

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Plan For trees on land at The Brambles in Lye Green



On behalf of Mitchell Belk
The Brambles
102 Lye Green
Upper Westwood
Bradford-on-Avon
BA15 2DT

Inspected and Prepared by Nick Baxter BSc(Hons) MArborA
17th October 2025

Summary

A replacement dwelling is proposed	The trees considered in this report are located at The Brambles in Lye Green. This report identifies the arboricultural impact for a plan to demolish the existing dwelling and construct a new dwelling with new vehicular access at the site.
Only low-quality trees will be removed	Six trees will need to be removed to construct the proposed development. This includes four C-grade trees and two trees in very poor condition (category U trees). One tree-group and part of one further tree-group will also need to be removed, these are both C-grade features.
Five new trees will be planted	The loss of these trees will be compensated by planting five new trees and three new hedgerows in locations that have been carefully selected to ensure that they will have the chance to mature and make a long-term contribution to the local landscape. The effect of the proposed tree removals in combination with new tree planting will improve the long-term aesthetic value of the site.
A cellular confinement system will be installed within one RPA	A cellular confinement system will be used to remove chances of soil compaction beneath a new gravel driveway. The ground preparation works in advance of laying this surface will be carried out under arboricultural supervision in accordance with the accompanying arboricultural method statement.
Trees will be suitably protected during the construction process	Tree protection fencing and ground protection will be installed in the locations identified on the tree protection plan and a specification for these measures are provided in the accompanying arboricultural method statement.
Arboricultural supervision will be required	A site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required at the start of the project to check the tree protection measures. A second visit will be required to oversee the ground preparation in advance of laying the cellular confinement system. Further arboricultural supervision will be required if unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any of the trees on or near the site. The project arboriculturist should be informed of unforeseen works near trees as soon as they become apparent.
This report should be made available to all construction staff	The site manager must be made aware of the tree protection requirements at the site. They must be provided with a copy of this report as well as the accompanying arboricultural method statement. It is the site manager's responsibility to pass on this information to all construction staff.

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Appendix 1 Tree Schedule, Group Schedule, Hedge Schedule & Schedule Key

Appendix 2 Tree Removal Plan (TR-1)

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Arboricultural Method Statement (provided separately)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background information

Mitchell Belk proposes to demolish the existing dwelling and construct a new residential dwelling with a new vehicular access at The Brambles in Lye Green near Bradford-on-Avon (BA15 2DT); this land is hereafter referred to as the 'site'.

I have been instructed by Mitchell Belk, to visit the site and survey the trees in accordance with BS 5837:2012¹ to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan, and method statements for works near trees.

Table 1: *The documents listed below have been reviewed to assist this report:*

Document Title	Originator	Document Number
Topographical Survey	SOVA Surveys	SOVA200733 TOPO
Proposed Site Plan	James Armitage	LGW SK-06A

1.2 Statutory tree protection

A check of the Wiltshire Council online mapping system informs me that none of the trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), and that the site is not situated within a conservation area.

1.3 Limitations

The assessment and recommendations reflect conditions at the time of inspection. Significant site changes—such as level or hydrological changes, storms, extreme weather, or site works—will require a reassessment of the trees.

This survey is not a tree safety inspection but aims to inform the planning process. Obvious hazards observed have been addressed in the work recommendations. A full risk assessment would consider site use and tree hazards, which may change during and after development. Regular tree risk assessments are therefore advised

This report does not consider any aspect of tree-related building subsidence. If shrinkable clay soils are present on site the guidance given in the National House Building Council (NHBC) chapter 4.2² should be used to avert the risk of future subsidence of new buildings.

No detailed assessment of the potential conflict between future site use and the shade cast by trees has been undertaken within this report.

¹ British Standards Institution (2012). BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. BSI, London.

² National House Building Council (2008). NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 - Building near trees.

2 Tree Survey Information

2.1 Site description

The site is currently a vacant residential property. The front garden is largely occupied by over-grown shrubs and small trees. There are a variety of mature trees in the rear garden which include pine, ash, dawn redwood, and field maple.

