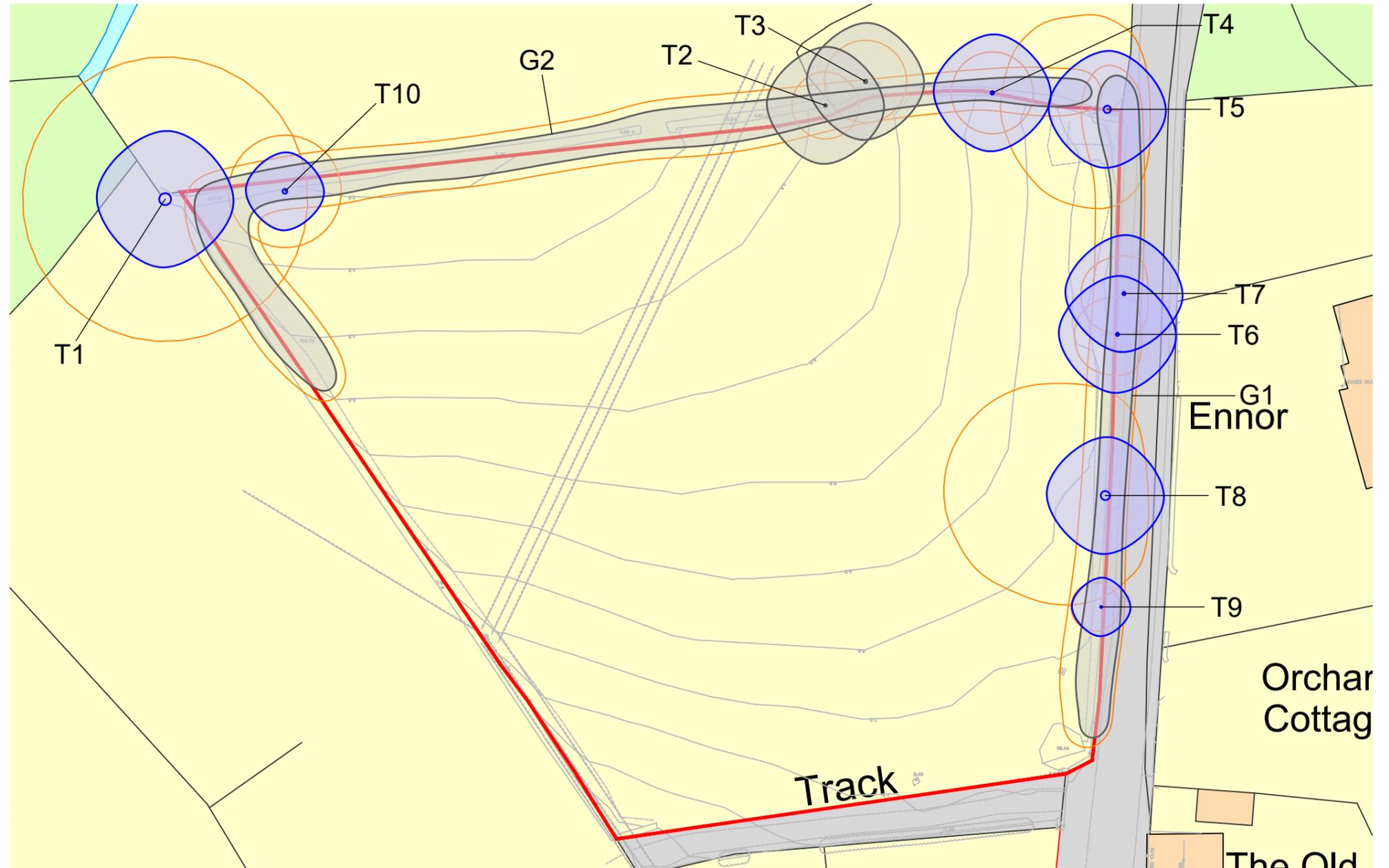
2.1. This drawing presents an overview of the existing trees within influencing distance of the proposed development. It also summarises the results of desktop searches for any designations, legal and regulatory restrictions or special status of relevance to arboriculture.

Survey results

- 2.2. 10 individual trees and 2 groups of trees were recorded within influencing distance of the application site.
- 2.3. Tree cover is confined to the fringes, with the majority of the site comprising a pastoral field. The majority of trees within both groups (G1 and G2) are young to middle aged and are predominantly elm species, with some holly within G2 at the north-western corner.
- 2.4. All individual trees around the site fringes are middle age or mature elm that are in predominantly good condition. The largest of these is tree T1, situated in the north-western corner of site, and comprises 4 stems. 2 individual trees are in fair condition (T2 and T3) and are showing defects including dieback (T2) or lower branch necrosis (T3).
- 2.5. 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.
- 2.6. 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.
- 2.7. 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

- 2.8. Lisa Walton, a senior planning officer at the Council of the Isles of Scilly, confirmed that no trees on or immediately adjacent to the site are protected by Tree Preservation Order. However, all trees are protected by the Isles of Scilly Conservation Designation.
- 2.9. Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (Provisional) for England contains no records for the site.
- 2.10. There are no veteran trees which could be affected by development of the site.
- 2.11. The site is not within a Community Forest.
- 2.12. There are no mapped Habitats of Principal Importance (Hedgerow, Deciduous Woodland, Wood Pasture and Parkland, and Traditional Orchard) on the site.
- 2.13. 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.
- 2.14. 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

[This drawing must be reproduced in colour]

- T1/G1 Trees
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Survey Boundary

Tree Quality Categorisation

(Based on BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations)

- Category A (High quality)
- Category B (Moderate quality)
- Category C (Low quality)
- Category U (Unsuitable for retention)

NOTES:

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

All trees across the Isles of Scilly are protected by the blanket Conservation Designation.



