

Arboricultural Method Statement

Stables, Little Millfield, Rowhook RH12 3PZ

AUGUST 2025 V2.0



Report Name: Arboricultural Method Statement

Our Reference: 25/05/87/NH

Planning Reference: DC/25/1360

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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 to demolish the existing stables and other outbuildings and to erect a single new dwelling.

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 should 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 should 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 Clare Bartlett 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 to demolish the existing stables and other outbuildings and to erect a single new dwelling.

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) an introduction to Cellweb TRP at Appendix 5.
- f) a Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 6.

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 should accord to the principle that the tree and soil structure take priority. Soil structure should 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 should only be used for dealing with the tree issues and all scaled measurements should 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 should 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 should be used, and all new services ought to 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 ought to 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 should 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 for the 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.

No activities whatsoever shall take place within the protective barriers without the prior written agreement of Horsham District Council.

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.

Within all tree and hedgerow protection areas:

(a) no materials, equipment, machinery or structure shall be attached to or supported by any part of the retained trees and hedgerows and no materials shall be stored, temporary buildings erected, moveable structures, works, plant or machinery placed, or ground levels altered.

(b) there shall be no mixing of cement or use of other contaminating materials or substances.

(c) levels shall not be raised or lowered in relation to existing ground levels.

(d) no roots shall be cut, trenches dug, or soil removed.

(e) no buildings, hardened areas or other engineering operations shall be constructed or carried out; and

(f) no vehicles shall be driven.

5.12 Ground protection within the root protection areas of retained trees:

The existing hard surfacing, within the root protection areas of T17 will be retained during the primary construction phase and refurbished post primary construction.

The existing hard surfacing, within the root protection areas of T27 will be retained.

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

None.

5.14 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.



Standard kerbs set on top of concrete-filled geocells

If the levels suit, standard kerbstones can be set on top of the geocells. The edge cells can be filled with concrete and the haunchings are above the cellular confinement system. The finish can look very good when this has been carried out properly.

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.

5.15 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.

5.16 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:

None.

5.17 Work within areas of designated structural landscaping:

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

5.18 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 should 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.	Site meeting	One-off
	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).		
	Barriers and ground protection - the location, installation, and signage		
	Tree work		
Construction	Refurbishment of existing hard surfaces within root protection areas	Observation	Duration
Construction	Ongoing maintenance of protective barriers, signage, and ground protection	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

- 6.1 A schedule of tree works, including root pruning, is included within the Tree Survey and Tree Quality Assessment at Appendix 1. Tree works required to enable or facilitate the proposed development are noted within Appendix 1 in **bold orange** text. Additionally, recommended tree works to manage the existing tree stock are noted in **bold blue** italic text.
- 6.2 All pre-development tree works must be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Works. Recommendations.

Specific wildlife species and their habitats are protected by law. Intentionally or recklessly damaging or destroying them, their nests, roosts, or their habitats is a criminal offence. If works are proposed to a tree where protected species reside or the tree forms a habitat for protected species, the appropriate advisory body should be consulted e.g. Natural England, Bat Conservation Trust etc.

Post-development management for existing trees

- 6.3 In the absence of specific proposals, the post development management of existing trees should follow the guidance contained within 'Managing trees for safety,' written by the National Tree Safety Group and published by the Forestry Commission in 2011.
- 6.4 In general, trees should 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	01935 814 110 nick.hellis@hellis.biz
Tree Team	Planning Horsham District Council	01403 215 100 trees@horsham.gov.uk
Tree Team	Planning Horsham District Council	01403 215 100 trees@horsham.gov.uk

