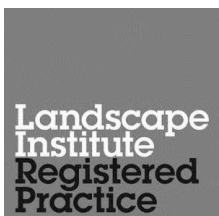


**RUBIX LAND LIMITED**

**LAND OFF ASHLEY COOMBE, WARMINSTER**

**BS:5837 COMPLIANT ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT &  
ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT**

**ISSUE: Monday, 24 November 2025**



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**CLIENT:** Rubix Land Limited

**PROJECT:** Land Off Ashley Coombe, Warminster

**REPORT TITLE:** BS:5837 Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

**DJA Reference:** 3396-4-4-4-AIA-0001-S1-P1 Ashley Coombe

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#### REPORT REVISIONS

| Revision | Date       | Description | Prepared | Approved |
|----------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| P1       | 24/11/2025 | First Draft | SCD      | MCG      |
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|          |            |             |          |          |

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Background

- 1.1 David Jarvis Associates have been commissioned by Rubix Land Limited (The Applicant') to provide an Arboricultural Report to support an application for a new residential development on land off Ashley Coombe, Warminster.

### Scope

- 1.2 The scope and level of detail included in this report, complies with the requirements of British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* (BS:5837 Table B.1) and includes reference to the following:
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment
  - Arboricultural Method Statement
  - Tree Protection Plan.
- 1.3 This report should also be read in conjunction with the arboricultural survey ref: 3396-4-4-4-TS
- 1.4 The British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' is designed to assist those concerned with trees in relation to construction to form balanced judgments. This report does not therefore seek to put arguments for or against development but provides a means of protecting trees which may be affected during development.
- 1.5 The report is for the sole use of the client and their appointed agents. Its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

## 2. PLANNING POLICY

### Local Planning Policy

- 2.1 Policy 51 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy Core Policy 51 seeks to protect, conserve and enhance Wiltshire's distinctive landscape character.

*Landscape Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures.*

*Proposals should be informed by and sympathetic to the distinctive character areas identified in the relevant Landscape Character Assessment(s) and any other relevant assessments and studies. In particular, proposals will need to demonstrate that the following aspects of landscape character have been conserved and where possible enhanced through sensitive design, landscape mitigation and enhancement measures:*

- i. The locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, field boundaries, watercourses and waterbodies. (...)*

*Proposals for development outside of an AONB that is sufficiently prominent (in terms of its siting or scale) to have an impact on the area's special qualities (as set out in the relevant management plan), must also demonstrate that it would not adversely affect its setting.*

### National planning policy

- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024 requires planning policies and decisions to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment.

Para 136 of the National Planning Policy Framework states:

*"Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.*

*Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users."*

### 3. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### Introduction

- 3.1 The purpose of this Arboricultural Impact Assessment is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed residential development and associated infrastructure and landscaping works on the adjacent trees.
- 3.2 The assessment will take account of the effects of any potentially damaging activities proposed near the trees growing on and adjacent to the site. Where conflict is identified, this report will recommend solutions or mitigation as appropriate.

#### Soil

- 3.3 The British Geological Survey 1:50 000 scale bedrock geology description for this area is 'Cornbrash Formation'. This formation consists of mainly of mudstone although Cornbrash Formation can also contain clay. The soil may therefore be vulnerable to damage from waterlogging and compaction and may also have capacity to shrink and swell with changes in ground water levels.
- 3.4 Foundation depths should be calculated in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 following on-site soil investigations and taking into account the presence of any shrinkable soils and future growth of the adjacent trees and vegetation.

#### Plotting the Root Protection Areas

- 3.5 The British Standard 5837 advises that a Root Protection Area (RPA) should initially be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem. However, where pre-existing site conditions or other factors exist which indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect soundly based arboricultural assessment of the likely distribution of tree roots.
- 3.6 The proposed development area is agricultural farmland to the south and east of an existing residential area. Boundary trees are considered 'open grown' with no significant structures within their rooting areas which could have otherwise caused individual trees to root asymmetrically.
- 3.7 Tree rooting areas have therefore been plotted as circles which is a fair representation of their likely rooting pattern and root distribution.

