

Arboricultural Method Statement

Land North of Marches Barn, Marches Road, Warnham RH12 3SL

MAY 2026 V1.0



Report Name: Arboricultural Method Statement

Our Reference: 26/02/45/NH

Planning Reference: DC/23/1141

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Summary

This is an arboricultural method statement. This statement has been written following the recommendations and guidance given within British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

The purpose of this report is to describe how the proposed construction activity can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the retained trees.

The proposed development is the demolition of existing barn and the erection of 5 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), together with associated landscaping.

The project management team must instruct an arboricultural consultant to undertake the required monitoring and Horsham District Council must be advised of the appointment prior to the commencement of any works.

The project manager is responsible to ensure that the details of this arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site and be readily available at all times. This method statement must form part of the site induction for all personnel.

Site meetings and site monitoring must be confirmed by formal written records circulated to all interested parties; a pro forma record of arboricultural monitoring is provided at Appendix 3.

The construction activity must not adversely impact upon any retained trees if the specified precautions detailed within this arboricultural method statement are followed.

Nicholas Hellis MArborA

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1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed in writing by Ms. Charlotte Catton-Giltinane of Batcheller Monkhouse to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree and to prepare a tree protection plan showing the finalized layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement.
- 1.2 The proposed development is the demolition of existing barn and the erection of 5 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), together with associated landscaping.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 Trees are living organisms whose health and overall condition can change rapidly. The conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of three years. The period of validity may be reduced if significant changes occur to either the trees or to the landscape within the immediate proximity of the trees.
- 2.2 This report is neither intended nor suitable for any purpose other than the stated rationale.

3.0 Introduction

- 3.1 The report has been written following the recommendations and guidance given within British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations (hereinafter BS:5837).
- 3.2 BS:5837 provides 'recommendations and guidance for arboriculturists, architects, builders, engineers, landscape architects and all others interested in harmony between trees and development in its broadest sense.'
- 3.3 BS:5837 also provides 'recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and design, demolition and construction processes', and it 'it sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures.
- 3.4 The report is intentionally concise with minimal background explanations. Where appropriate, further guidance and information is included as appendices.

3.5 The report contains the following appendices:

- a) a Tree Survey and a Tree Quality Assessment at Appendix 1.
- b) a default specification for a protective barrier at Appendix 2.
- c) Pro Forma Record of Arboricultural Site Supervision at Appendix 3.
- d) The Dirty Dozen - common causes of damage to trees on development sites at Appendix 4.
- e) a Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5.

4.0 Report Rationale

4.1 To describe within an arboricultural method statement how the proposed construction activity can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the retained trees.

5.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

The purpose of this arboricultural method statement is to describe how the proposed construction activity can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the retained trees.

5.1 to 5.10 inclusive set out the **general principles** of good arboricultural management for a proposed development site.

5.11 to 5.19 inclusive set out the management details that must be followed to ensure successful tree retention on **this specific site**.

General Principles

- 5.1 Construction within root protection areas must accord to the principle that the tree and soil structure take priority. Soil structure must be preserved at a suitable bulk density for root growth and function (of particular importance for soils of a high fines content), and existing rootable soil retained and roots themselves protected.
- 5.2 The Tree Plan shows the existing trees numbered and categorised in the context of proposed development. The Tree Plan also shows the approximate location of the proposed protective measures for both existing trees and areas of structural landscaping, as necessary. This plan must only be used for dealing with the tree issues and all scaled measurements must be checked against original documents.

- 5.3 A default specification for barrier design, taken from BS: 5837, is included at Appendix 2.
- 5.4 Any root protection areas outside the protective barriers must be covered by ground protection, assuming no suitable existing hard surfacing, based on the recommendations within BS: 5837 if there is a significant risk of damage from the demolition and/or construction activity. The precise design and the sequencing of the installation and removal must be agreed with Horsham District Council on site before any construction activity starts.
- 5.5 It is often difficult to clearly establish the detail of services until the construction is in progress. Where possible, existing services must be used, and all new services must be outside root protection areas of retained trees. However, where existing services within root protection areas require upgrading or new services have to be installed in root protection areas, trenchless insertion methods must be used with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the root protection areas. Provided that roots can be retained and protected, excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs.
- 5.6 All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles must be outside root protection areas unless otherwise agreed with the local planning authority. Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into root protection areas, heavy-duty plastic sheeting and sandbags must be used to contain the runoff and prevent contamination.
- 5.7 Tree protection cannot be reliably implemented without arboricultural input. The nature and extent of that input varies according to the complexity of the issues and the resources available on site. The project management team must instruct an arboricultural consultant to oversee the implementation of the protective measures and management proposals set out in this arboricultural method statement.
- 5.8 Arboricultural planning conditions can only be reliably and effectively discharged with monitoring by an arboricultural consultant. Such monitoring must be confirmed by formal written records circulated to all interested parties. These records will form an auditable system of site monitoring and thus enable planning conditions to be discharged. The project management team must instruct an arboricultural consultant to undertake the required supervision.

