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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Tree Survey
- Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statement

For:-

Erection of garage with store

At:-

Sidbury House
Everleigh
Marlborough
SN8 3EY

On behalf of:-

Mr Peter Adams
Sidbury House
Everleigh
Marlborough
SN8 3EY

Prepared by:

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Survey Date: 12th August 2026
Report Date: 27th August 2026
Project no: 2651

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1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1** This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been instructed by Mr Peter Adams to specify tree protection measures and to assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed erection of a three-bay garage/store at Sidbury House.
- 1.2** Trees were surveyed, with findings shown in the Tree Schedule in Appendix B and plotted on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A. This also shows tree protection measures, which are specified in the Arboricultural Method Statement in section 5 below. The arboricultural impact is assessed in section 6, which assumes that these measures are followed.
- 1.3** The tree survey was undertaken, and this report has been prepared, by Catherine Fforde HND Hort, Dip Arb L4(ABC), MCIHort, MArborA and approved by Simon Stephens MA Oxon, Dip Arb (RFS), MArborA, C Env, MICFor a Registered Consultant with the Arboricultural Association, with over 20 years relevant experience.
- 1.4** This survey and report have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

1.5 Documentation supplied:

- OS Site Plan
- SJM Planning, Proposed Site Plan: drawing no: 2026-2769v2-
LocBlock
- Oakwrights, Impression drawing: drawing no: 2600126-1 Rev D
- Oakwrights, Elevations: drawing no: 24072026 1 Rev A
- Oakwrights, Frame drawing: drawing no: 2600169-3 Rev D

2 SURVEY DETAILS AND SCOPE

- 2.1** The site survey included trees and shrubs, within influencing distance of the proposed development, with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height, as shown located on the Tree Protection Plan, included as Appendix A.
- 2.2** Tree inspection took place from ground level with the use of binoculars, sounding hammer and metal probe using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay, fungal fruiting bodies and any structural defects that could increase the risk of structural failure were noted.
- 2.3** Tree diameters were measured using a girthing tape and tree heights were measured using a hypsometer. Where use of a tape was restricted by site factors, diameters were estimated, with the diameter recorded in the tree schedule preceded by the word “est”.
- 2.4** At the time of the survey, the weather was fine with no restrictions to visibility. Broadleaf trees were in leaf. In most places, dense undergrowth prevented access and dense ivy restricted visibility of tree stems.
- 2.5** The suitability of trees for inclusion in the future development was considered, in particular considering the safe useful life expectancy, and sustainability, of trees on the site after development is completed.
- 2.6** Tree details are shown on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. Tree locations have been determined by measuring distances from features shown on the plan, using a laser measuring device. A lack of detail on the site plan provided will result in tree positions being inexact. The following information was recorded for each tree, and is shown in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B:
- **Number:** an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a “T”, which cross references locations shown on the plan with the schedule in Appendix B. Where a number of trees are located close together and are similar in character and management requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single number, prefixed with a “G”.
 - **Species:** common name.
 - **Tree height:** approximate height in metres.

- **Stem diameter:** diameter in millimetres, taken at 1.5m above ground. Where there are a number of stems, stem diameters are recorded in the condition column.
- **Branch spread:** approximate spread in metres to N,S,E and W of the trunk. The approximate branch spread is drawn on the plan.
- **Canopy clearance:** approximate height of the canopy above ground. Where a significant, low lateral branch is present, its height and direction of growth is included in the Condition column.
- **Age class:** Young, Semi-mature, Early mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran.
- **Condition:** features that affect the safe useful life expectancy and amenity of the tree, including the presence of decay or any physical defect.
- **Management Recommendations:** recommendations to ensure the health and safety of the tree, within the future development.
- **Estimated Remaining Contribution:** <10 years, 5-15 years, 10-20 years, 15-30 years, 20-40 years, >40 years.
- **Category grading:** tree classification taken from BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (see Appendix C for details), as follows:
 - Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy, normally recommended for removal (Red)
 - Category A: high quality trees, able to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years, normally retained unless there is an over-riding reason for removal and appropriate mitigation. (Green)
 - Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, normally retained. (Blue)
 - Category B/C: an intermediate category between categories B and C (not specifically described in BS5837). Trees, which should be retained wherever possible, providing retention does not unreasonably constrain the layout. (Blue)
 - Category C: low quality, in adequate condition to remain for at least 10 years, or young trees <150mm stem diameter. Trees which can be removed to allow the desired layout or new planting. (Grey)