#### Trees Appraisal

|                                            |           |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total Number of individual trees surveyed: | <b>83</b> |
| Total Number of tree groups surveyed:      | <b>5</b>  |
| Number of category 'A' trees / groups:     | <b>3</b>  |
| Number of category 'B' trees / groups:     | <b>26</b> |
| Number of category 'C' trees / groups:     | <b>56</b> |
| Number of category 'U' trees:              | <b>3</b>  |

**Figure 1 – Tree Quality Summary**

**Site specific**

- 3.8 The following trees / tree groups will be removed to facilitate the construction of the development:

| Ref. | Species                                           | General Observations   | BS:5837 Cat. |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| T084 | Flowering cherry<br>( <i>Prunus serrulata</i> )   | Small hedgerow tree.   | C2           |
| T085 | Swedish whitebeam<br>( <i>Sorbus intermedia</i> ) | Small ornamental tree. | C2           |

**Figure 2 – Trees to be removed to facilitate the build.**

- 3.9 2x small trees have been identified for removal to facilitate the proposed new pedestrian footpath around the north-west boundary of the site. Both trees are classed as low-grade category 'C' trees with limited wider visual amenity value. Category 'C' trees would not usually pose a constraint to development subject to suitable mitigation (replacement planting).

**Application Assessment**

- 3.10 The suitability of planning development in relation to trees is assessed in accordance with the British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. This document requires that the conception and design of the final development layout must take into account the constraints posed by the trees on site. These constraints include not only the existing canopy and likely root spread but also:
- The ultimate height and spread of the trees;
  - Potential impact of species characteristics for future residents – evergreen / deciduous, density of foliage, seasonal leaf drop / berries etc; and
  - Current and future shade patterns.
- 3.11 The default position in planning is that every effort should be made to retain and protect the category A and B trees on site and that new structures, areas of hard standing and services should be located outside of the identified RPAs of trees to be retained.
- 3.12 The proposed residential development is located centrally within the site and there will be no buildings erected within the root protection areas of any tree.
- 3.13 No higher quality category 'A' or 'B' trees are to be removed or pruned to facilitate the development.
- 3.14 A proposed new pedestrian footpath around the edge of the site necessitates a minor encroachment into the rooting areas of several mature boundary trees. There is already an informal footpath around the edge of the site in frequent use by visitors and dog walkers. In this area the vegetation is sparse where the ground compacted by regular repeated footfall.
- 3.15 The installation of a lightweight pedestrian footpath is not therefore likely to cause any greater harm to the trees' long-term health or stability. New pathways will be porous and constructed onto a 'no-dig' subbase to keep any impact on trees to a minimum.



**Figure 3 – Photo showing compaction caused by regular footfall around the site boundary**

### **Post Development Sustainability**

- 3.16 The scheme of landscape planting includes additional new trees planted around the site. The scheme of landscape planting will result in a net increase in tree numbers and tree canopy cover through development.
- 3.17 None of the proposed dwellings or residential gardens are likely to be excessively shaded by trees and the design layout provides a good and sustainable gap between the canopies of the retained trees and the new residential properties - with an allowance for future tree growth.

### **Temporary Tree Protection**

- 3.18 All retained trees can be fully protected during the build process with fit for purpose Tree Protection Barriers erected in accordance with BS:5837 (2012). The Tree Protection Plan is provided at Appendix 5.

### **Conclusions**

- 3.19 The proposed layout of the new residential development has been sensitively designed around the arboricultural constraints of the site and represents low risk to trees.
- 3.20 Two small trees or tree groups have been identified for removal to facilitate the proposed build. Both trees are lower-grade category 'C' trees which would not usually pose a constraint to the development of a site.
- 3.21 Peripheral trees and woodland groups have been retained to maintain the enclosed character of the landscape, screening urban edges from the adjacent public highway.

- 
- 3.22 The new development will be enhanced with a robust scheme of new tree and landscape planting. New trees will be planted in locations where they can grow to their full size potential without foreseeable interference or conflict with residential properties in the future.
- 3.23 This application is also supported by a detailed Arboricultural Method Assessment to demonstrate how the retained trees on site growing on and adjacent to the build area will be protected during the building works and a robust scheme of landscape planting to enhance the amenity and character of the new development.

## 4. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

### Introduction

- 4.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) specifies the detailed methodology that will be employed to prevent damage to trees during the construction of residential development on land off Ashley Coombe, Warminster and all associated ground works and infrastructure.
- 4.2 The correct and timely installation of tree protection measures such as tree protection barriers are critical to ensure the long-term retention of the trees within the development site.
- 4.3 This method statement will be read, approved, and agreed to by all key personnel prior to the commencement of works within the site.