The following table outlines the stages and nature of participation of the project arboriculturist to ensure successful tree retention.

Time Frame	Attendees	Action
Pre-Commencement	Arboricultural Consultant LPA Tree Officer Site Manager	To discuss tree protection measures, arboricultural monitoring, and notification of interested parties
In Progress	Arboricultural Consultant Site Manager	Monitoring and notification of agreed tree protection measures.
Post Completion	Arboricultural Consultant	Inspection of retained trees and notification as agreed

- 5.9 It is the site manager's responsibility to ensure that the details of this arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site and be readily available at all times. This method statement must form part of the site induction for all personnel.

This Specific Site

- 5.10 The following sets out the management details that must be followed to ensure successful tree retention. It is based on the guidelines and recommendations set out in BS: 5837 and the National Joint Utilities Group: Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees. Volume 4, issue 2. London: NJUG, 2007. (NJUG 4).

- 5.11 Protective Barriers: the location of protective barriers is shown on the Tree Protection Plans at Appendix 5.

The protective barriers must be installed prior to any demolition or construction activity taking place.

The protective barriers must be fit for the purpose of excluding demolition and construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree/s.

The protective barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

The project arboriculturist must visit the site to confirm the protective barriers are installed as per the agreed Tree Protection Plan and formal written records of supervision must be circulated to all interested parties.

Signs must be attached to the protective barriers, at regular and frequent intervals, that clearly explain their purpose.

No activities whatsoever shall take place within the protective barriers without the prior written agreement of Horsham District Council including but not limited to the following:

- Ⓜ excavation, compaction or changes of soil level
- Ⓜ storage or disposal of soil, rubble, or other material of any description
- Ⓜ vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description
- Ⓜ tree work without written consent from the LPA
- Ⓜ temporary structures of any description
- Ⓜ storage, disposal, handling or use of any chemicals whatsoever
- Ⓜ fixtures or fitting of any description including lighting, signage shall be attached to any park of a tree.

- 5.12 Site access, location of site office/s, welfare facilities, mixing and washing out area/s, storage area/s, and parking area for contractors vehicles, visitor vehicles and machinery (tele handler, excavator, dumper truck etc):

The site access, location of site office/s (if and as required), welfare facilities, mixing and washing out area/s, storage area/s, and parking area for contractors vehicles, visitor vehicles and machinery, to be agreed at a pre-commencement meeting with interested parties.

- 5.13 Ground protection within the root protection areas of retained trees:

Existing gravel / hard surfacing to be retained during primary construction.

- 5.14 Demolition (including underground structures but excluding hard surfacing) within the root protection areas of retained trees:

Protective barriers must be installed prior to undertaking any demolition.

All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works must either operate outside the root protection area or run on the ground protection. Where such ground protection is required, it must be installed prior to commencement of operations.

Where trees stand adjacent to structures to be removed, the demolition must be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (often referred to as “top down, pull back”).

In general, it is preferable to leave underground structures in situ, as their removal could damage adjacent tree roots.

- 5.15 Construction (excluding hard surfacing and new infrastructure) within the root protection areas of retained trees:

None.

- 5.16 Installation of new, removal or refurbishment of existing hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees:

Where the existing hard surface is scheduled for refurbishment, care must be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath it.

Hand-held tools or appropriate machinery must be used (under arboricultural monitoring) to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area, so that the machine is not moving over the exposed ground. The new hard surface ideally would be laid on any existing sub-base, augmenting it where required.

Design

The design for the refurbished vehicular access must not require excavation into the soil, including the lowering of levels and/or scraping, other than the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation.