For category A, B and C trees, a subcategory has been allocated, providing information on the reasons for selection of a specific category, as follows:

- Subcategory 1: mainly arboricultural values.
- Subcategory 2: mainly landscape values.
- Subcategory 3: mainly cultural values, including conservation.
- Trees have been classified irrespective of the possible proximity to future construction. The BS 5837 category is colour coded, as indicated above, on the plan included as Appendix A.
- **Protection Distance:** the protection distance in metres required to provide the Root Protection Area recommended in BS 5837, assuming a circular area centred on the tree.
- **Root Protection Area (RPA):** the area in m², as recommended in BS 5837, to provide sufficient rooting area to ensure tree survival and which, in most

situations, should be fenced off to prevent root damage from construction activities.

3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

- 3.1 No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used.
- 3.2 No soil excavation or root inspection was carried out.
- 3.3 This survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future building through subsidence or heave.
- 3.4 The tree survey has been undertaken for planning purposes. Although any obvious structural defects have been noted, a Tree Hazard Assessment has not been carried out. Mature trees close to highly populated areas or public highways should normally be checked for safety annually, by a suitably qualified person.

4 LEGAL PROTECTION OF TREES

- 4.1 The TPO Search website was viewed on 27.08.2026 which showed that the site does not contain any Tree Preservation Orders, nor does it fall within a Conservation Area. The presence of Planning Conditions currently attached to the site, was not checked.

5 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Site Overview

- 5.1.1 The proposal is for the erection of a three-bay garage/store at Sidbury House. The proposed block plan is included as Appendix F and details have been added to the survey drawing, along with tree details, to create the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix A. The proposed building details plans are included as Appendix G.
- 5.1.2 The site is a residential property in a rural area. Access is via a hard surface driveway off the A342 which leads to a hard surface parking area to the front of the house. The areas to the north and west of the parking area are laid to lawn. Trees are located to the east side of the driveway and to the north, in an area outside the red line site boundary.
- 5.1.3 The proposal is for a three-bay timber framed building over a solid base. Two bays will be utilized for vehicles, with the third used for storage. An internal staircase will provide access to a room above.

5.2 Tree Work

5.2.1 No trees are proposed for removal.

5.3 Root Protection Areas

5.3.1 Root Protection Areas are shown for all trees in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B. They are also shown for all retained trees, as circular areas centred on the trunk, on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. Where there are physical obstructions to root growth the Root Protection Area should be shown as an equivalent area that is more likely to reflect actual root growth. The Root Protection Area shows the area around a tree in which all construction activity must normally be excluded, unless appropriate protection measures are implemented.

5.4 Tree Protection Fencing

5.4.1 Tree Protection Fencing must be erected where shown on the Tree Protection Plan, included as Appendix A. This will provide full protection of the Root Protection Areas of all retained trees within the site, other than for:

- area hatched in blue on the Tree Protection Plan, where No-Dig Construction must be used, as described in section 5.5 below, to protect underlying roots.
- areas shaded and hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, indicating Ground Protection Areas, where roots must be protected, as described in section 5.6 below.
- areas where trees are set back at sufficient distance from the existing access drive and where dense undergrowth is preventing vehicular incursion.

5.4.2 Tree Protection Fencing must be from weldmesh panels supported on blocks, with the blocks pinned to the ground with road pins, or similar, and the panels braced using an above ground stabilizing system, as per Figure 3a or 3b of BS5837:2012, which is reproduced in Appendix D.

5.4.3 After erection of Tree Protection Fencing and installation of ground protection, two days' notice must be given to the local planning authority before demolition or construction, including any ground work, starts on site.

5.4.4 Tree Protection Fencing must be maintained and retained for the duration of the works, or until such time as agreed in writing with the local planning authority.

5.4.5 Weatherproof notices must be fixed to the Tree Protection Fencing, and maintained, stating:-

TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS

CONTRAVENTION MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:

- The Protection Fence must not be moved
- No person or machine must enter the area
- No materials or spoil must be deposited
 - No excavation must be permitted

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN
PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

5.5 No-Dig Construction Area

5.5.1 The No-Dig area, shown hatched blue on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A, must be constructed without excavation apart from the removal of turf/organic matter, which must be carried out by hand. Excavators, dumpers and other site traffic must not be allowed to track on the No-Dig area until roots are protected by the No-Dig surfacing or ground protection.