Signed: *Nicholas Hellis*

Dated: *8th August 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)
T6	Culinary apple	5.0	380	2.5	1.2	Mature	Multiple cavities, large and small, present in the main stem. Extensive stem decay also present. Good habitat Remove	10+	C	4.8
T7	Wild cherry	6.0	460	4.5	1.2	Mature	None	40+	C	5.7
T8	Pendulous willow leaved pear	6.0	290	3.5	0.6	Mature	None	40+	C	3.6
T13	Common ash	16.0	890	11.0	4.5	Mature	The stem forks at some 1.8m above ground level into two co-dominant stems, with a wide mouth bark inclusion which has a high to moderate risk of failure. Remove	???	???	10.8
T15	Common ash	10.0	#300	6.0	2.5	Young	T15 and T16 are a cohesive pair of trees on the edge of a deciduous woodland	40+	B 2	3.6
T16	English oak	11.0	#350		6.0	Young		40+	B 2	4.2

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)
T17	Hawthorn	5.0	#300	2.1	2.4	Mature	Ivy extends up to 80% of the overall height of the tree <i>Ivy band</i>	20+	C	3.6
T19	English oak	13.0	#650	6.0	5.0	Mature	It is reasonable to assume given, the existing track, the existing hard surfacing of the site, and that the site lies to the north of T19, that few if any roots will be present within the site.	40+	B 2/3	7.8
T27	English oak	12.0	830	7.0	4.0	Mature	Moderate arboricultural and landscape value	40+	B 2/3	10.2

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

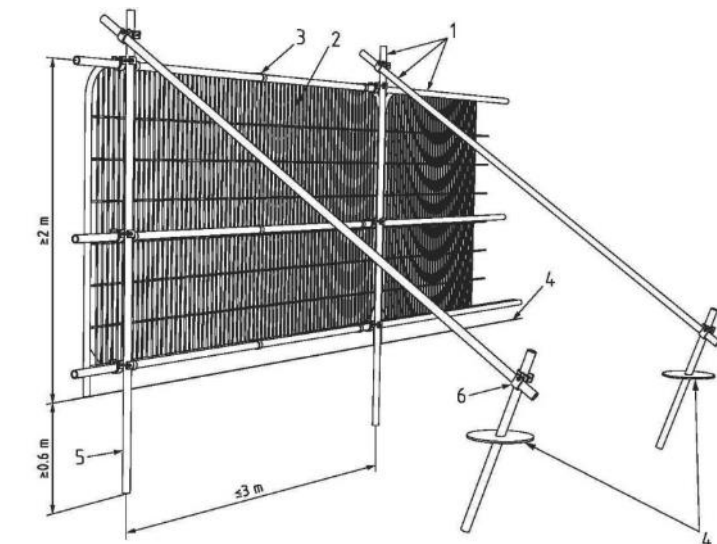
T: Individual tree **H:** Hedgerow or garden hedge **G:** Cohesive group of trees **W:** Woodland

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 should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should 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 Reference No: DC/25/1360

Site Address: Stables, Little Millfields, Rowhook RH12 3PZ

Proposal: Demolition of existing buildings and erection of a single storey dwelling.

Client: JonKas Real Estate 2 Ltd

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, fire site, storage area/s, and parking area for machinery (tele handler, excavator, dumper truck etc).			
		Barriers and ground protection - the location, installation, and signage			
		Tree work			

The attendance of the tree consultant is assumed

Phase of Works	Attendees	Activity	Comment	Level of Site Monitoring	Date of Site Monitoring
Construction		Refurbishment of existing hard surfaces within the root protection area of T17		Supervision	
Construction		Ongoing maintenance of protective barriers, signage, and ground protection		Supervision	
Post-construction		Inspection of retained trees and root protection areas		Inspection	