The structure of the refurbished vehicular access must be designed to avoid localized compaction by evenly distributing the loading over the track width and wheelbase of any vehicles expected to use the access.

If the refurbished vehicular access is likely to be subject to de-icing salt application, an impermeable barrier must be incorporated to prevent contamination of the rooting area. Run-off must be directed away from the root protection area.

Where a permeable surface is to be used by vehicular traffic, a geotextile must be used at the base of construction to help prevent pollution contamination of the rooting area below.



Where there is a risk of waterlogging, the design must incorporate appropriate land drainage. Land drainage within the root protection area must be designed to avoid damage to the tree and the soil structure, e.g. sand slitting formed by compressed air soil displacement with the slits set radially to the tree.

The refurbished vehicular access must be resistant to or tolerant of deformation by tree roots and must be set back from the stem of the tree and its above-ground root buttressing by a minimum of 500 mm to allow for growth and movement. Resulting gaps may be filled using appropriate inert granular material.

The refurbished vehicular access must take account of finished levels in relation to adjacent structures, including damp-proof courses, garage slabs and links to existing vehicular crossovers.

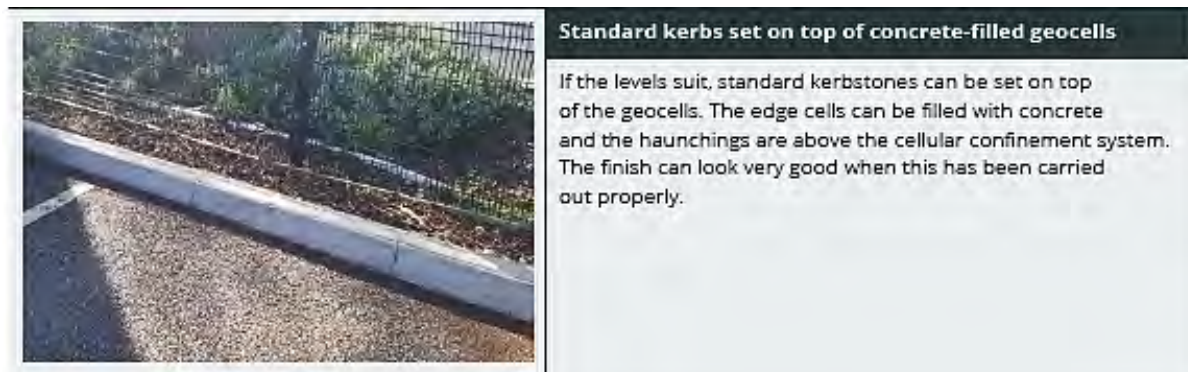
The finished surface must be permeable or porous, for example gravel, permeable concrete block paving, or porous asphalt.

If a permeable surface is to be used by construction traffic, this must be protected with a temporary sacrificial surface laid over a geotextile separator to ensure that its permeability is retained.

Edge Support

Kerb stones set in concrete haunchings dug into the ground are not suitable where the kerb line passes through a root protection area because the necessary excavations are likely to result in damaged roots. Suitable edges include peg-and board edging, king posts, standard concrete kerbs set on top of concrete filled geocells, small concrete kerbs pegged and set in concrete, railway sleepers fixed in place and pinned metal or plastic edging strips.

Precautions



The soil structure including the area beneath the refurbished vehicular access must be protected from compaction during installation. This may be achieved by:

- a) the use of temporary ground protection to safeguard the working area.
- b) constructing the new surface with machinery working forward from the surface as it is constructed (known as “rolling out”).

Where herbicide is used to control vegetation prior to the installation of the refurbished vehicular access, the manufacturer’s guidance must be strictly followed, and care must be taken to avoid any damaging effects on trees or other vegetation to be retained.

Raising levels must be achieved by use of a granular material which remains gas- and water-permeable throughout its design life.

Due to the highly alkaline leachate produced during the curing of wet concrete; concrete must not be poured within the root protection area unless an impermeable liner has been installed.

5.17 Soft landscaping within the root protection areas of retained trees:

Soft landscaping, within root protection areas, must accord to the principle that the tree and soil structure take priority. Soil structure must be preserved at a suitable bulk density for root growth and function (of particular importance for soils of a high fines content), and existing rootable soil retained and roots themselves protected.