5.5.2 The No-Dig Construction area is shown hatched blue on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. This covers an area within Root Protection Areas where a new garage and store is to be constructed on an existing soft area.

5.5.3 The proposed garage and store, which falls within the Root Protection Areas of T1, T2 and T4, must be built on a concrete slab, constructed on top of existing levels without excavation. Engineering details must include a cellular confinement system filled with clean stone, which will prevent soil compaction and allow gaseous diffusion to and from underlying roots, and may require piles for stability. A typical section is shown on the Tree Protection Plan. As well as being fit for purpose, the design and methodology must protect tree roots, by following the following construction methodology:-

- topsoil/turf can be removed carefully by hand to a maximum of 50mm, but less if roots are found nearer the surface.
- following leveling with soil or sand, a permeable, non-woven geotextile membrane, must be laid.
- pressure treated timber edging boards, supported by driven stakes must be used.
- a suitable cellular confinement system must then be laid to manufacturers instructions. Products that might be considered include Geoweb, supplied by Greenfix (www.greenfix.co.uk) or Cellweb, supplied by Geosynthetics Ltd (www.geosyn.co.uk).
- the cellular confinement system must be filled with clean (no fines), washed angular, 4/20mm, stone to provide load support, while allowing air and moisture to permeate to the root zone. The depth of the cellular confinement system must be confirmed with the suppliers as being adequate to protect the ground during pile driving operations.

- pile locations must be marked and trial holes dug, by hand, to a depth of 750mm. If roots over 25mm diameter are found, the pile positions must be shifted to avoid them.
- each pile position must be sleeved using plastic piping or a polythene coated cardboard tube to prevent concrete from the pile leaching into the root zone. Alternatively screw piles (see eg. www.abcanchors.co.uk) may be used which avoids the need for concrete in the root zone.
- a further non-permeable, geotextile membrane, or heavy-duty polythene must then be laid before the reinforced concrete base is laid, which will be supported by the piles.
- removed turf/topsoil can be used to grade surrounding ground levels.

5.5.4 Site traffic, including pedestrians, must not be allowed on the No-Dig area unless roots are protected by existing hard surfacing, new No-Dig surfacing or unless suitable ground protection panels are laid. Either Maxitrack mats, as supplied by the Marwood Group, (www.marwoodgroup.co.uk) or Euro Mat or Pro Mat panels, from Ground Guards (www.ground-guards.co.uk), or a similar approved product, must be used, laid on top of a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile. If access is only required for pedestrians, 25mm plywood or side butting scaffold boards can be laid, on top of a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile.

5.5.5 No-Dig construction will result in an increase in levels. This must be fully taken account of in all other aspects of the design.

5.6 Ground Protection Areas

- 5.6.1 The Ground Protection Areas, which are shaded cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, contain hard surfacing which is protecting any underlying roots and which must stay in place during the construction period unless further protection measures are implemented.
- 5.6.2 Hard surfacing in Ground Protection Areas can be replaced if the existing sub-base remains in place and if the new surfacing is permeable.
- 5.6.3 If the existing sub-base is removed, ground protection must be laid immediately and then No-Dig construction (as per section 5.5) used for the build up. No excavation must be permitted beneath the base course in these areas.
- 5.6.4 The Ground Protection Area, which is hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, contains a soft area where ground protection must be laid to protect any underlying roots.
- 5.6.5 Adjacent to the new building, where pedestrian movement and erection of scaffolding will take place within the Root Protection Areas of trees, a Ground Protection Area is shown on the plan. The Tree Protection Fencing must be erected 1.2m from the building line, with the ground between the fencing and the building protected by either 25mm plywood or side butting scaffold boards, on top of a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile. Alternatively, scaffold boards can be fixed on a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway.
- 5.6.6 Ground protection must be laid before any ground work or construction starts on site and must be maintained in good condition until all construction operations have been completed. Ground protection must be fit for purpose and be replaced with an alternative product if panels start to move or any sign of ground compaction is seen.