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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
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Project

Ennor Farm, Old Town, St Marys, Isles of Scilly

Title

Arboricultural Impact Assessment [BASELINE]

Drawing Number

D8128.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
HEE	JGS	LG	1:500 @ A3	02/10/2020

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 13 residential dwellings and associated roads, footways, parking, pumping station and soft landscaping. The proposed layout is shown opposite and is based on drawing SC-KT-XX-XX-DR-A-2002-S0-SK100-P5.

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. The works listed below and illustrated opposite form part of the proposed development, and would be permitted by the grant of planning consent:

- 3.4.1. Removal of trees T6, T7, T8 and T9.
 - 3.4.2. Full removal of group G1 and the partial removal of group G2 equating to circa 278m² of canopy cover.
 - 3.4.3. Crown reduction of western canopy of T2 by circa 1.5m to the nearest suitable growing point.
- 3.5. Tree removal is necessitated by the construction of the proposed access road into the site off Old Town Lane and associated visibility splays (T6, T7, T9 and G1), by the construction of plots 3 and 4 (T8) and by the construction of the foul water pumping station (G2). The removal of 4 moderate quality (Category B) trees is the most significant arboricultural loss associated with this development and may cause a loss of amenity and some screening along the eastern site boundary. The loss of low quality (Category C) tree groups, particularly G1, will also result in the loss of screening between the site and Old Town Lane and the from adjacent land to the north of the site.
- 3.6. The proposed development will necessitate the western canopy of T2 to be reduced by approximately 1.5m to accommodate scaffolding that will be required to construct the foul water pumping station. This pruning is tolerable and will not cause deterioration of the trees' long term health or quality.

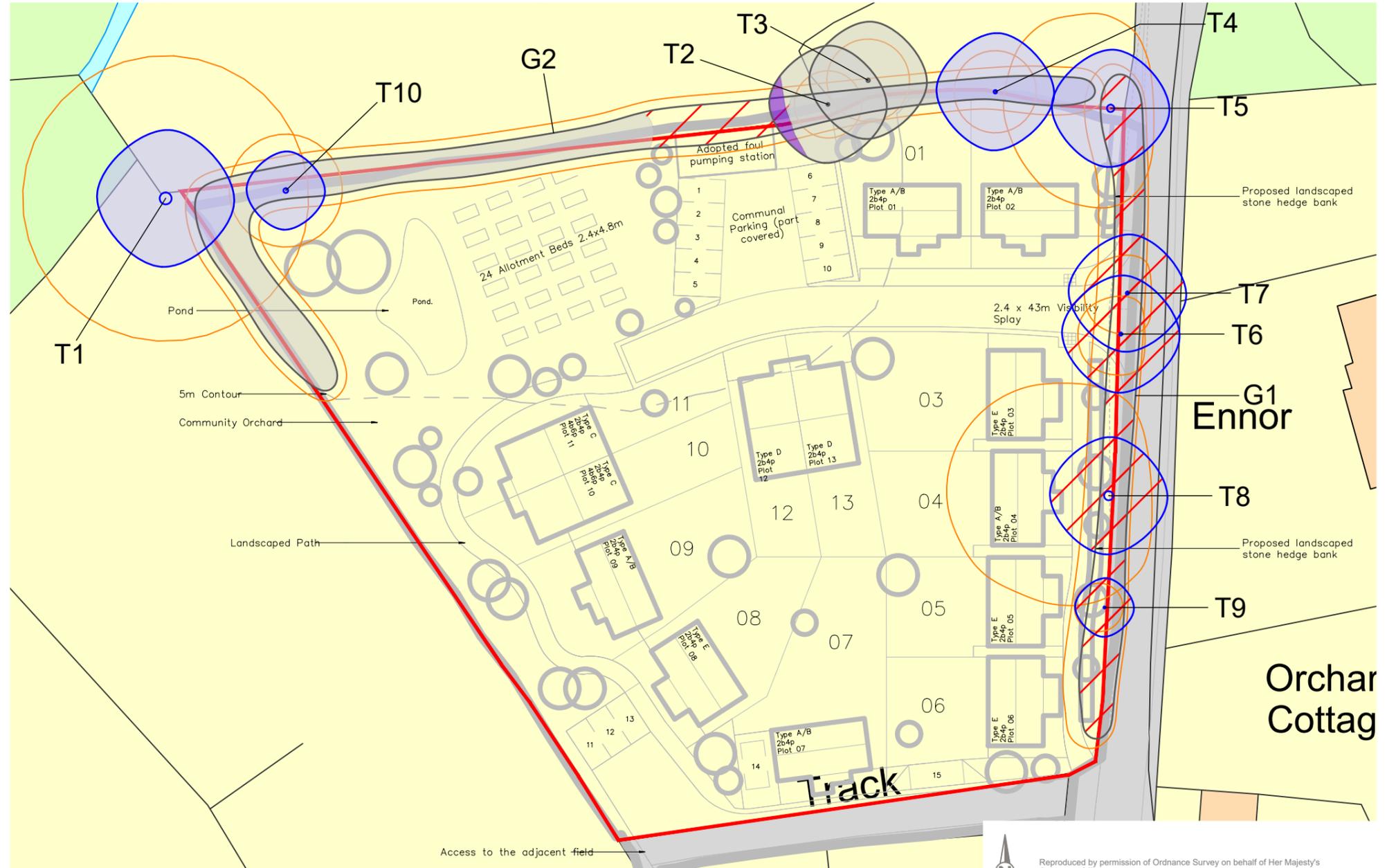
Effects on designated or protected features

- 3.7. Trees are a material consideration and the quality of trees, planning policies, and the presence of any special status or designation is likely to be considered by consenting authorities when determining a planning application.
- 3.8. The removal of trees, without mitigation, constitutes an adverse effect that is likely to be regarded by consenting authorities as contrary to the overarching environmental objective within national planning policy to protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity.
- 3.9. In consideration of 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.
- 3.10. 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.