5.18 Installation of new services and/or repair of existing services below ground and within root protection areas or above ground and within the crown spread of retained trees:

All new services must to be located outside of the root protection areas of retained trees.

5.19 Work within areas of designated structural landscaping:

There are no areas of designated structural landscaping on this site.

5.20 Site monitoring:

The project management team must instruct an arboricultural consultant to undertake the required monitoring and Horsham District Council must be advised of the appointment prior to the commencement of any works.

The project manager is responsible to ensure that the details of this arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site and be readily available at all times. This method statement must form part of the site induction for all personnel.

Monitoring falls into four categories, namely, meetings, supervision, observation, and inspection.

- 🕒 Meetings are an assembly of interested parties to agree arboricultural matters affecting the development site.
- 🕒 Supervision is an act or instance of directing, managing, or oversight of arboricultural matters affecting the development site.
- 🕒 Observation is the continuous visual observance of works with the potential to damage retained trees.
- 🕒 Inspection is the systematic and formal evaluation of arboricultural matters affecting the development site.

The following table describes the phase of works, the activity, the level, and frequency of monitoring that is required for this project.

Phase of Works	Activity	Monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring
Pre-commencement	Site access for personnel (staff, contractors, and visitors), traffic (staff, contractors, and visitors), and delivery vehicles.		
	Location of the site office, the welfare facilities, the mixing and washing out area/s, fire site, storage area, and parking area for machinery (tele handler, excavator, dumper truck etc).	Site meeting	One-off
	Barriers - the location, installation, and signage		
Demolition	Demolition of existing barn	Supervision	One-off
Construction	Ongoing maintenance of protective barriers	Supervision	Ad hoc
Post-construction	Inspection of retained trees and root protection areas	Inspection	One-off

Site monitoring must be confirmed by formal written records circulated to all interested parties; a pro forma record of arboricultural monitoring is provided at Appendix 3. The formal written records will form an auditable system of site monitoring and thus enable planning conditions to be discharged.

6.0 Tree Management

Pre-development tree work

None.

Post-development management for existing trees

- 6.1 In the absence of specific proposals, the post development management of existing trees must follow the guidance contained within 'Managing trees for safety,' written by the National Tree Safety Group and published by the Forestry Commission in 2011.
- 6.2 In general, trees must be inspected following severe weather conditions, typically:
- a) strong winds (especially of gale force 8 or greater), particularly from an atypical direction,
 - b) heavy rain reducing root adhesion due to soil saturation, and
 - c) heavy snowfall leading to branch failure.

7.0 Useful Contact Details

7.1 Useful contact details:

Nick Hellis	Arboricultural Consultant	01823 807 766 nick.hellis@hellis.biz
Tree Team	Planning and Development Horsham District Council	01403 215 100 trees@horsham.gov.uk
Charlotte Catton-Giltinane	Senior Planner Batcheller Monkhouse	01798 877 555 c.catton-giltinane@batchellermonkhouse.com

Signed: *Nicholas Hellis*

Dated: *28th May 2026*

Nicholas Hellis MArborA
Arboricultural Consultant

Appendix 1 - Tree Survey and Tree Quality Assessment

Tree Survey and Tree Quality Assessment

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Average Crown Spread NESW (m)	Height of Canopy (m)	Life Stage	Observations Recommendations Management	Contribution in years	Category	RPA radius (m)
T1	Common ash	9.0	560	6.5	2.4	Young	Poor junction at 1.5m agl	10+	C	6.9
T2	English oak	10.0	470	7.0	2.1	Young	None	40+	B 2	5.7
T3	English oak	9.0	460		2.1	Young	None	40+	B 2	5.7
G4	English oak	9.0	maximum 340	4.5	2.1	Young	None	40+	C	5.4
T5	English oak	16.0	840	11.0	6.0	Mature	Located within an ancient woodland	40+	A 1/2/3	10.2
T6	Common ash	12.0	450	7.0	1.8	Middle	Located within an ancient woodland	40+	B 2	5.4

agl: above ground level

#: estimated dimension

tree works required by proposed development are noted in **bold orange** type

recommended tree works to manage the existing tree stock are noted in **bold blue** italic text