2.2 The tree survey

I visited the site on 18th August 2025 to carry out the tree survey and weather conditions did not present any constraints to the assessments.

The survey considered all trees on and around the site. Inspections took place from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment method³. In accordance with the system described in Table 1 of BS 5837, each tree has been classified into four retention categories: A, B, C or U. The stem diameter has been used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA⁴) required by each tree.

2.3 Existing tree stock

Information on each tree, tree-group and hedgerow is listed in the schedule provided in Appendix 1 and a summary of their retentive worth is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: *The site largely consists of C-grade features.*

BS 5837 Category	Quality	Trees	Groups	Hedges
A	High	-	-	-
B	Moderate	9	-	-
C	Low	13	5	1
U	Very Poor	6	-	-
Total		28	5	1

2.4 Tree plans

Three A3 tree plans are presented at the rear of this report. The trees have been plotted using the supplied topographical survey and details of these plans are listed below:

Tree Removal Plan (TR-1)	A plan which shows which trees require removal on the existing site layout.
Tree Protection Plan (TPP-1)	A plan which shows the retained trees on the proposed site layout and where protective measures are required during construction activities.
Tree Planting Scheme (TPS-1)	A plan illustrating where new trees and hedges will be planted and a specification for their size and species.

3 Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). The Body Language of Trees: A handbook for failure analysis. Research for Amenity Trees 4. HMSO, London.

4 The root protection area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Proposed Mitigation

3.1 Tree removals

The proposed development has been designed to retain the highest value trees at the site. Six trees will need to be removed to construct the proposed development; these include four C-grade trees (T1, T3, T4 & T5) and two category U trees (T2 & T27). One tree-group (G1) and part of one further tree-group (G2) will also need to be removed, these are both category C features. All the tree removals are listed in Appendix 1 but a summary of tree removals is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: *Only low-quality trees will need to be removed.*

BS 5837 Category	Quality	Trees	Groups	Hedges
A	High	-	-	-
B	Moderate	-	-	-
C	Low	4	1.5	-
U	Very Poor	2	-	-
Total		6	1.5	-

3.2 New tree planting

A total of five new trees and three new hedges will be planted to complement the new site layout. The proposed locations for these trees are shown on the tree planting scheme (TPS-1). The planting will take place during the first dormant season (during the months of November to March) after completion of the dwelling.

Table 4: *A summary of tree species selected for planting.*

Tree species	Girth	No. of trees
Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	Regular Standard 8–10cm girth	2
Serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> 'Red Robin')	Regular Standard 8–10cm girth	1
Himalayan birch (<i>Betula utilis</i> 'Jacquemontii')	Selected Standard 10–12cm girth	2
TOTAL		5

The locations for the new tree planting will provide them with the space that they will require for stem thickening and the development of a full crown at maturity. The effect of the proposed tree removals in combination with new tree planting will improve the long-term aesthetic value of the area.

3.3 Facilitative tree pruning

One neighbouring tree that overhangs the boundary (T9) will require pruning back to the boundary to facilitate access for demolition of the existing dwelling and construction of the new dwelling.

3.4 New service runs

Installation of underground services by typical 'open trench' methods near trees is likely to sever roots; this will harm the physiological condition of the trees, provide an opportunity for fungal infection, and could leave them prone to windthrow. Therefore, the locations for new underground services will be designed to avoid the root protection areas required by the retained trees.

If any additional underground services are required, I recommend that suitable members of the project team, including an arboricultural consultant, should design their routes. An appropriate specification and method statement for their installation would need to be produced, and guidance provided in NJUG⁵ must be followed.

3.5 Installation of new hard surfacing near trees

A new gravel drive is proposed at the front of the site and a small part will be within the RPA of two retained trees (T6 & T7). The encroachment to the RPA of T6 is 12.7% but the encroachment into the RPA of T7 is just 4.4%.