### Phasing of works

#### STAGE 1 (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

FACILITATIVE TREE WORKS



ERECTION OF TREE PROTECTION FENCING  
& SITE HOARDING



PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING  
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)



#### STAGE 2 (DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION)

SITE MONITORING EVERY 8-10 WEEKS



GROUND WORKS & CONSTRUCTION  
TREE PROTECTION MEASURES TO REMAIN RIGID & INTACT



#### STAGE 3 (POST DEVELOPMENT)

REMOVE TREE PROTECTION FENCING, SITE HOARDING  
& TEMPORARY SITE BUILDINGS  
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)



RELOCATE FENCING INTO PHASE 2 POSITION IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO  
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PEDESTRIAN FOOTPATH



LANDSCAPE & PLANTING OPERATIONS

### **Site Supervision and Monitoring**

- 4.4 A pre-commencement site visit will be held once the Tree Protection Fencing is installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan and prior to the commencement of building works on site. The Local Authority's Tree Officer will be given a minimum of five days' notice of the time and date of the meeting so that they may attend should they wish to do so.
- 4.5 The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting will be to confirm the location and construction of the Tree Protection Measures and ensure a common understanding of the requirements for Tree Protection within the site. If the Local Planning Authority is unable to attend, photographic evidence of the tree protection fencing will be emailed to the appointed planning officer once it has been erected.
- 4.6 All tree protection measures shall also be routinely monitored by an appointed and suitably qualified Arboricultural Advisor at 8-10 week intervals for the duration of all works. A signed copy of the inspection report will be sent to Wiltshire Council's Planning Department following each visit.

### **On-site Supervisor**

- 4.7 In addition to the appointed Arboricultural Consultant, there will be a designated on-site Supervisor who will be responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement when the Arboricultural Consultant is not present.
- 4.8 The on-site Supervisor will:
- Be present on site most of the time;
  - Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities relating to the retained trees on site;
  - Have the authority to stop any work that will, or have the potential to, cause harm to any tree;
  - Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities;
  - Make immediate contact with Wiltshire Council and/or the retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential;
  - To ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees. These details will be passed to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these; and
  - Notify the local authority 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development.
- 4.9 The designated on-site Project Arboricultural Supervisor will be responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 4.10 A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

### Tree Works

4.11 The following tree works are required to facilitate the proposed boundary footpath.

- T084 – Flowering Cherry – Fell to ground level
- T085 – Whitebeam – Fell to ground level

### Tree Works Best Practice

- 4.12 Facilitative tree works shall be undertaken in accordance with BS:3998 2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'.
- 4.13 No vehicles will be driven under the canopies of retained trees onto unprotected ground during the tree work operations.
- 4.14 Chippings arising from the work will not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood, brash and any other arisings from the tree work will not be burnt on site.
- 4.15 A properly qualified and experienced company will be employed who carry Public and Products Liability Insurance with a minimum of £2,000,000 cover and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. A List of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association – [www.trees.org.uk](http://www.trees.org.uk).

### Protected Species

- 4.16 In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats - Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, the developer will consider the timing and type of tree work operations to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees.
- 4.17 It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.
- 4.18 Non-urgent major tree work involving tree removal or reduction and hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is from 1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.
- 4.19 All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

### Tree Protection Fencing

- 4.20 No works in relation to the ground works will be undertaken, including construction, excavation, or demolition, prior to the Tree Protection Fencing being installed as identified in the Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.21 The Tree Protection Fencing will consist of interlocking weld-mesh panels (e.g. Heras), well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. (See Appendix 2)
- 4.22 All-weather signage stating '**TREE PROTECTION AREA – KEEP OUT**' will be attached to the outer perimeter of the Tree Protection Fencing. A sample sign is attached in Appendix 3 of this report.

- 4.23 The fencing will be located to protect the trees and their rooting areas and will remain rigid and complete during the demolition and ground works.
- 4.24 At no time will Tree Protection Fencing be removed or relocated contrary to the recommendations in this report, without professional arboricultural advice and without the prior consent of the Local Authority Tree Officer.
- 4.25 The appointed Site Manager will notify the Tree Officer once Tree Protection Measures are installed on site and 5 days prior to the Protection Fencing being removed on completion of ground works so that a representative from the Local Authority may visit the site if considered necessary.