5.7 General measures

- 5.7.1 No construction activity whatsoever, including routing of underground services, storage of materials or on-site parking, must be allowed within Root Protection Areas, other than that specifically described above.
- 5.7.2 No mixing or storage of cement, concrete, oil, fuel, bitumen or other chemicals must be permitted within 10m of the trunk of any retained trees, nor in any position where the slope of the ground could lead to contamination of the Root Protection Area.
- 5.7.3 Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames could extend to within 10m of foliage, branches or trunk.
- 5.7.4 Landscape works carried out within Root Protection Areas must be undertaken with great care so as not to damage shallow roots. Tractor mounted rotovators or other heavy mechanical cultivation must not be used within the Root Protection Areas.
- 5.7.5 If any tree shown for retention is removed, uprooted or destroyed, another tree must be planted in the same location, at a size and species to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.7.6 A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan must be kept on site and must be fully understood by the Site Agent.

5.8 Bat roosts

- 5.8.1 The current legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb, damage or destroy any bat roost or hibernation area. Contractors must be reminded of their responsibilities and should contact the relevant authorities if any signs of bats are found.

5.9 Birds

- 5.9.1 The current legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb nesting birds. The nesting season is generally assumed to be from 1st March to 31st July, however this can vary depending on species and location. During these months a careful inspection must be made before work commences and works must be postponed if active nests are found.

5.10 Arboricultural Supervision

5.10.1 A qualified Arboricultural Consultant must be retained during the period of construction to carry out the following:

- to meet with/ liaise with the contractor, prior to construction or ground work starting on site, to ensure this Arboricultural Method Statement is fully understood and can be complied with in full. If any revisions are required, a revised Arboricultural Method Statement must be approved by the local planning authority, prior to construction or demolition starting on site.
- to inspect Tree Protection Fencing and ground protection, prior to construction or ground work starting on site.
- as necessary, to advise on any issues at the request of the local planning authority, the developer, architect or contractor.

The details of each site visit must be recorded using a site visit proforma, with copies circulated to the contractor, developer and the local authority tree officer within three working days of the visit.

6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 No trees are proposed for removal and the new building has been kept back from trees to provide adequate separation distances to ensure their future sustainability.
- 6.2 The new building will be within the Root Protection Areas of trees, most significantly the beech T2. No-dig construction has been specified for the garage base. The amount of new hard surfacing for the building base will amount to approximately 15.3% of the existing unsurfaced part of the Root Protection Area of T2 and is therefore less than the recommended maximum amount of 20% permitted in BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- 6.3 The use of No-Dig construction for the building base will result in an increase above existing ground levels. There will be sufficient space at the front of the building to provide a suitable gradient so that level access can be provided to the building for vehicles. The increase in ground level for this level change will be over the existing impermeable driveway surface and therefore this will not result in a material change to the rooting environment of T2.
- 6.4 The new garage will be close to an area of woodland which may lead to possible issues from falling leaves, seeds and other tree debris. In order to alleviate the potential nuisance of roof water drainage blockages it is recommended that the garage gutters are fitted with gutter guards.
- 6.5 The roof water drainage should be designed to take this to the front corner at the western end of the building, where this is outside the Root Protection Areas of trees and where it could be connected to an underground surface water drainage system.
- 6.6 Provided the recommendations in this report are followed, the arboricultural impact of this development on existing tree cover is considered acceptable. Arboricultural supervision has been included to assist with tree protection measures.

7 REFERENCES

- *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*
- *BS3998:2010 Tree Work. Recommendations.*
- *The use of Cellular Confinement systems near Trees: a guide to good practice Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12.*