It is proposed that a cellular confinement system is used over the soil surface near T6 (holly) and will be built in accordance with guidance provided in Arboricultural Practice Note 12⁶. Essentially the proposed methodology will not allow any digging or compaction of the soil near the trees, and the existing soil levels will not be lowered in the root protection areas of the adjacent tree. In advance of laying this surface, the ground preparation works will be carried out under arboricultural supervision and cellular confinement systems will be installed in accordance with the accompanying arboricultural method statement.

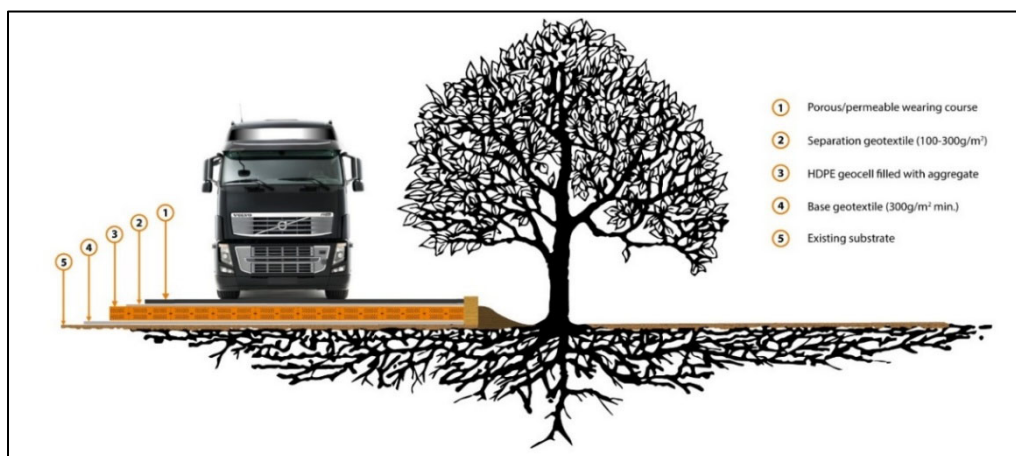


Figure 1: An example of the system proposed for protecting the soil near the retained trees.

T7 (Norway maple) is situated beyond a boundary wall and so the wall foundation will be acting as a partial root barrier. Therefore, the likelihood that roots are in the vicinity of the new gravel drive is low. Given that the presence of roots are already low and that the encroachment is less than 5%, I do not consider a cellular confinement system is required in this space as I expect the tree to easily tolerate this level of impact.

5 NJUG (2007): Guidelines for the Planning, Installation, and Maintenance of Utility apparatus in the Proximity to Trees. National Joint Utilities Group Volume 4.

6 Rose, B (2020). The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems near Trees: A Guide to Good Practice. Arboricultural Practice Note 12. Arboricultural Association. The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, GL10 3DL.

3.6 Removal of hard surfacing

An existing area of block paving and tarmac surfacing will be removed around the edge of the house to form a new planting bed. Some this area is within the RPA of one retained tree (T28) and so there is a chance roots could be present beneath the hard surface. To ensure that no roots are damaged as the surface is being removed, the works will be carried out in accordance with the accompanying arboricultural method statement. This will result in an improved rooting environment for this tree.

3.7 Tree protection measures

Temporary fencing and ground protection must be used for this project during demolition and construction activities to protect the retained trees. The location of necessary tree protection measures are indicated on the tree protection plan at the rear of the report (TPP-1). For effective tree protection it is crucial that the fencing and ground protection are installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site. The tree protection measures must remain in place until the construction works have been completed (unless under arboricultural supervision). The fenced off areas and space beneath the ground protection will be construction exclusion zones.

A specification for suitable tree protection fencing and ground protection is provided in the accompanying arboricultural method statement.

4 Recommendations

4.1 Tree works

All of the tree works that would be necessary for the proposed development to proceed are listed in the schedule in Appendix 1.

All permitted and approved tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work⁷. It would be easiest if these works are carried out at the beginning of the construction phase, before protective fencing is put up. Only qualified and insured tree surgeons should be employed.