Recommended measures

Planting

- 3.11. A scheme of tree planting should be produced and implemented to offset adverse effects associated with the proposed development and tree loss.
- 3.12. The planting should aim to maintain or enhance the benefits provided by trees, particularly screening. It should also aim to increase species diversity across the site to increase the tolerance of the tree population to disease. It should include:
 - 3.12.1. Native tree species (excluding elm species) with a medium to large ultimate size within areas of open space
 - 3.12.2. Tree species within a small ultimate size within residential gardens
 - 3.12.3. Native species hedgerow planting
- 3.13. Provision should be made for the maintenance of new planting in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations, and replacement of failures for a period of at least 5 years.



KEY

[This drawing must be reproduced in colour]

- T1/G1 Trees
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Survey Boundary

Trees to be retained and protected

- Category B (Moderate quality)
- Category C (Low quality)

Proposed tree works

- Trees to be removed (Canopy outline denotes tree quality category)
- Trees to be pruned (Canopy outline denotes tree quality category)

NOTES:

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

All trees across the Isles of Scilly are protected by the blanket Conservation Designation.



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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
C	Updated layout	HEE	JGS	08.01.2021
B	Updated tree removals and protection measures	HEE	JGS	06.01.2021
A	Updated layout	HEE	JGS	26.11.2020



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Project
Ennor Farm, Old Town, St Marys, Isles of Scilly

Title
Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EFFECTS]

Drawing Number
D8128.002

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
HEE	JGS	LG	1:500 @ A3	02/10/2020

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.0 Mitigation

4.1. This drawing describes mitigation measures that are incorporated within the proposed development and would be secured by the grant of planning permission. It also outlines recommended measures, which are not proposed but which could be secured by planning condition or agreement and therefore relied upon to draw conclusions regarding overall effects in planning terms.

4.2. This information is presented in the format of a method statement, which describes actions to be completed by the site manager in chronological order.

Proposed measures

4.3. The site manager and all contractors must observe and implement everything in this section to avoid a breach of planning.

Pre-start

4.4. The site manager will read, understand and retain responsibility for implementing this document.

4.5. A copy of this document in colour and at A3 will be made available for inspection on site and introduced to all relevant contractors.

4.6. Arboriculturist and author of this document, Heather Eilbeck, can be contacted on 07767167503, if required to assist with the correct interpretation of this document and/or inspect tree works and tree protection measures.

4.7. An Arboricultural Contractor will be appointed to undertake tree works.

4.8. Tree works shown on drawing D8128.002 will be completed in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree work - Recommendations.

4.9. Following the completion of tree works, root pruning will be undertaken in locations shown as a **thick cyan line** on the plan opposite. A specification for root pruning is shown in Appendix C.

4.10. Root pruning will not be completed during or immediately following heavy rain.

4.11. A trench will be dug using hand tools only following the alignment shown on the plan opposite.

4.12. The specification for root sizing and root pruning is detailed below:

- No roots - Continue without constraint
- Minor roots (1 to 10mm diameter) - Continue to monitor
- Moderate roots (11 to 24mm diameter) - Prune roots neatly
- Major roots (25mm diameter and above) - Works to stop and further arboricultural advice sought*

*Where major roots are found, it may be necessary to agree additional measures with the LPA before works proceed. A suitably qualified arboricultural consultant should be contacted for further advice.

4.13. Where minor and moderate roots are encountered, they will be severed neatly at the trench face closest to the tree using a sharp spade, bypass secateurs or a pruning saw as appropriate.

4.14. A photographic record of the number, diameter size and location of roots will be maintained by the Site Manager for inspection by the local authority.

4.15. Following the completion of root pruning, the alignment of temporary tree protection measures will be marked out accurately.

4.16. Tree protection fencing and ground protection will be installed as shown opposite.

4.17. Specifications for tree protection fencing and ground protection will be as per Appendix C. Ground protection may be used for pedestrian access and construction of scaffolding only.

4.18. The site manager will inspect and verify the correct installation of tree protection and maintain a photographic record.