T: Individual tree

H: Hedgerow or garden hedge

G: Cohesive group of trees

W: Woodland

Tree Survey and Tree Quality Assessment

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Average Crown Spread NESW (m)	Height of Canopy (m)	Life Stage	Observations Recommendations Management	Contribution in years	Category	RPA radius (m)
T7	Common ash	14.0	520	9.0	2.4	Middle	Located within an ancient woodland	40+	B 2	6.3
T8	Common ash	13.0	Average 270 x 5 stems	8.0	2.4	Middle	Located within an ancient woodland	40+	B 2	7.2
T9	English oak	13.0	Average 330 x 3 stems	7.0	2.1	Middle	Located within an ancient woodland	40+	B 2	6.9
T10	Common ash	13.0	Average 310 x 2 stems	7.0	2.4	Middle	Located within an ancient woodland	40+	B 2	5.4

agl: above ground level

#: estimated dimension

tree works required by proposed development are noted in **bold orange** type

recommended tree works to manage the existing tree stock are noted in **bold blue** italic text

T: Individual tree

H: Hedgerow or garden hedge

G: Cohesive group of trees

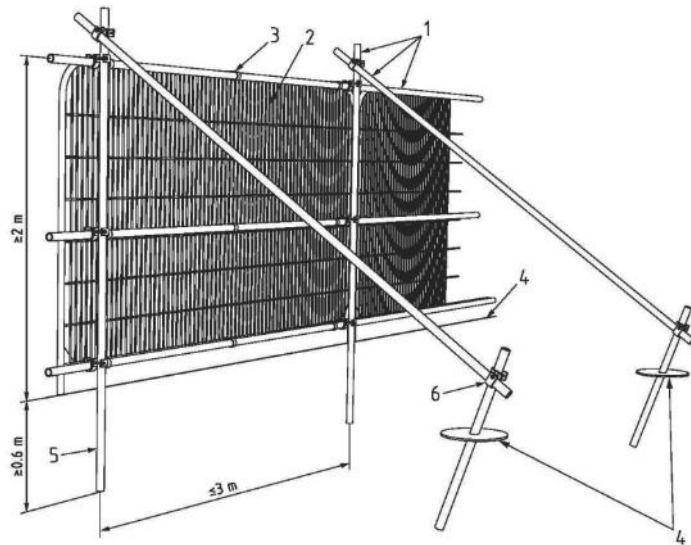
W: Woodland

Tree survey schedule:

- a) a sequential reference number for each tree or group of trees (also recorded on the Tree Plan).
- b) species (common names only).
- c) estimated height in metres.
- d) stem diameter measured in millimetres typically at 1.5 metres above ground level.
- e) estimated branch spread in metres taken at the four cardinal points, as appropriate; (also recorded on the Tree Plan, as appropriate).
- f) height of canopy above ground level, typically over an access, or the site.
- g) life stage as follows,
 - i. young - a tree in the first third of average life expectancy for species.
 - ii. middle - a tree in the middle third of average life expectancy for species.
 - iii. mature - a tree in the last third of average life expectancy for species.
 - iv. over mature - a mature tree, which by reason of its physical or structural condition, has an estimated remaining contribution of less than 20 years
 - v. ancient /veteran - 'a tree which, because of its great age, size or condition is of exceptional value culturally, in the landscape or for wildlife' English Nature.
- h) observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, as appropriate and pertinent to the matter being considered.
- i) management recommendations, as appropriate.
- j) estimated remaining contribution in years e.g. less than 10, 10+, 20+, 40+.
- k) a category is allocated to each tree or group of trees depending in part upon the information gathered in the tree survey, it depends in part upon the 'cascade chart for tree quality assessment' and it is in part, subjective; and
- l) root protection area is based on the guidance given within BS: 5837.

Appendix 2 - Default Specification for a Protective Barrier

Default Specification for a Protective Barrier



Key

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

The default specification must consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated. The vertical tubes must be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels must be securely fixed.

Reference: BS 5837:2012 Section 6.2.2 Barriers



Appendix 3 - Pro Forma Record of Arboricultural Site Supervision

Record of Arboricultural Site Monitoring

Planning Application No: DC/23/1141

Site Address: Land North of Marches Road Marches Road Warnham Horsham

Proposal: Demolition of existing barn and the erection of 5 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), together with associated landscaping.