4.2 Legal restrictions to tree works

At present none of the trees at the site are protected. If this report is submitted to support a full planning application, and that application is subsequently approved, any tree works listed in the report may be carried out prior to the commencement of construction without the requirement for further permission from the planning authority. But, if any arboricultural works are intended before planning permission has been approved, then before works start, the local planning authority should be contacted again to confirm if any of the trees have subsequently become protected since the previous check. Also, if trees are owned by a third party, permission for any arboricultural management must be agreed with the owner in advance of the works.

As it is illegal to disturb an active bird's nest, works may be constrained from March to August. Bat roosts are also protected and tree works could be delayed if any roosting bats are encountered. A tree surgeon or an ecologist will be able to advise on this matter.

⁷ British Standards Institution (2010). BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.

4.3 The accompanying arboricultural method statement

An arboricultural method statement for works near trees has been produced and this is provided as a separate stand-alone document. The following method statements are provided in the accompanying document:

1. General method statement for effective tree protection
2. Specification for tree protection fencing
3. Specification for ground protection
4. Method statement for removing hard surfacing from areas near trees
5. Method statement for installing cellular confinement systems

4.4 Agenda for arboricultural supervision

A site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required **for at least two tasks** during this project and a record of each visit will be made available to the local authority planning case officer.

Table 5: *Arboricultural supervision will be required for at least two tasks.*

Stage	Action
Pre-demolition & construction	A pre-commencement site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required to check the position of the tree protection measures and to discuss any potential conflicts to trees with the contractors.
During construction	Another site visit will be required to oversee the ground preparation in advance of laying the cellular confinement system. Further arboricultural supervision will be required if any unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any of the retained trees on or near the site. This supervision must be carried out by the project arboriculturist.

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Site: The Brambles, Lye Green

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 18th August 2025



Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T1	Jet plant	3	MS	20	2	2	2.5	2	1	M	F	10+	Asymmetric crown. Little aesthetic value.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T2	Alberta spruce	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	0.5	EM	P	<10	Crown dieback. Suppressed by a climber and the adjacent hedge. Little aesthetic value.	Fell and remove the stump.	U
T3	Cockspur thorn	6	1	30	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	1	M	F	10+	Few merits.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T4	Japanese red cedar	5	1	10	1.5	2	0.5	2	1	EM	F	10+	A small garden conifer. Few merits.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T5	Cherry plum	6	4	43	5	6	3	4	3	FM	F	10+	Four stems extend from base. Ivy and Virginia creeper in the crown. Wall and driveway to east. Limited access to base.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T6	Holly	10	1	32	3	3	2	4	3	M	F	10+	Arboreal ivy extends into the upper crown. Stone boundary wall to west. Past to east.	No action required at present.	C1
T7	Norway maple	12	3	44	5	5	5	5	2	M	G	20+	Three stems extend from base. Arboreal ivy. Located in the neighbouring garden, surveyed from within The Brambles.	Crown lift by removing lateral branches below 4m back to the nearest growth point on the boundary.	B1
T8	Unidentified	2	1	9	2	1	1.5	0.5	1	SM	D	<10	A small standing dead tree.	No action required at present.	U
T9	Portuguese laurel	4	2	34	4	4	2.5	4	2	M	F	10+	An overgrown shrub. The upper canopy touches the roof of The Brambles. Located in the neighbouring garden, surveyed from within The Brambles.	Prune overhanging brambles back to the boundary to facilitate access around the existing and new building.	C1
T10	Hawthorn	6	MS	22	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects. Located in the neighbouring garden, surveyed from within The Brambles.	No action required at present.	C1
T11	Hazel	8	MS	36	5	5	6	5	2	M	G	10+	An old multi-stemmed hazel stool. Located in the neighbouring garden (6.5m beyond the boundary), surveyed from within The Brambles.	No action required at present.	C1