The attendance of the tree consultant is assumed

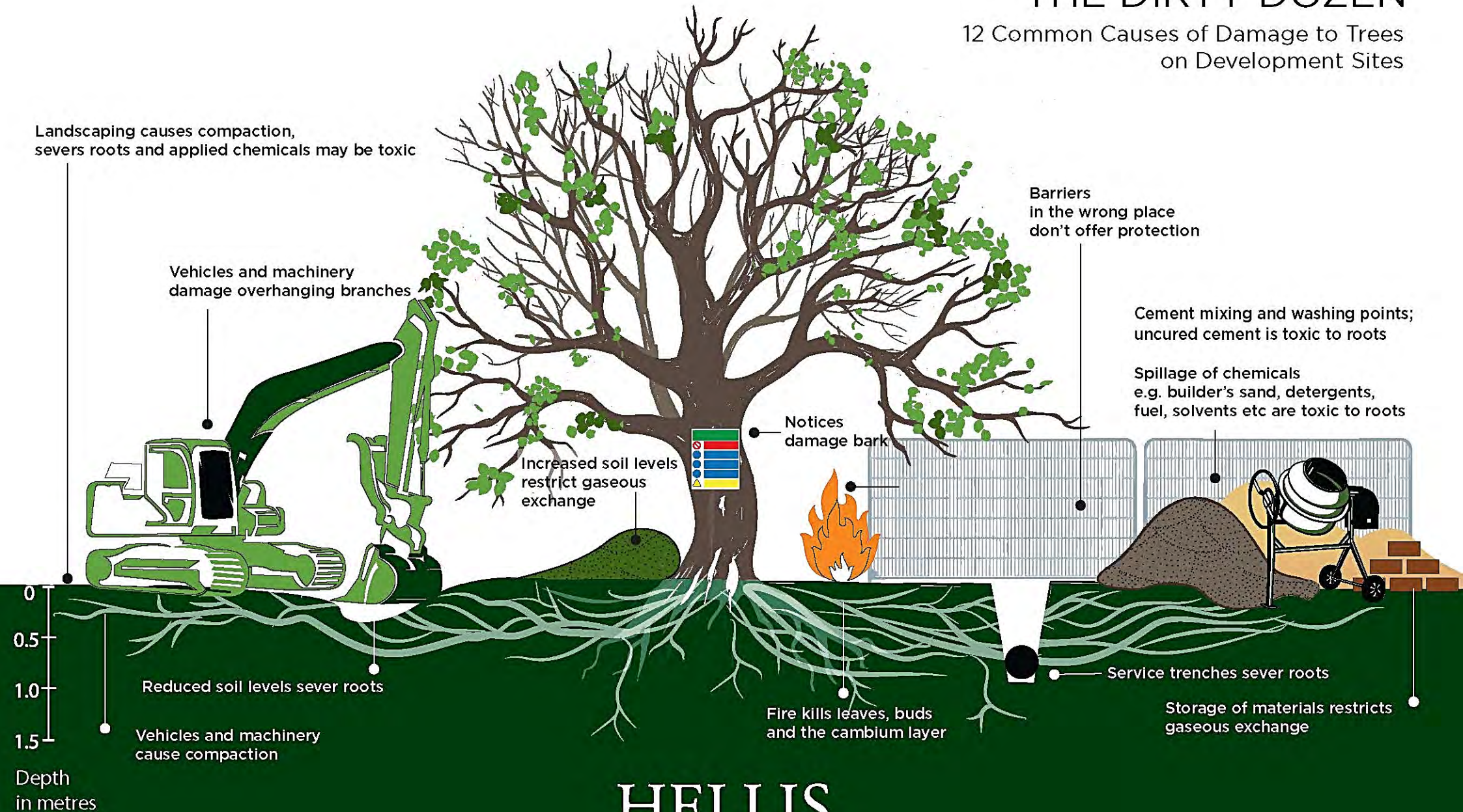
Monitoring falls into four categories, namely meetings, supervision, observation, and inspection.

-  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 - An Introduction to Cellweb TRP



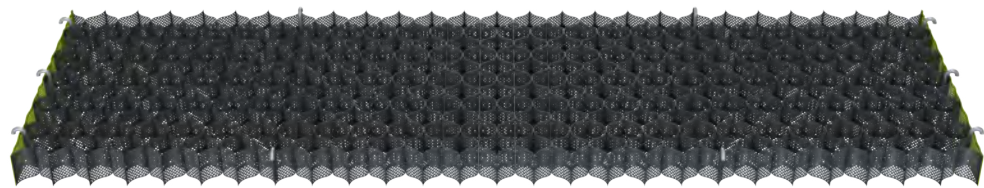
Cellweb®TRP

Why protect trees?