APPENDIX A

Key

Category U

Category A

Category B

Category C

Crown spread:
retained trees

Trees For Removal

Root Protection Area

Tree Protection Fence

No-Dig Construction

Ground Protection Area:
existing hard surface

Ground Protection Area:
existing soft surface

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JOB TITLE

SIDBURY HOUSE

DRAWING TITLE

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER

2651-01

REV

REVISIONS

SCALE

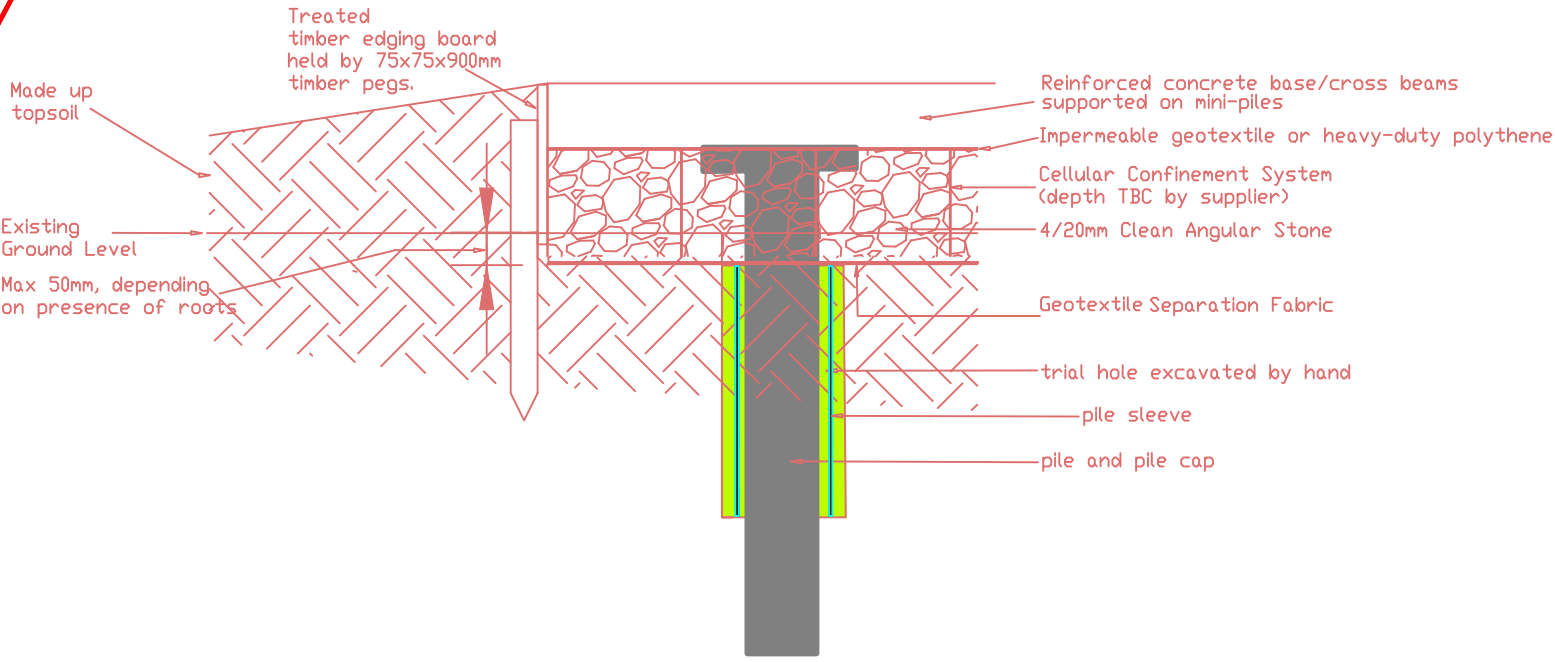
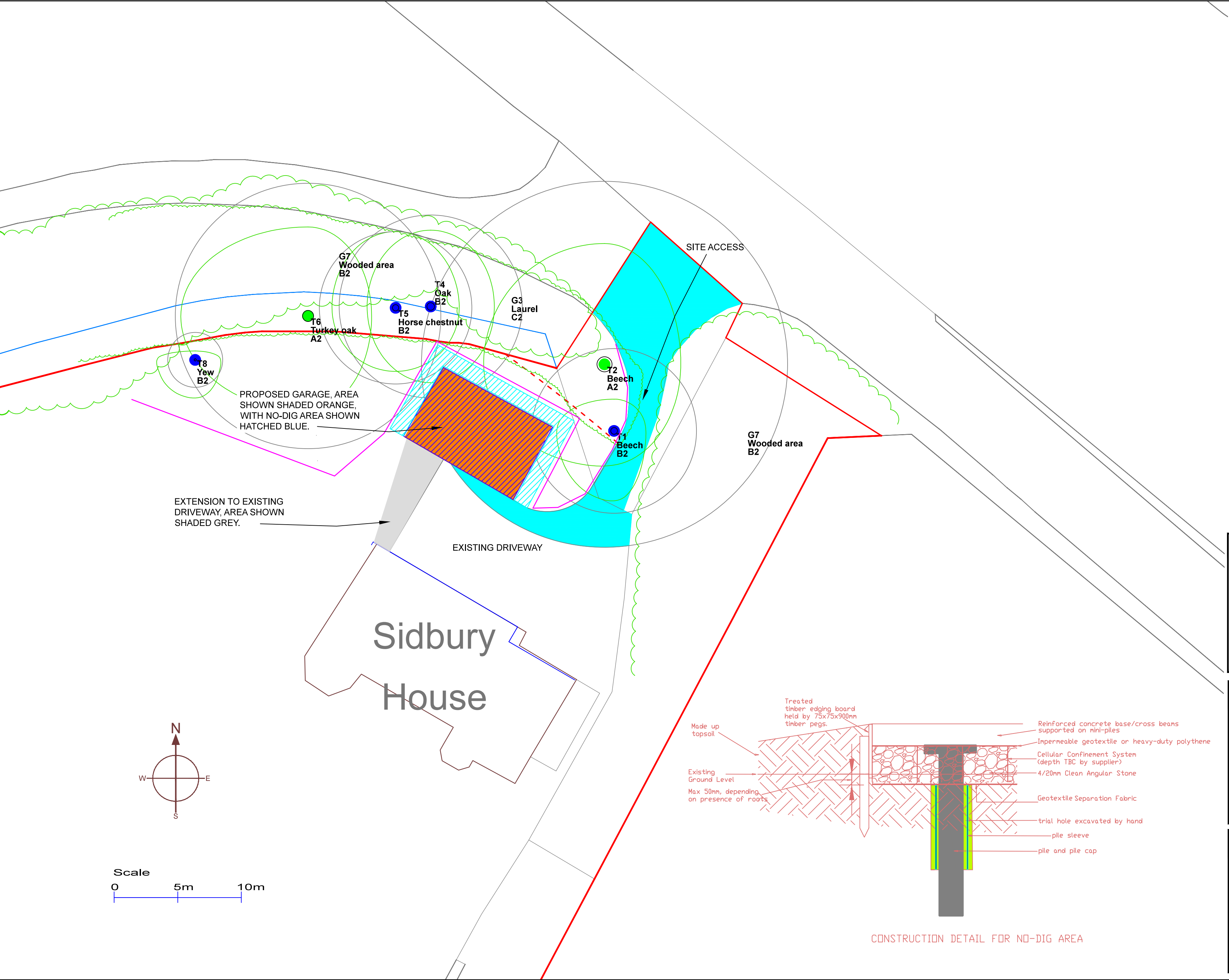
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DATE