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T12	Cockspur thorn	7	1	24	1	3	3	2	2	M	F	<10	A secondary stem has once torn from 2m leaving a large scar with associated decay. Asymmetric crown.	No action required at present.	U
T13	Lawson cypress	6	1	14	0	2.5	1	1.5	2	SM	F	10+	Few merits.	No action required at present.	C2
T14	Ash	18	1	70	8	8.5	8.5	9	6	M	G	20+	Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T15	Field maple	14	2	65	6	3	4	4	4	FM	G	20+	No obvious significant defects. Located in the neighbouring garden, surveyed from within The Brambles.	No action required at present.	B2
T16	Dawn redwood	17	1	40	5	4.5	4.5	3	5	M	F	20+	Bonfire damage to the lower canopy. Slightly thin upper crown.	No action required at present.	B1
T17	Crab apple	9	1	43	4	2	5	2	3	M	F	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T18	Scots pine	17	1	44	3	5	5	2.5	3	M	G	20+	Slight trunk lean to the east.	No action required at present.	B1
T19	Norway maple	16	1	37	6	6	8	2	3	M	G	20+	The whole canopy leans east. Situating east of the footpath.	No action required at present.	B1
T20	Rowan	5	2	13	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	EM	G	10+	No obvious significant defects. Situating east of the footpath.	No action required at present.	C1
T21	Apple	3	2	13	2	2.5	2	2.5	1	EM	G	10+	A small domestic apple tree. Leaf curl from this summers drought.	No action required at present.	C1
T22	Apple	2	1	8	0.5	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	SM	F	<10	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	U
T23	Apple	3	2	13	2	2	2	2	1	EM	G	10+	A small domestic apple tree. Leaf curl from this summers drought.	No action required at present.	C1
T24	Field maple	10	MS	40	4	3	4	3	2	M	G	20+	An old boundary tree. Multi-stemmed from 1m.	No action required at present.	B2
T25	Field maple	10	3	30	1	4	4	4	2	M	G	20+	An old boundary tree. Crown extends west.	No action required at present.	B2
T26	Cherry laurel	4	2	14	2	3.5	1	1	1	EM	P	<10	An overgrown shrub with a suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	U
T27	Elder	4	5	20	3.5	3.5	2	2	2	M	F	<10	Few merits.	Fell and remove the stump.	U
T28	Whitebeam	9	1	32	5	5	5	3	4	M	G	20+	Prolific ivy growing into the crown which limits access to base. Past crown lift over the drive. Driveway to west, boundary wall to east.	No action required at present.	B1

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1: Group Schedule

Site: The Brambles, Lye Green

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 18th August 2025



Group Number	Tree Species	Number in Group	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem Ø (mm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	1st Branch	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
G1	Dogwood, smoke bush, cotoneaster and sweets pure	6	3	1	80	2	2	2	1	M	F	10+	A group of overgrown shrubs with no sign of recent management.	Remove.	C2
G2	Viburnum, Mexican orange blossom, tree peony, Elaeagnus, Lilac and spindle berry	7	4	1	100	2	2	2	1	M	F	10+	A group of overgrown shrubs with no sign of recent management.	Remove the southern half of this group as illustrated on the tree removal plan (TR-1).	C2
G3	Hazel, cherry laurel and Elaeagnus	6	4	MS	120	3	3	3	0.5	M	F	10+	A group of overgrown shrubs with no sign of recent management.	No action required at present.	C2
G4	Western red cedar	4	9	1	125	2	2	2	2	EM	F	10+	A short row of trees that I expect were once planted as a hedge but never managed.	No action required at present.	C2
G5	Lawson cypress, hawthorn, hazel and holly	6	6	1	200	2.5	2.5	3	2	EM	F	10+	A row of trees located east of the footpath. Few merits.	No action required at present.	C2