Trees provide a wealth of benefits within the urban environment including cleaning the air, prevention of flooding and moderation of the climate.

As a result, within the UK it is an offence to cut down, lop, uproot, top, wilfully damage or destroy a protected tree without authorisation. Fines, if the defendant is found guilty in a Crown Court, are unlimited.

To minimise the environmental impact and avoid legal proceedings, we offer the independently tested Cellweb®TRP system.



What is Cellweb®TRP?

Cellweb®TRP is a cellular confinement system specifically designed for tree root protection. The system creates a stable, load-bearing surface for traffic or footfall whilst eliminating damage to roots through compaction and desiccation.

The Cellweb®TRP system comprises of three specific elements, Cellweb®TRP, Treetex™ pollution control geotextile and an infill of clean angular stone. The system has been designed to create an unparalleled solution to tree root protection applications.

Cellweb®TRP is a no-dig solution that ensures that the load placed upon it is laterally dissipated rather than transferred to the soil and roots below. The use of Treetex™ pollution control geotextile allows for drainage and separation whilst preventing contaminants from reaching the roots.

The walls of the cells are perforated and when combined with the infill of clean angular stone, enables free movement of water and oxygen, ensuring that supplies to the tree roots are maintained.

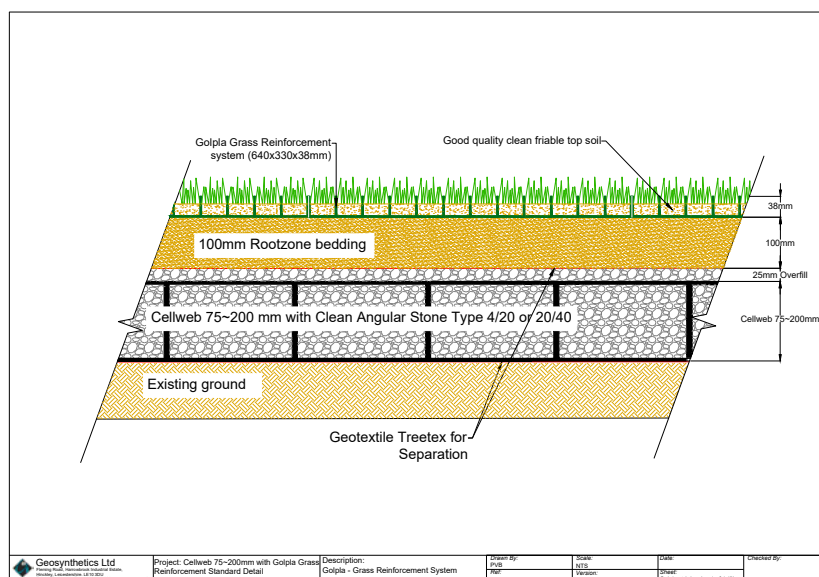


Geosynthetic
Engineered Solutions

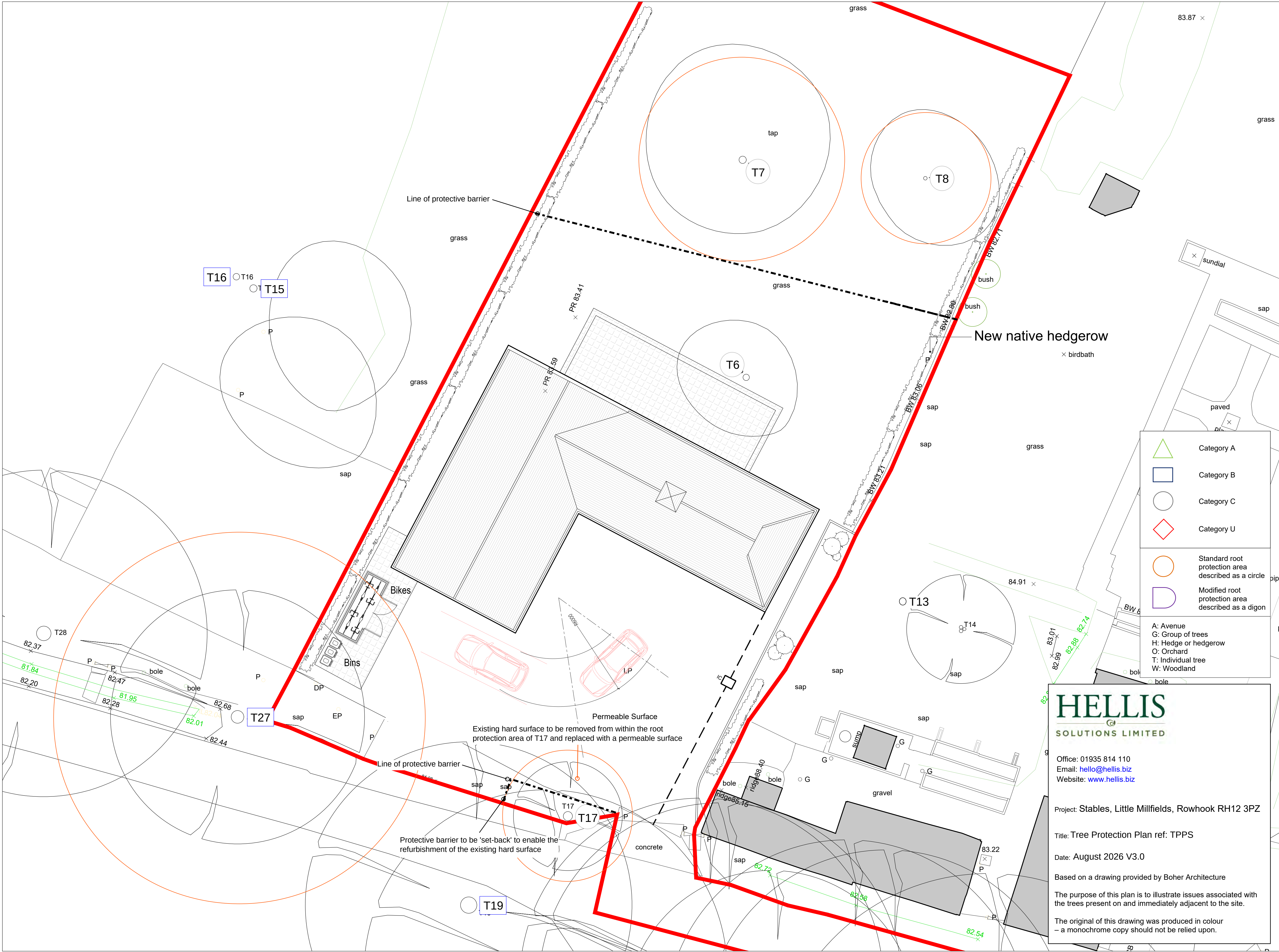
“Creating Innovative Solutions with Outstanding Products”

From the drawing board
to installation, we are
here to help.

*For more information on Cellweb®TRP or Geosynthetics Limited
please contact our sales office on 01455 617139 or visit
www.geosyn.co.uk.*



Appendix 6 - Tree Protection Plan



CAD DETAILS

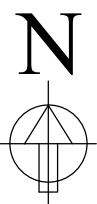
WPS:

CTB file: Linetype: Size: Alt:

Figured dimensions only are to be used.
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MODIFICATIONS to be made solely on
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REVISIONS:

REV: DATE: REVISION: BY: RWM



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

HELLIS
SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Office: 01935 814 110
Email: hello@hellis.biz
Website: www.hellis.biz

Project: Stables, Little Millfields, Rowhook RH12 3PZ

Title: Tree Protection Plan ref: TPPS

Date: August 2026 V3.0

Based on a drawing provided by Boher Architecture

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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Arboriculture & Landscape Design



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