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CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR NO-DIG AREA

Sidbury House

Appendix B
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect- ion Distance (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T1	Beech	17.5	540	2.5	5.5	2.5	4.5	3.5	Early mature	Growing just outside site. Low limbs removed with cavities in old pruning wounds. Large occluded fissure at 1.2m to west side with smaller occluded fissures to south.		>40	B2	6.5	132
T2	Beech	22.5	est 1200	9.5	8	6	9.5	6	Mature	Offsite tree. In dense laurel - base not inspected. Low laterals removed with some wounds fully occluded and some with cavities. Truncated limb at 7.5m to southwest. Main stem bifurcates at approx 9.5m. Dead wood up to 120mm diameter. Showing reasonable growth but currently under drought stress. Good quality landscape tree.		>40	A2	14.4	651
G3	Laurel	2 - 3	50 - 75					0.0	Early mature	Offsite area of dense, impenetrable evergreen shrubs. Side clipped where extending through site fence, forming hedge.		10-20	C2	0.9	3
T4	Oak	21	est 600	6	6	5	5	S 11	Early mature	Offsite tree with no access to survey. Ivy over stem. Twin stems from 12.5m. Occasional dead and broken branches. Reasonable vitality.		>40	B2	7.2	163
T5	Horse chestnut	14	est 500	6	5	5	5	S 8	Early mature	Offsite tree with no access to survey. Dense ivy. No clear leader. Crown obscured by surrounding trees - height estimated. Leaves with horse chestnut leaf miner damage.		20-40	B2	6.0	113
T6	Turkey oak	24	est 870	7	7.5	5	10	S 10	Mature	Offsite tree with no access to survey. Slight stem lean to south. Lower limbs removed over site with some long stubs remaining. Fresh growth from around pruning wounds. Occasional dead and broken branches. Good vitality.		>40	A2	10.4	342
G7	Wooded area	6 - 24	250 - 500					2.0	Early mature/ Mature	Species including beech, oak, horse chestnut and ash. Trees 'drawn up' through competition for light. Occasional dead stems. One large broken limb hung up in surrounding trees crowns. Providing landscape value and screening to site.		20-40	B2	6.0	113
T8	Yew	5	180	0.7	3	2	3	0.2	Semi- mature	Twin stem from 1.9m. Asymmetric crown. Good vitality.		>40	B2	2.2	15