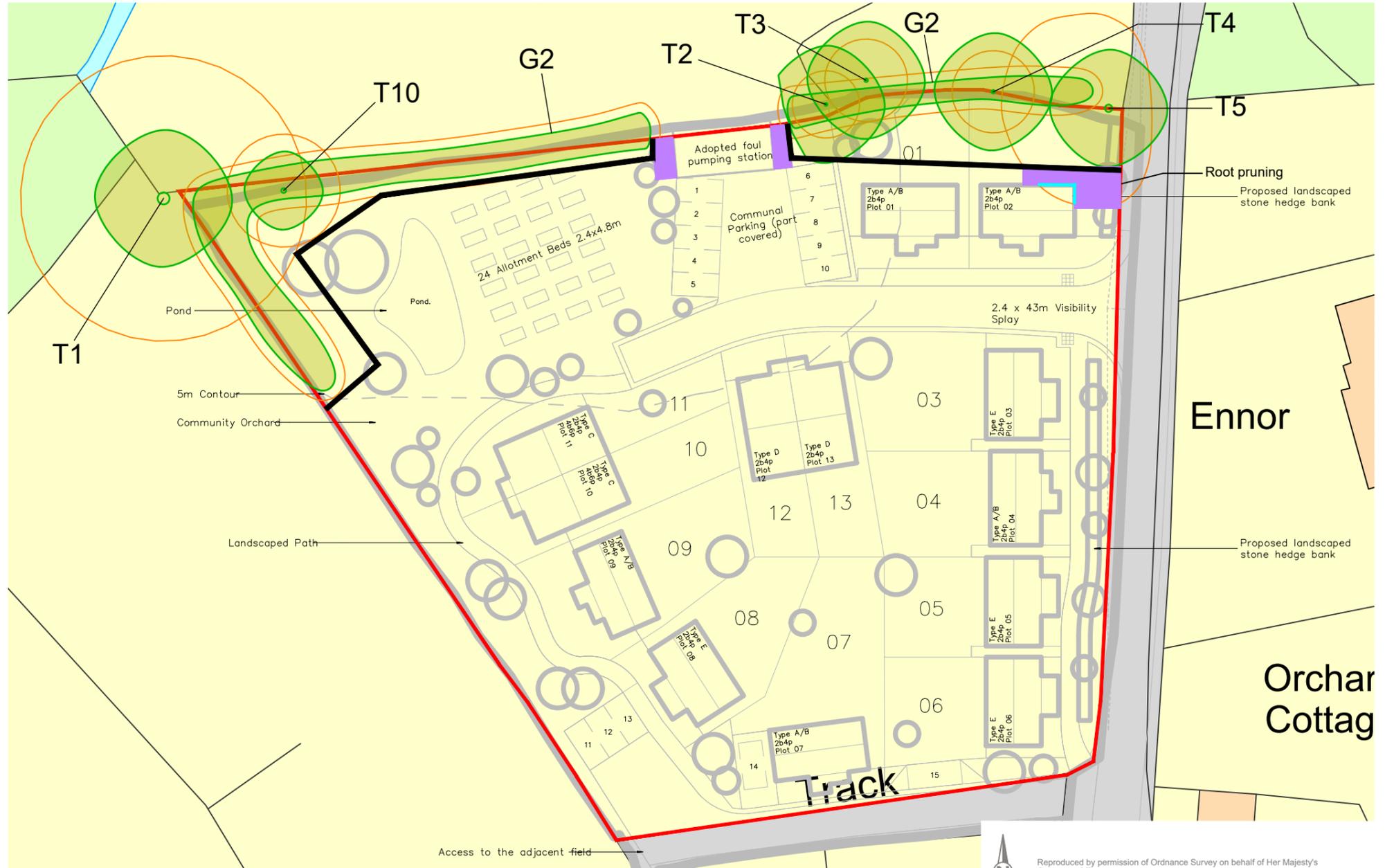
4.19. Tree protection fencing and ground protection will not be removed or realigned; and storage, excavation, level change, and access is prohibited within areas of tree protection except as described by this document or an approved Arboricultural Method Statement.

During construction

4.20. Works will proceed in a careful and logical manner, to prevent accidental damage from cranes, booms and other plant/vehicles.

4.21. 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.

4.22. Following completion of all construction works and removal of vehicles, plant, compounds and materials, tree protection will be removed.



KEY

[This drawing must be reproduced in colour]

- T1/G1 Retained trees and groups
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Survey Boundary
- Root Pruning
- Tree Protection Fencing (c. 99m or 28 Heras Panels)
(Must be installed prior to works commencement)
- Ground Protection (c. 48m²)
(Must be installed prior to works commencement)



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C	Updated layout	HEE	JGS	08.01.2021
B	Updated tree removals and protection measures	HEE	JGS	06.01.2021
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Project
Ennor Farm, Old Town, St Marys, Isles of Scilly

Title
Arboricultural Impact Assessment [MITIGATION]

Drawing Number
D8128.003

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
HEE	JGS	LG	1:500 @ A3	02/10/2020

APPENDIX A: Arboricultural Data Sheets

APPENDIX A: Arboricultural Survey Data Sheets



Surveyor Lee Greenhough
 Survey Date 25.08.2020
 Site Ennor Farm, Old Town, St Mary's, Isle of Scilly
 Drawing Ref D8128.001

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	Elm species	12.0	6.0	1216	4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	N	Mature	Good	In good condition.		B , 1, 2	Long
T2	Elm species	15.0	4.0	287	1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	S	Middle Age	Fair	Some dieback.		C , 1, 2	Medium
T3	Elm species	15.0	3.0	352	1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	N	Mature	Fair	Lower branch dying.		C , 1, 2	Medium
T4	Elm species	16.0	5.0	350	1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	W	Mature	Good	In good condition		B , 1, 2	Long
T5	Elm species	12.0	7.0	744	2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	E	Mature	Good	In good condition.		B , 1, 2	Long
T6	Elm species	12.0	4.0	316	1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	9.0	E	Middle Age	Good	In good condition.		B , 1, 2	Long
T7	Elm species	12.0	4.0	319	4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	9.0	E	Mature	Good	In good condition.		B , 1, 2	Long
T8	Elm species	12.0	5.0	930	3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	S	Mature	Good	In good condition.		B , 1, 2	Long
T9	Elm species	12.0	4.0	207	3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	S	Middle Age	Good	Small amount of ivy cover.		B , 1, 2	Long
T10	Elm species	11.0	5.0	481	1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	S	Middle Age	Good	Small hole at 3m.		B , 1, 2	Long
Groups																	
G1	Elm species, Wych elm	3.5 to 7	1.0	75 to 150	30							Young to Middle Age	Good	Linear group of trees along boundary wall.		C , 2	Medium
G2	English holly, Elm species, Wych elm	3.5 to 7	1.0	75 to 150	35							Young to Middle Age	Good	Linear group of trees along boundary wall.		C , 2	Medium

APPENDIX B: Survey Method

APPENDIX B: Survey Method

The survey of trees is conducted from ground level only. The nature of the soils on site is not assessed.

Trees are dynamic living organisms with a constantly changing structure; even trees in good condition can suffer from damage or stress. The information recorded is presented as being correct at the time of survey.

The following features of each tree, group of trees or wood may have been recorded in the Arboricultural Survey Data Sheets at Appendix 1.