#### **No-Dig Pathway**

- 4.26 Immediately prior to the installation of the no-dig pedestrian footpaths, tree protection fencing will be pulled back and repositioned to enable the footpath construction as shown in the Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.27 Herbaceous vegetation within the pedestrian footpath route will be killed off using a systemic 'Glyphosate' based weed killer which when used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions will not have any long-term detriment on tree roots or reside in the soil post application.
- 4.28 The site will be prepared by manually removing all debris and plant matter a minimum of seven days' post herbicide application. Vegetation can also be carefully scraped back using the bucket of a long-armed excavator positioned outside of the tree's rooting areas and removing no more than 30mm of turf & roots.
- 4.29 Once clear of vegetation, the ground will be levelled with a coarse pH neutral sand or shingle raked on site by pedestrian operatives to avoid compacting the soil and damaging tree roots.
- 4.30 Timber or aluminium edging boards will be installed to provide an upstand of approximately 200mm between the ground level and finished driveway surface in order to contain the gravel as per the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 4.31 A Geotextile Fabric will be laid across the site, overlapping adjacent rolls by a minimum of 150mm. It may be necessary to lightly pin the Geotextile in place until the overlying layers are installed.
- 4.32 A Cell web system (manufactured by Geosynthetics or similar) 150mm deep will then be opened out and pinned in place between the kerbs. Pin spacing will generally be required at 1m – 2m centres on flat surfaces, mainly placed around the perimeter of the area and where adjacent sections of the cellular confinement system abut each other, with less in the middle of the area.
- 4.33 The open cells will be filled 150mm deep with clean, open graded aggregate with particles between 5 and 45mm, (no fines Type 1 Roadstone of a non-marine source) working toward the tree from the furthest point away and using the filled cells as a platform. The remaining 50mm will be filled with the finished aesthetic hoggin surface.
- 4.34 Where necessary, following completion of the development, high quality topsoil can be used to grade the edge of the footpath down to the adjacent ground level.

### Construction Exclusion Zone

- 4.35 The area behind the tree protection barriers is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and is to be isolated from all activity during work on the site.
- 4.36 Construction Exclusion Zones are to remain completely undisturbed for the duration of all development works. No construction activity of any description including (but not limited to) the following will occur within these areas at any time:
- No excavation of any description.
  - No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
  - No alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
  - No vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
  - No tree works, without the written consent of the Council's Tree Service.
  - No erection of temporary structures of any description.
  - No storage disposal handling or use of any Chemicals including cement washings.
  - No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any part of a tree.
  - No fires shall be lit within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or spread of any hedge.
  - No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/into protection areas.
  - No storage, parking, vehicle movement or pedestrian activity, temporary or otherwise, within the construction exclusion zone at any time.

### General Considerations

- 4.37 Roots can be killed by pollution of the rooting area by chemicals and leaching. Loose, granular or liquid materials, including cement mix and fuel will be stored centrally within the site and well away from the Tree Protection Fencing and Construction Exclusion Zones.
- 4.38 Care will be taken in the planning of deliveries if they require wide or tall loads and plants with booms, rigs or counterweights which can cause serious and permanent damage to trees making their safe retention impossible.
- 4.39 There will be no open fires on site during the building works.

### Unforeseen Circumstances

- 4.40 In the event of unforeseen circumstances whereby it is not possible to work in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement then advice should be sought immediately from a qualified Arboriculturist.
- 4.41 **THERE SHALL BE NO DEVIATION FROM THIS METHOD STATEMENT WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH A QUALIFIED ARBORICULTURIST AND / OR THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.**

## 5. POST CONSTRUCTION

### Landscaping

- 5.1 Only on completion of all construction works and hard landscaping will the Tree Protection Fencing be removed in preparation for landscape planting.
- 5.2 The following rules will be followed during all future landscaping works to prevent harm to the trees:
- New plants within the identified RPAs of retained trees will be in small pots (nothing larger than 3lt). All planting within RPA of existing trees shall be notched planted and locally adjusted to avoid tree roots. All shrub planting to be undertaken by hand using hand tools only to minimize root damage. If significant roots are encountered, these will be left undamaged and dug around.
  - Tree roots can be damaged by severance, compaction, pollution and desiccation. In view of this, there should be no excavation or changes in ground levels within the identified rooting areas of retained trees following completion of the development.
  - Landscaped areas will be maintained with irrigation and post planting maintenance as per the landscape specifications.
  - On completion of the build, new fence panels should include holes or gaps at ground level a minimum of 100x100mm to allow small mammals such as hedgehogs to forage within the development.
  - Where new fencing is proposed, post holes within the rooting areas of trees will be dug using a post hole digger to keep hole size to a minimum. Where substantial roots over 30mm are encountered, the location of the hole will be moved in order to avoid them. Post holes will be fully lined in order to prevent concrete coming into direct contact with tree roots.