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1: Hedge Schedule

Site: The Brambles, Lye Green

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

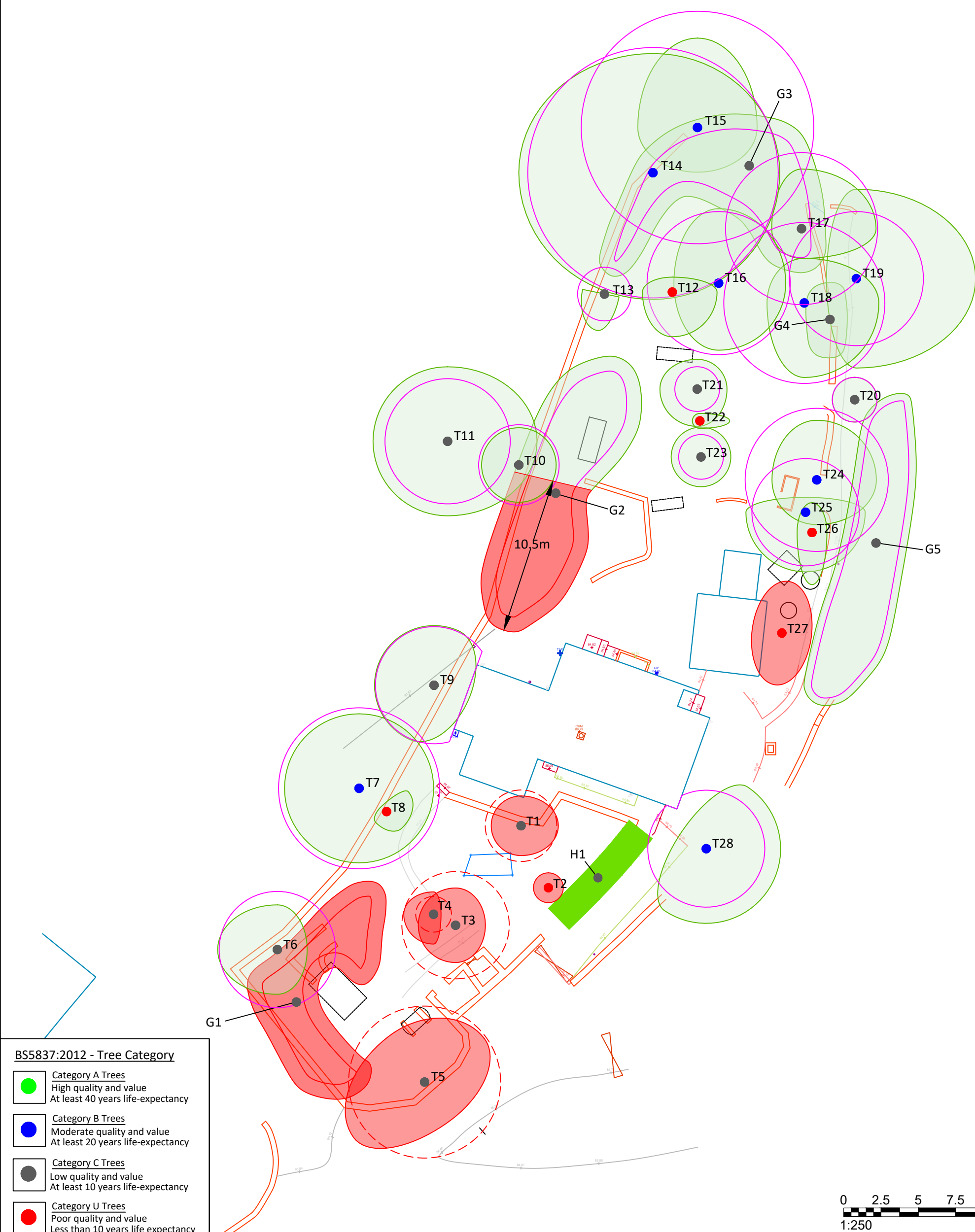
Date of Survey: 18th August 2025



Hedge Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
H1	Lonicera	1.5	MS	80	2	10	M	G	10+	A garden boundary hedge at the edge of the driveway. No sign of recent management.	No action required at present.	C2

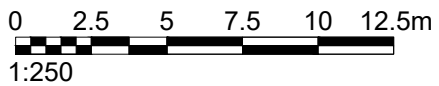
A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