Species	The common name is given. The Latin name may also be given if further clarification is required.	
Height	Top height of tree recorded in metres.	
Stem Diameter	For single-stemmed trees the measurement is taken at 1.5 metres above ground level and recorded in millimetres. For multi-stemmed trees an average all stems measured at 1.5m above ground level is used. For tree groups a range from minimum to maximum diameters is provided based on measurements taken using one of the aforementioned methods.	
No. of Stems	A count of stems arising below a height of 1.5 metres.	
Crown Spread	The N, S, E and W branch spreads are recorded in metres to provide a representative crown shape.	
Height of Lowest Branch	Crown clearance above ground level recorded in metres.	
Direction of Lowest Branch	The direction of growth of the first significant branch from the point of attachment.	
Maturity	Young	Trees that can reasonably be relocated or replaced like for like, without undue cost;
	Middle Age	Trees in the established growth stage of their life with the potential to continue increasing in size;
	Mature	Trees that have reached their ultimate size, given their location and surroundings;
Condition	Good, Fair, Poor. An overall assessment of a tree's physiological and structural state in which factors that may increase its susceptibility to the effects of development are taken into account. Veteran. Trees that are in such a condition as to significantly increase their biological, cultural or aesthetic value. This is characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.	
Comments	A brief evaluation and description of the tree with comments on form, vitality, health and any significant defects or symptoms of ill-health.	

BS 5837 Tree Quality Assessment

The tree quality assessment is based on Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 (See below). Four categories (A, B, C and U) are used to denote tree quality (A= High, B = Moderate, C = Low, U= Unsuitable for retention). Subcategories (1-3) denote the specific function value of the trees and the reasoning behind the allocation of a specific category (the subcategories may be used in combination but do not accumulate collective weight).

Root Protection Area (RPA)

The RPA is allocated to ensure that a sufficient area is left undisturbed during development. It is provided as an area (m²) and as the radius of a circle (m) typically plotted from the centre of the stem.

The RPA is calculated using a mathematical equation included in BS 5837:2012 (Section 4.6 and Table D.1) and is based on a tree's stem diameter. In some cases the RPA may need to be adapted to best reflect the likely area and position of roots required to ensure survival; this may be based on criteria such as the tree's condition, species, crown spread and any barriers to growth. Any alteration must be justifiable but is made at the Arboricultural Consultants discretion.

Recommendations

Recommendations for arboricultural works, etc. are based on the **current** land use, and take into account the tree or group attributes without bias to the proposed development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution

An estimation of the life expectancy as healthy functioning tree. This will be influenced by species and the condition of the tree at the time of survey.

Long	> 40 years
Medium	20 – 40 years
Short	less than 20 years

APPENDIX B: Survey Method

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p><i>NOTE</i> Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>	See Table 2
	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
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
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 with no material conservation or other cultural value
		Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
		Trees with significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits

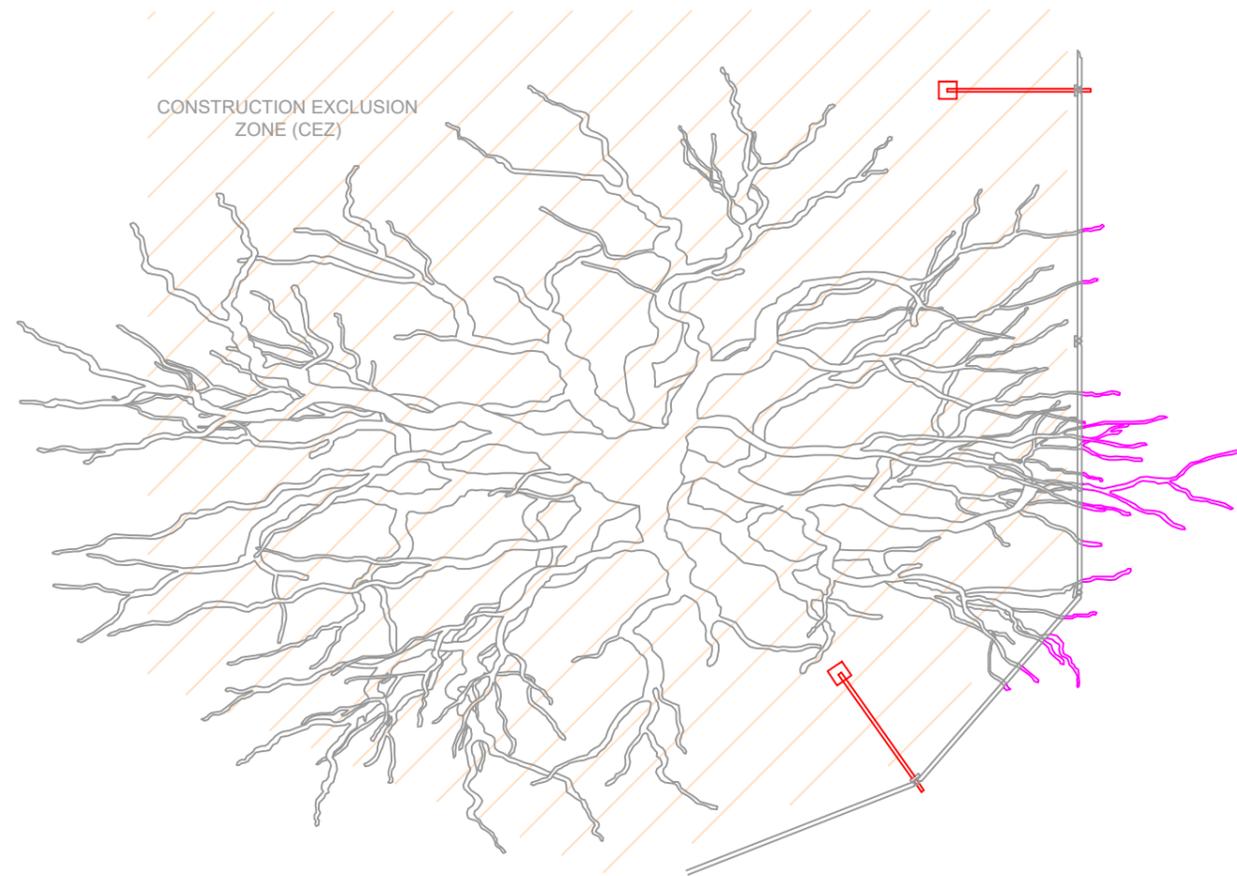
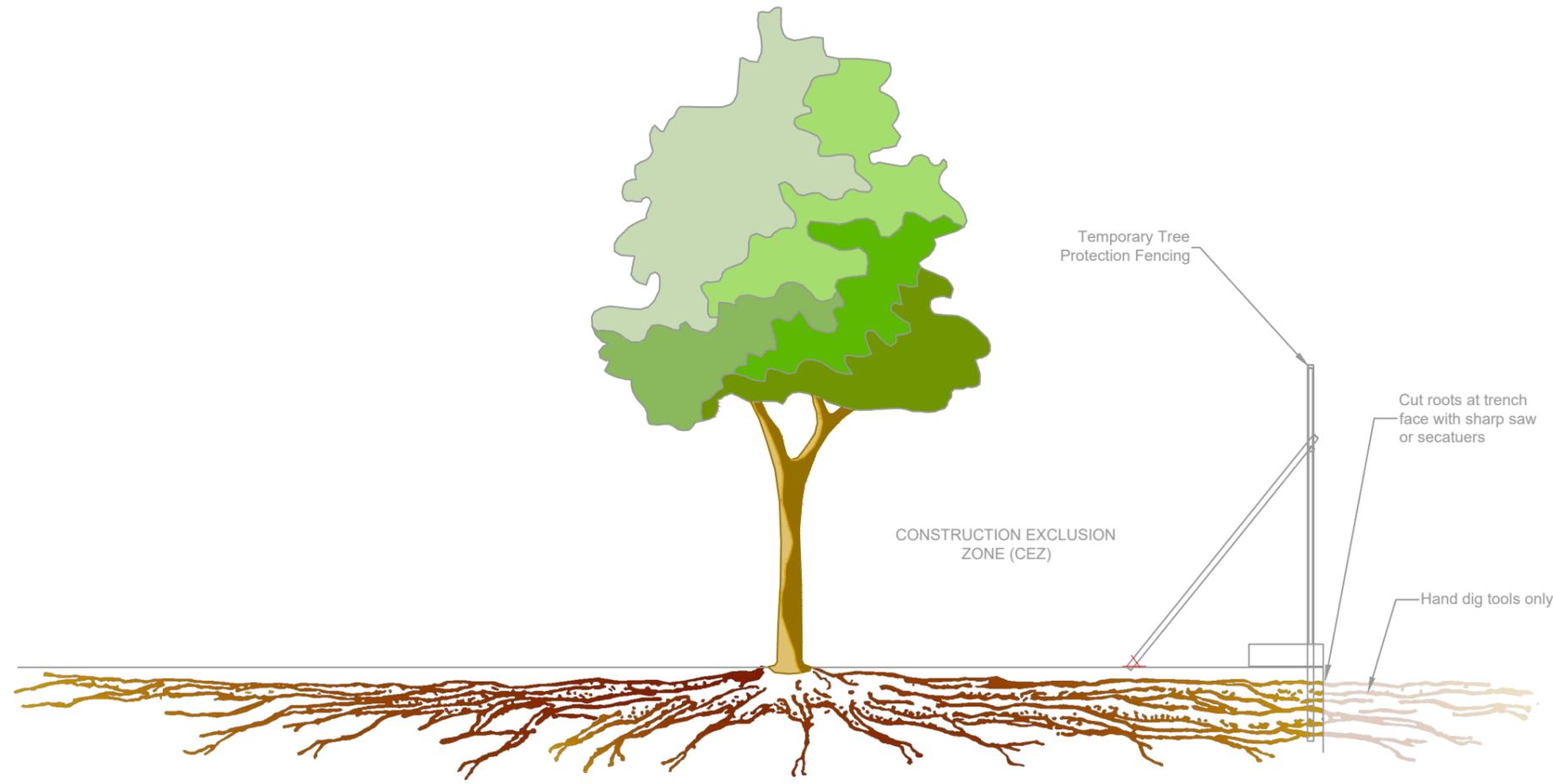
British Standards Institute (2012) BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
p.9

NOTES:

All young trees are assessed as quality category 'C' but this does not preclude their retention within a development.

For hedges the height, canopy spread and number of stems is recorded but they are not assigned a quality category.