### Tree Planting

- 5.3 New trees will be planted within the next or current planting season - November to March (whichever is sooner) on completion of the building project. Planting will be undertaken when soils are moist and free from frost.
- 5.4 Planting trees too deep is a major cause for premature decline. Tree planting pits will be dug to the same depth as the woody roots to prevent settlement and sinking post planting. The soil backfilled into the planting pit will consist of 1/3 organic matter (well rooted manure or other compost) with 2/3 existing soil.
- 5.5 During the third year the new plants will continue to be monitored, with irrigation resumed during periods of drought or where plants are showing signs of drought stress. Any new trees or plants which fail to establish and thrive, or which die, are removed or become seriously diseased within a period of 5 years following completion of the development, will be replaced with another of a similar size and species.

**APPENDIX 1****Contacts****Arboricultural Consultant**

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**Applicant**

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**Local Planning Authority**

Wiltshire Council  
Arboricultural Officer: Mr. David Wyatt

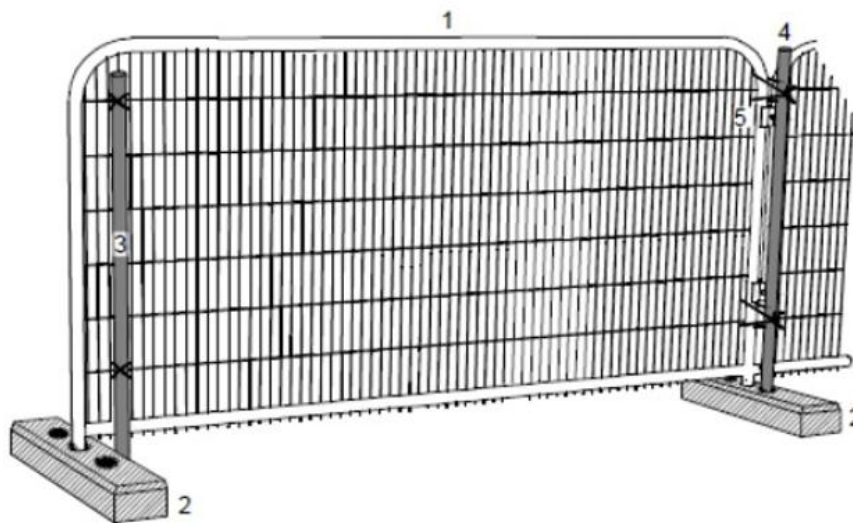
E: planningtrees@wiltshire.gov.uk

T: 0300 456 0114

## APPENDIX 2

### Tree Protection Fencing Structure

The TPF shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels (e.g. Heras), well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers



- 1: Weldmesh (e.g Heras) Panels. 2: Concrete or rubber ground blocks
- 3: Scaffold pole uprights, driven firmly into ground, then secured to panel
- 4: Uprights driven into ground through fixture in ground block, then secured to panel.
- 5: Panels to be interlinked using scaffold clamps

**APPENDIX 3****Tree Protection Signage**

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **Qualifications**

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Independent Arboricultural Consultant, trading as Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited.