Client: Ms Niccola Miller-Foy

Agent: Batchellor Monkhouse

Local Authority: Horsham District Council

Tree Consultant: Nick Hellis, Hellis Solutions Ltd

Copy to: Client, Agent, Local Authority

No. of Photographs provided:

Phase of Works	Attendees	Activity	Comment	Level of Site Monitoring	Date of Site Monitoring
Pre - commencement		Site access for personnel (staff, contractors, and visitors), traffic (staff, contractors, and visitors), and delivery vehicles.		Site meeting	
		Location of the site office, the welfare facilities, the mixing and washing out area/s, storage area/s, and parking area for machinery (tele handler, excavator, dumper truck etc).			
		Barriers - the location, installation, and signage			

The attendance of the tree consultant is assumed

Phase of Works	Attendees	Activity	Comment	Level of Site Monitoring	Date of Site Monitoring
Demolition		Demolition of existing barn		Supervision	
Construction		Ongoing maintenance of protective barriers		Supervision	
Post-construction		Inspection of retained trees and root protection areas		Inspection	

The attendance of the tree consultant is assumed

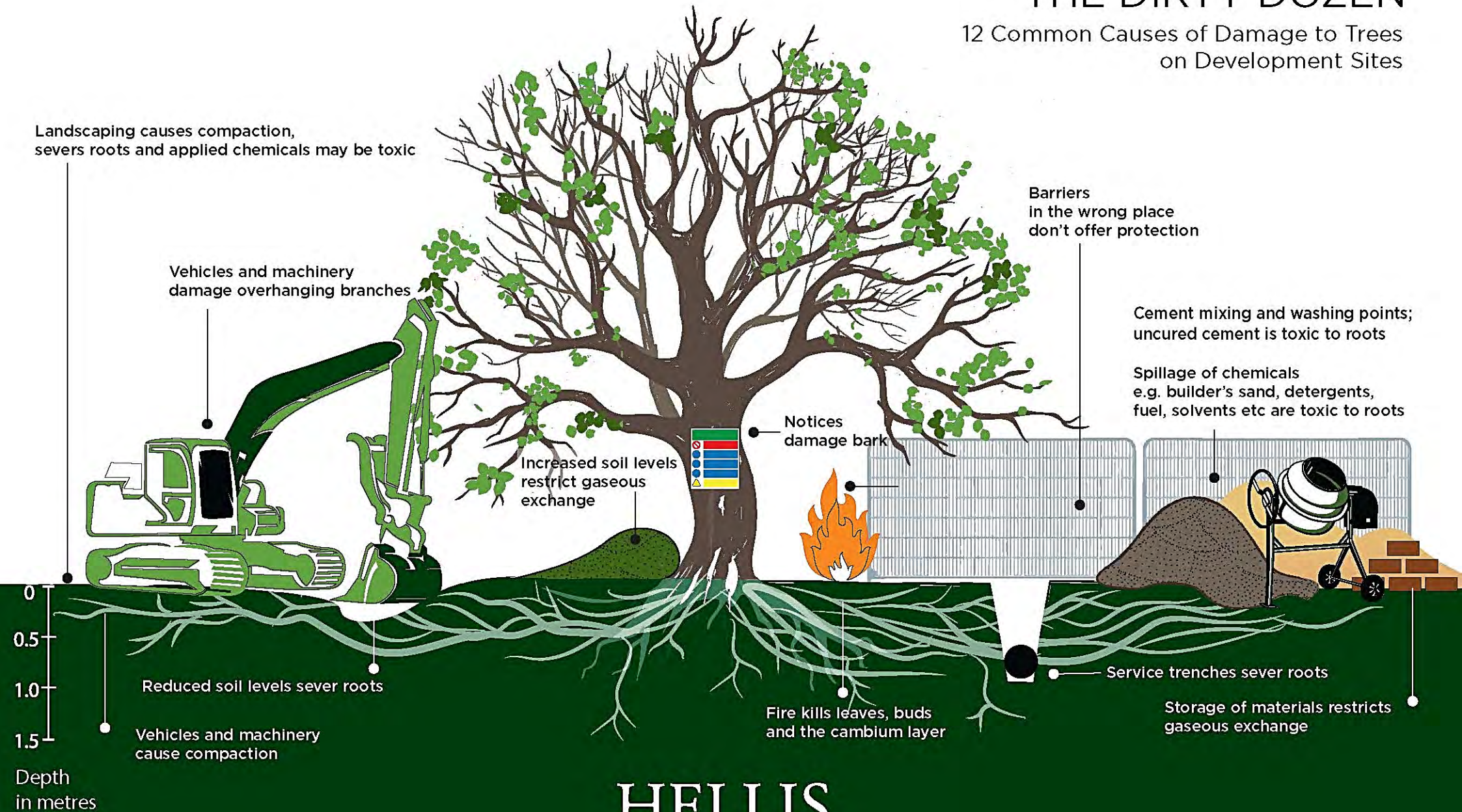
Monitoring falls into four categories, namely meetings, supervision, observation, and inspection.