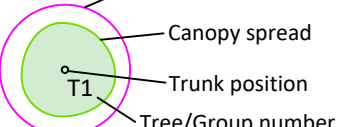
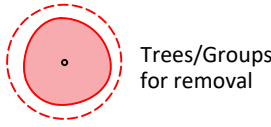
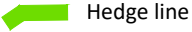
Key Headings	Definition	Key Headings	Definition
Tree, Group or Hedge Number	Reference number for tree as illustrated on the accompanying plan.	1st Branch	This is a record of the height of the lowest branch. This is useful when planning access routes or considering if pruning will be required to site new features under a tree crown.
Species	Common name of the tree.	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Observations of the trees structural integrity and notes of site features or property within falling distance.
Number in Group	Number of trees within a tree-group. The group may include more than one species of tree.	DBH	Diameter of the main trunk measured at 1.5m using diameter tape.
Height	Estimated tree height (m) from ground level.	Age Class	Y = Young, SM = Semi-Mature, EM = Early Mature, M = Mature, FM = Fully Mature, & V = Veteran
Stem/ Combined Stem Diameter	Single stem diameters are measured at 1.5m with a diameter tape. The combined stem diameters for trees with up to five stems and trees with more than five stems (MS) trees are calculated in accordance with the guidance. The stem diameters are measured in accordance with Figure C.1 of BS5837:2012.	Crown Spread Radius	The crown radius from tree trunk to crown limit identified at the four cardinal points (N, S, E and W) in order to allow presentation of the above ground constraints on the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plan. Measurements are approximate and recorded to the nearest half metre.
Number of Stems	The number of stems is either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or MS (multi-stemmed). This influences how the root protection area is calculated.	ULE (Years)	Useful Life Expectancy. Anticipated future contribution to amenity, in years.
Overall health	A measure of physiological condition. G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor and D = Dead.	Category	Tree category as defined within BS5837:2012. Categories A (high quality), B (moderate quality), C (low quality) & U (very low quality).
Management Recommendations	Recommended works to be carried out prior to construction.		



BS5837:2012 - Tree Category

-  **Category A Trees**
High quality and value
At least 40 years life-expectancy
-  **Category B Trees**
Moderate quality and value
At least 20 years life-expectancy
-  **Category C Trees**
Low quality and value
At least 10 years life-expectancy
-  **Category U Trees**
Poor quality and value
Less than 10 years life expectancy



Key   	 NBTREEMANAGEMENT Arboricultural Consultancy www.nbtreemanagement.co.uk Tel: 07415 890038	Project Name: The Brambles Lye Green		Client: Mitchell Belk	
		Drawing Title: Tree Removal Plan		Agent: James Armitage	
		Drawing Number: TR-1		Date: 17-10-2025	
		Revision		Scale: 1:250 @ A3	

Agenda for Arboricultural Supervision

Stage	Action
Pre- construction	A pre-commencement site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required to check the position of the tree protection measures and to discuss any potential conflicts to trees with the contractors.
During construction	Arboricultural supervision will be required again to oversee the ground preparation in advance of laying the cellular confinement system. Further arboricultural supervision will be required if any unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any of the retained trees on or near the site. This supervision must be carried out by the project arboriculturist.