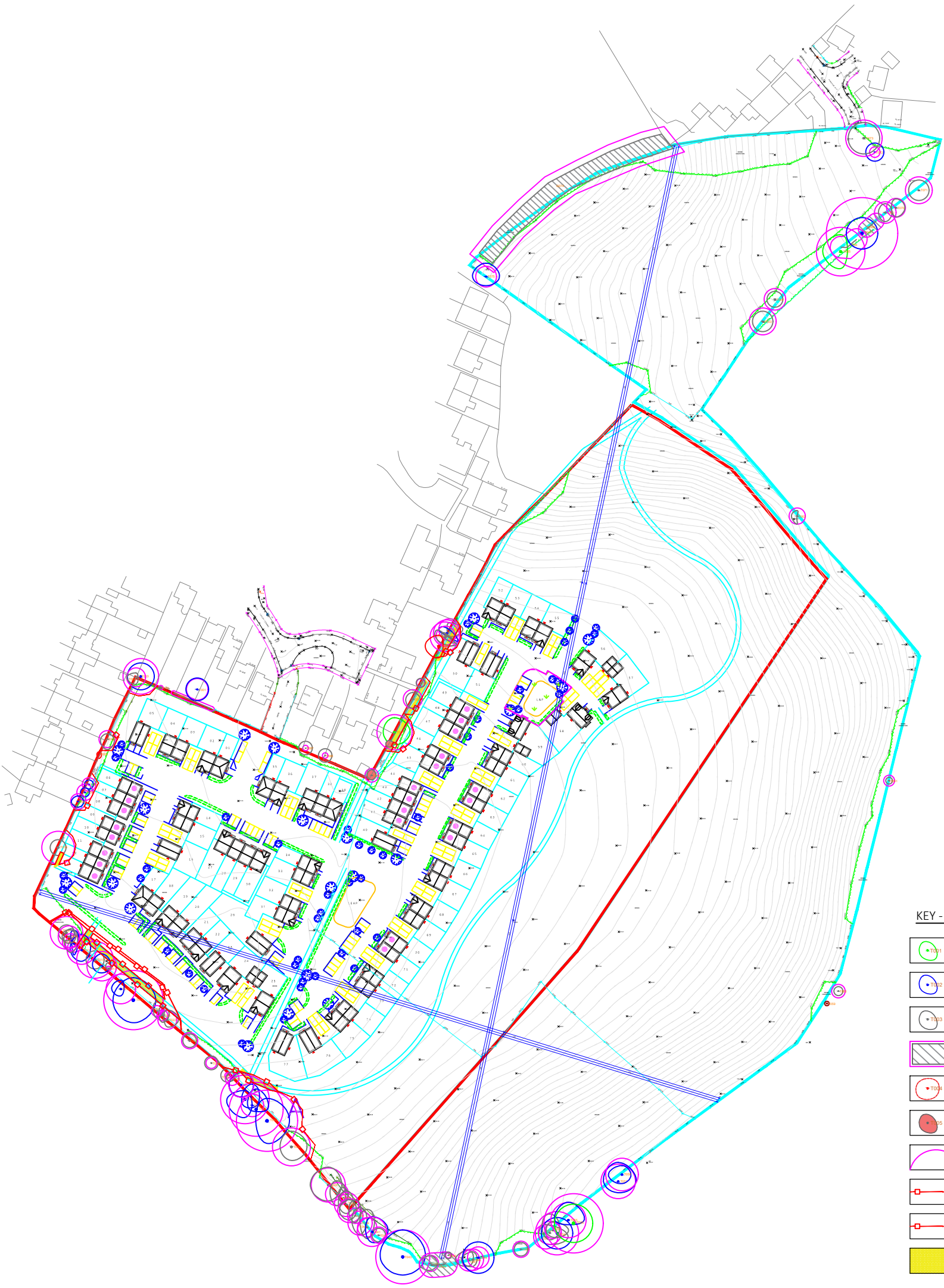
I have over 20 years' experience working in the field of Arboriculture and for the past 17 years I have worked as a Local Authority Tree Officer both directly and independently providing contracted support. Since 2010 I have worked as a private consultant carrying out a range of Arboricultural Reports and Assessments for private clients.

I hold the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma (Level 6) for which I received the Lockhart Garrett Award. I also hold the Arboricultural Association's Technicians Certificate (with Distinction).

I am a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.

## **APPENDIX 5**

### **Tree Protection Plan**



- KEY - TREES
- HIGH-GRADE CATEGORY 'A' TREE
  - MEDIUM-GRADE CATEGORY 'B' TREE
  - LOW-GRADE CATEGORY 'C' TREE
  - LOW-GRADE CATEGORY 'C' TREE GROUP
  - CATEGORY 'U' POOR QUALITY TREE - POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS
  - TREE REMOVED TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION
  - BS:5837 ROOT PROTECTION AREA
  - TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS
  - ADJUSTED TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF NO-DIG FOOTPATH
  - NO-DIG FOOTPATH WITHIN RPA OF TREES

Status

DRAFT

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RUBIX STRATEGIC LAND LIMITED

Project

ASHLEY COOMBE, WARMINSTER

Drawing Title

TREE SURVEY (NOV 2025)

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