-  Meetings are an assembly of interested parties to agree arboricultural matters affecting the development site.
-  Supervision is an act or instance of directing, managing, or oversight of arboricultural matters affecting the development site.
-  Observation is the continuous visual observance of works with the potential to damage retained trees.
-  Inspection is the systematic and formal evaluation of arboricultural matters affecting the development site.

Appendix 4 - The Dirty Dozen

THE DIRTY DOZEN

12 Common Causes of Damage to Trees on Development Sites

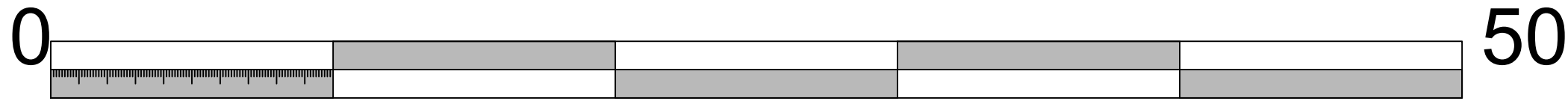


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Appendix 5 - Tree Protection Plan



The following activities are prohibited within the protective barriers.

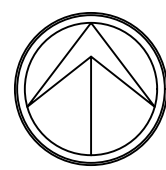
- excavation, compaction or changes of soil level
- storage or disposal of soil, rubble, or other material of any description
- vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description
- tree work without written consent from the LPA
- temporary structures of any description
- storage, disposal, handling or use of any chemicals whatsoever
- fixtures or fitting of any description including lighting, signage shall be attached to any park of a tree.

The following activities are prohibited within root protection areas.

- excavation, compaction or changes of soil level
- storage or disposal of soil, rubble, or other material of any description
- temporary structures of any description
- storage, disposal, handling or use of any chemicals whatsoever



This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant drawings and specifications. Do not scale from this drawing (lines for planning purposes). Use figured dimensions only. All levels and dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencement of works on site. All dimensional discrepancies are to be brought to the immediate attention of the originator. Responsibility cannot be accepted for alteration and/or deviation from this design without prior knowledge. Copyright reserved. This drawing may only be used under licence for the client and location specified in the title block. It may not be copied or disclosed to any other third party without prior written consent. It is the responsibility of the Client to check Legal Boundaries are correctly indicated and that relevant Party Wall Notices (usually served via a Surveyor) where required have been served to adjoining neighbours prior to any commencement of works. No responsibility will be held by Simon Harvey Designs Ltd for any failure in the above.



ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE - MAPLE FARM				
NO.	TENURE	BEDROOMS	PARKING	GIA
PLOT 1	Open market	2beds / 1bath	2 car barn	GIA 87.7m ² / 944SqFt
PLOT 2	Open market	2beds / 1bath	1 car barn/1 space	GIA 89.6m ² / 964SqFt
PLOT 3	Open market	3beds / 2bath	1 car barn/1 space	GIA 123.7m ² / 1331SqFt
PLOT 4	Open market	4beds / 2bath	2 car barn	GIA 147.2m ² / 1584SqFt
PLOT 5	Open market (Self-Build)	4beds/3 bath	2 spaces	GIA 177m ² / 1905SqFt
			Plus 1No Visitor space	
TOTAL GIA 625m ² / 6728Sqft				
Existing approval under Part Q = Total 790m ² , Therefore REDUCTION of 165m ² Habitable GIA from approval.				
Footprint Existing Barn footprint = 408m ² Total Footprint proposed = 411m ² + 115m ² car barns.				