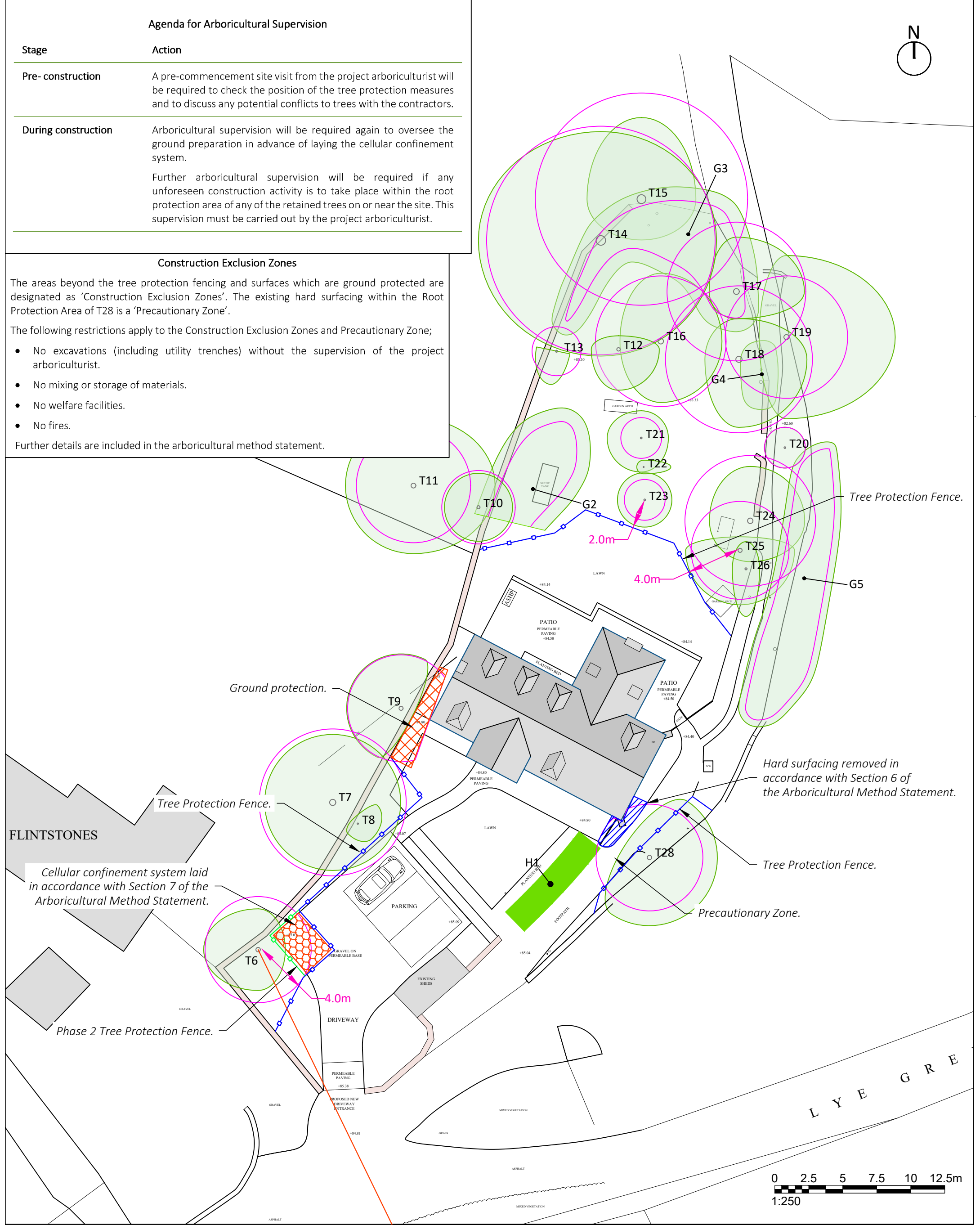
Construction Exclusion Zones

The areas beyond the tree protection fencing and surfaces which are ground protected are designated as 'Construction Exclusion Zones'. The existing hard surfacing within the Root Protection Area of T28 is a 'Precautionary Zone'.

The following restrictions apply to the Construction Exclusion Zones and Precautionary Zone;

- No excavations (including utility trenches) without the supervision of the project arboriculturist.
- No mixing or storage of materials.
- No welfare facilities.
- No fires.

Further details are included in the arboricultural method statement.



Key

- Root Protection Area
- Canopy spread
- Trunk position
- Tree/Group number
- Hedge line
- Hard surfacing removed in accordance with the AMS.

- Tree Protection Fence
- Ground protection
- Cellular confinement system

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Tel: 07415 890038

Project Name: The Brambles Lye Green	
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan	
Drawing Number: TPP-1	Revision

Client: Mitchell Belk
Agent: James Armitage
Date: 17-10-2025
Scale: 1:250 @ A3



Key

 Existing trees/groups

 New tree planting

 Existing hedges

 New hedge planting



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Project Name: The Brambles Lye Green		Client: Mitchell Belk
Drawing Title: Tree Planting Scheme		Agent: James Armitage
Drawing Number: TPS-1	Revision	Date: 17-10-2025
		Scale: 1:250 @ A3