APPENDIX C: Specification Drawings



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

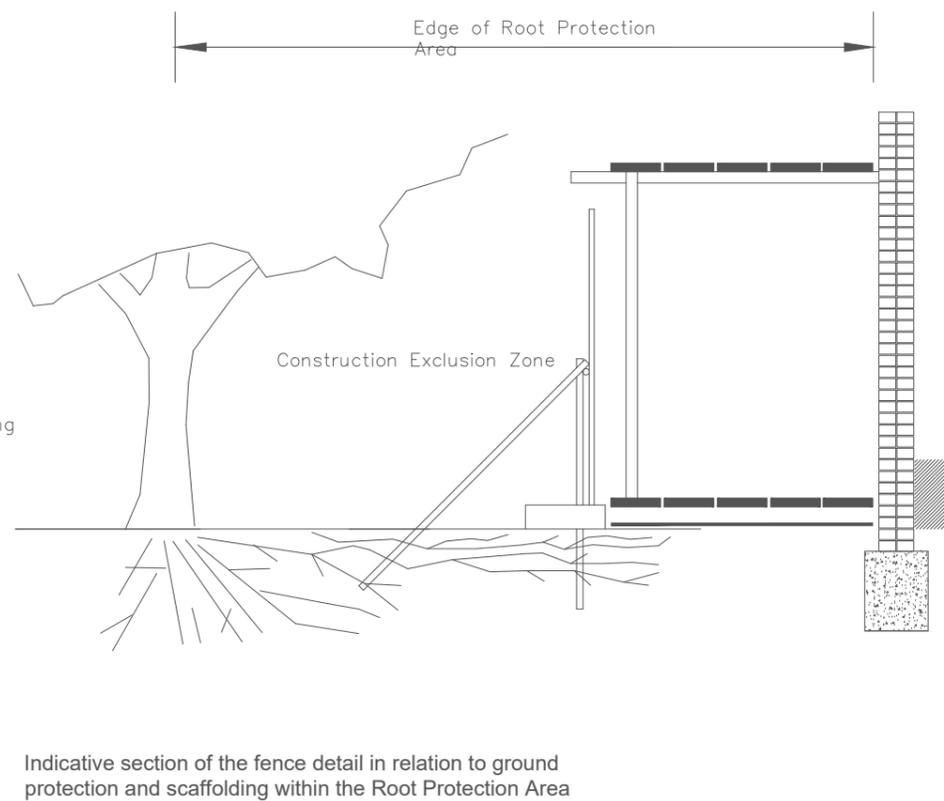
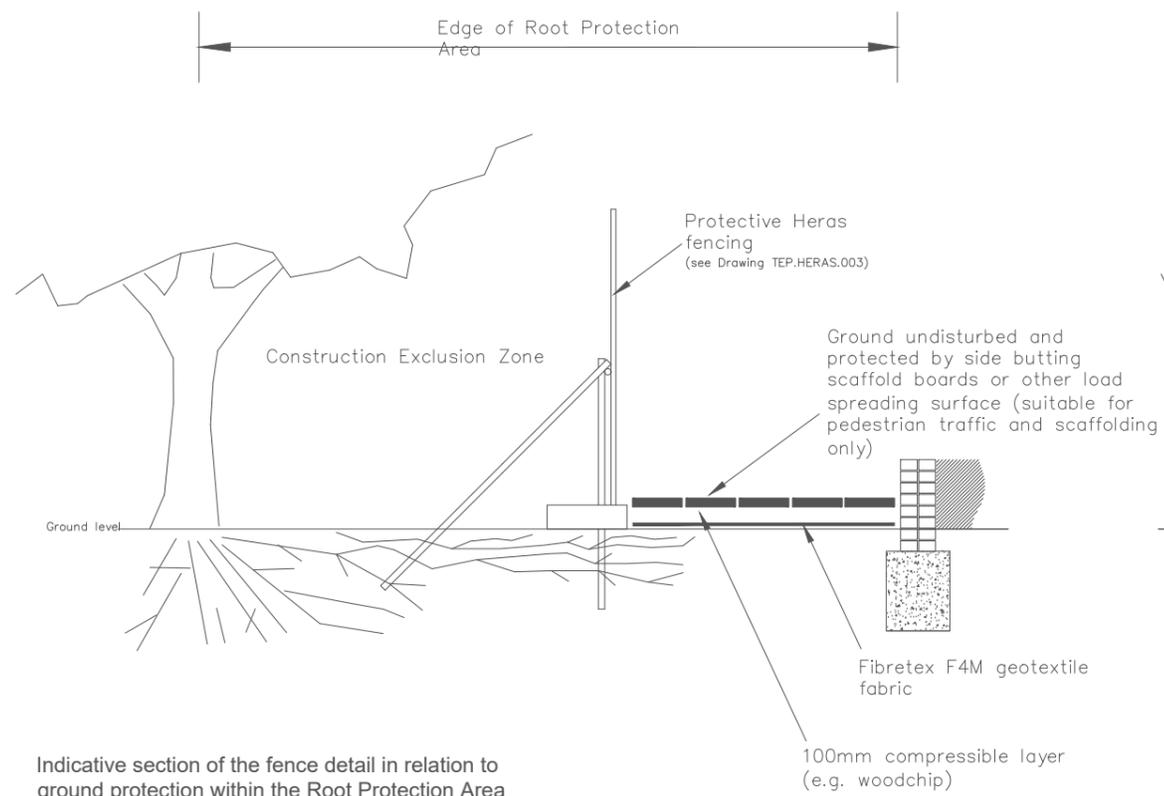

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
 Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project

Title
Excavation - Watching Brief Root Pruning

Drawing Number
TEP.ARB.EXC.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
RMG	TDP	JGS	Not to scale @ A3	25/07/2019



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date
B	Update to reflect proposed changes to BS5837	TDP	JGS	20.03.12
A	Amendments to size of 'Protected Area'	LG	JGS	27.01.10