	Category A
	Category B
	Category C
	Category U
	Standard root protection area described as a circle
	Modified root protection area described as a digon
A: Avenue G: Group of trees H: Hedge or hedgerow O: Orchard T: Individual tree W: Woodland	

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Project: land north of Marches Barn, Marches Road, Warnham RH12 3SL

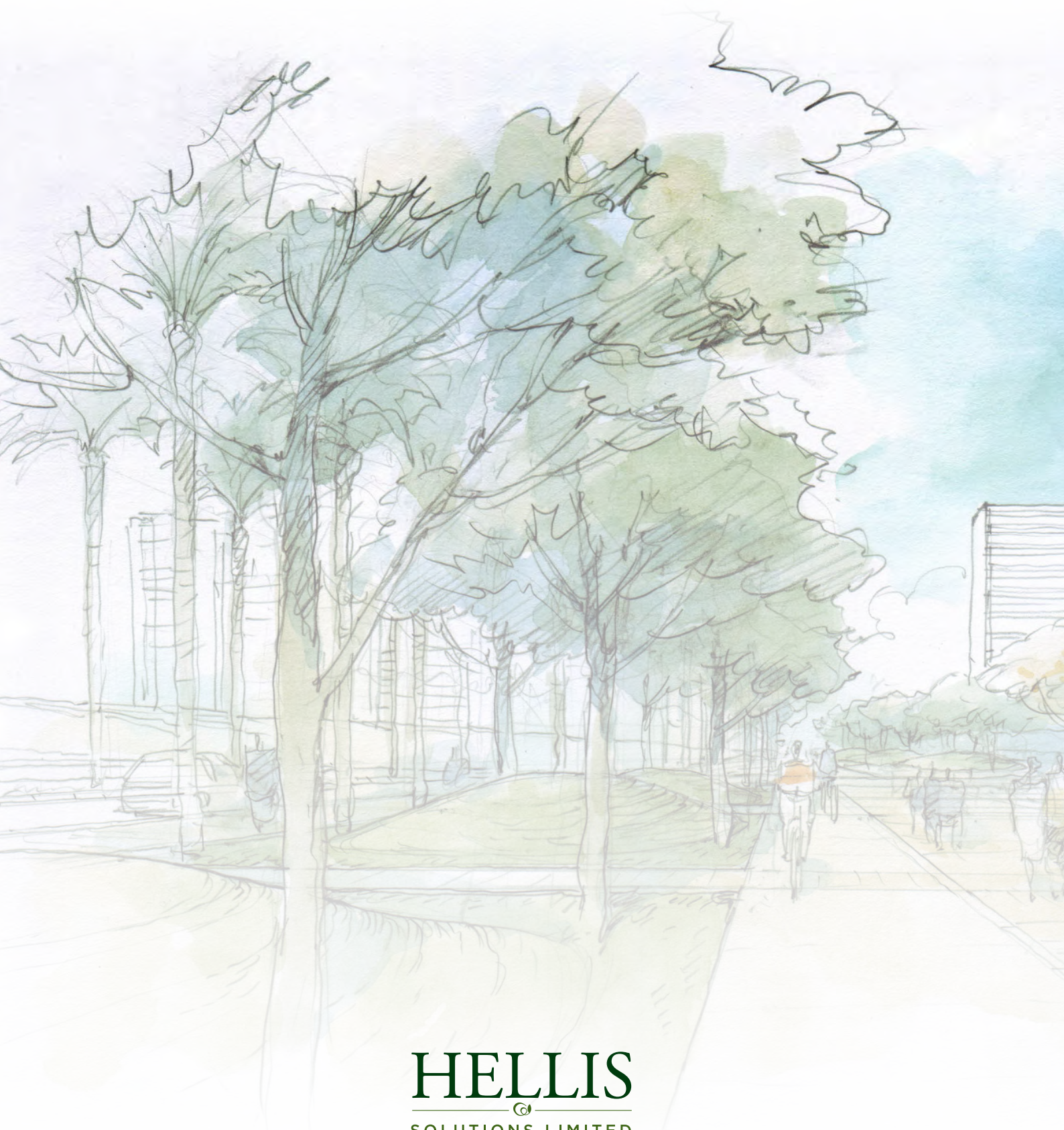
Title: Tree Protection Plan ref: TPPMB

Date: May 2026 V1.0

Based on a drawing provided by Simon Harvey Designs

The purpose of this plan is to illustrate issues associated with the trees present on and immediately adjacent to the site.

The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.



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