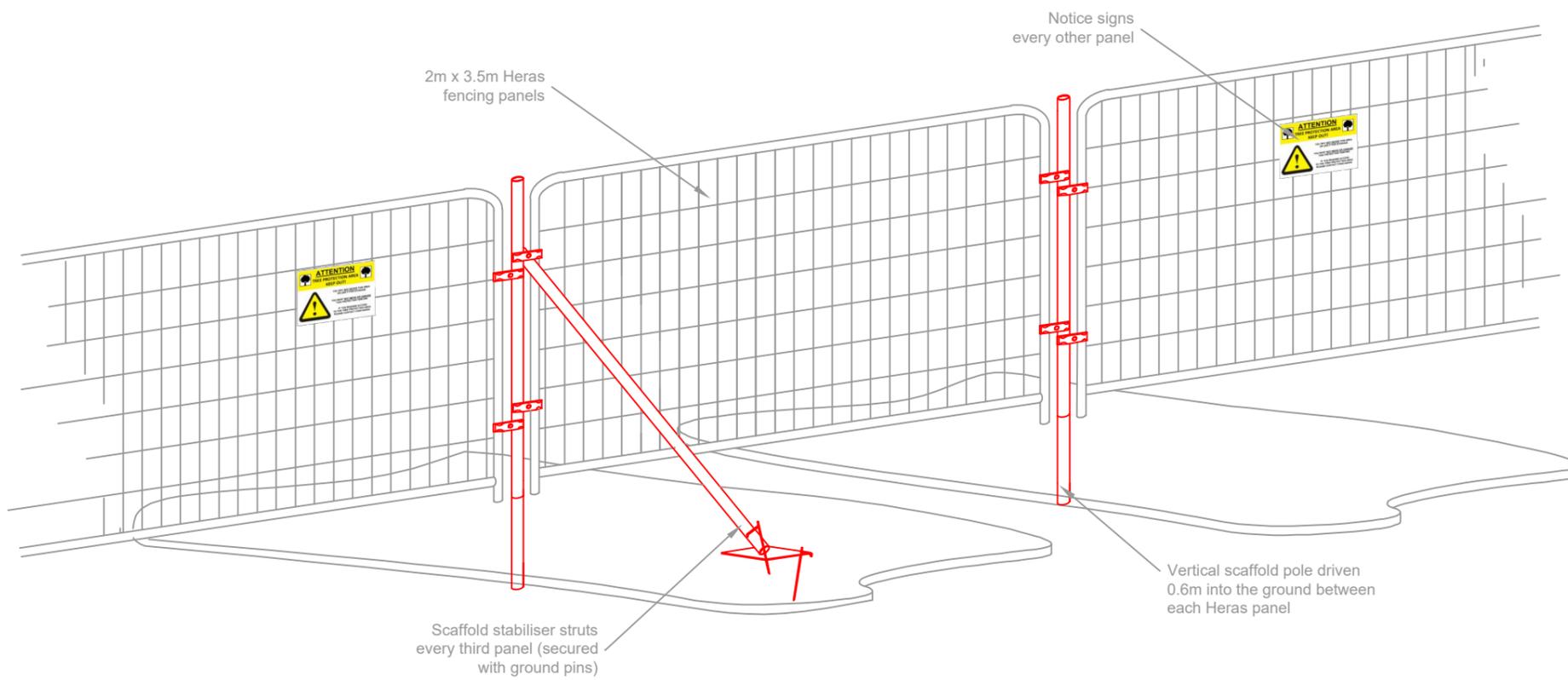
Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
TEP Standard Detail

Title
Scaffolding and Ground Protection Measures Within the Root Protection Area (RPA)

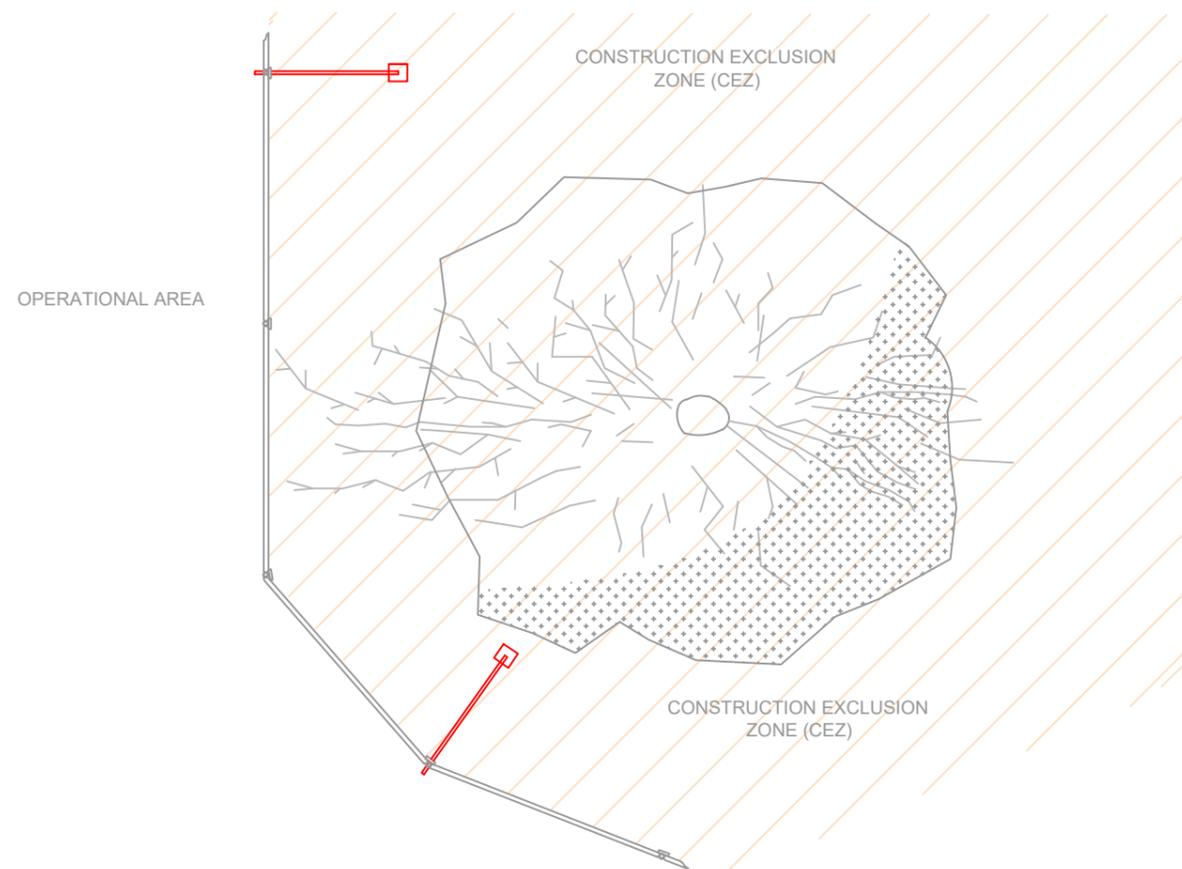
Drawing Number
D.TEP.SCAFFOLD.001B

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
GDA	JGS	PM	NTS @ A3	07/08/2007



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

Notes:



Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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Project

Title
Temporary tree protection fencing for use on soft surfaces

Drawing Number
TEP.ARB.FEN.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
TDP	RMG	JGS	(not to scale) @ A3	08/07/2019

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