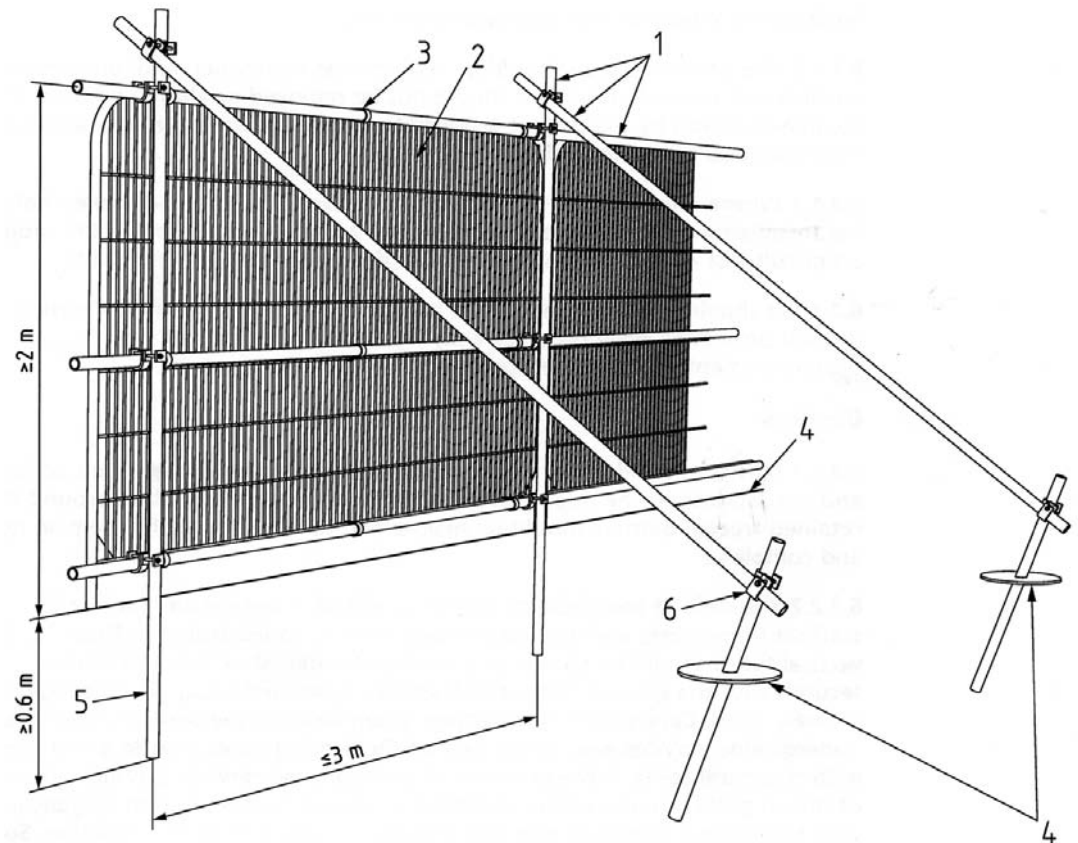
BS 5837:2012, Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Figure 2

Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m galvanised 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



Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

Figure 3a

Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins

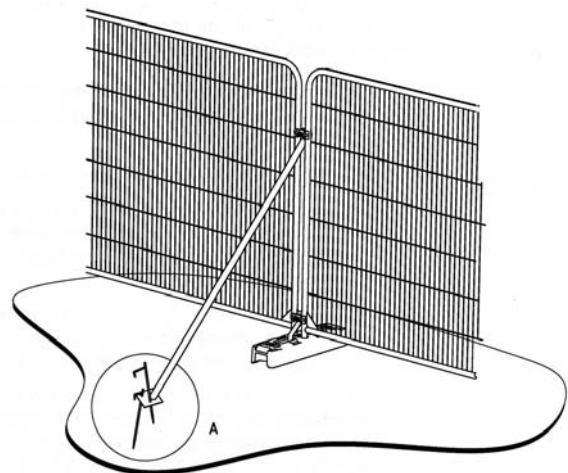
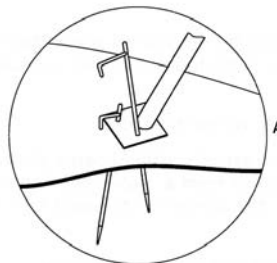
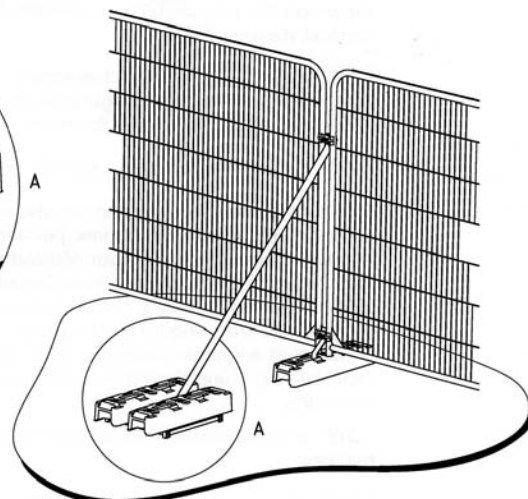


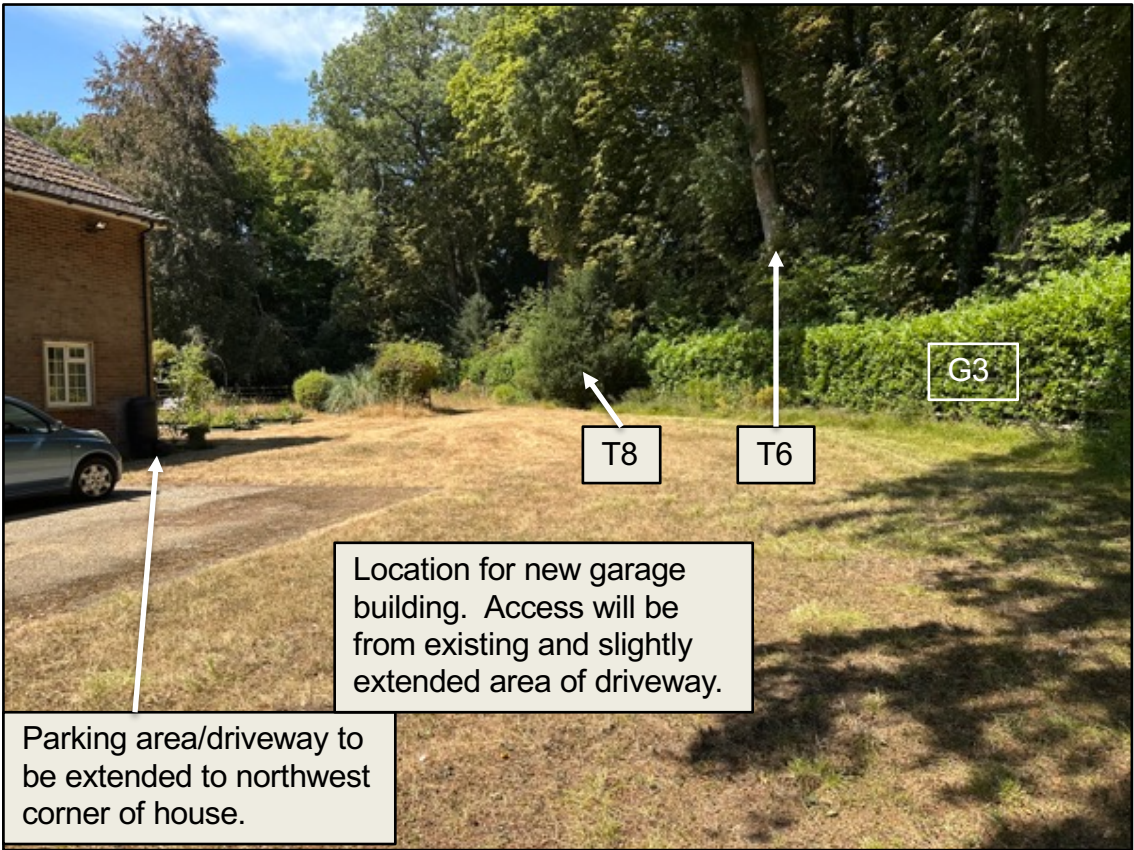
Figure 3b

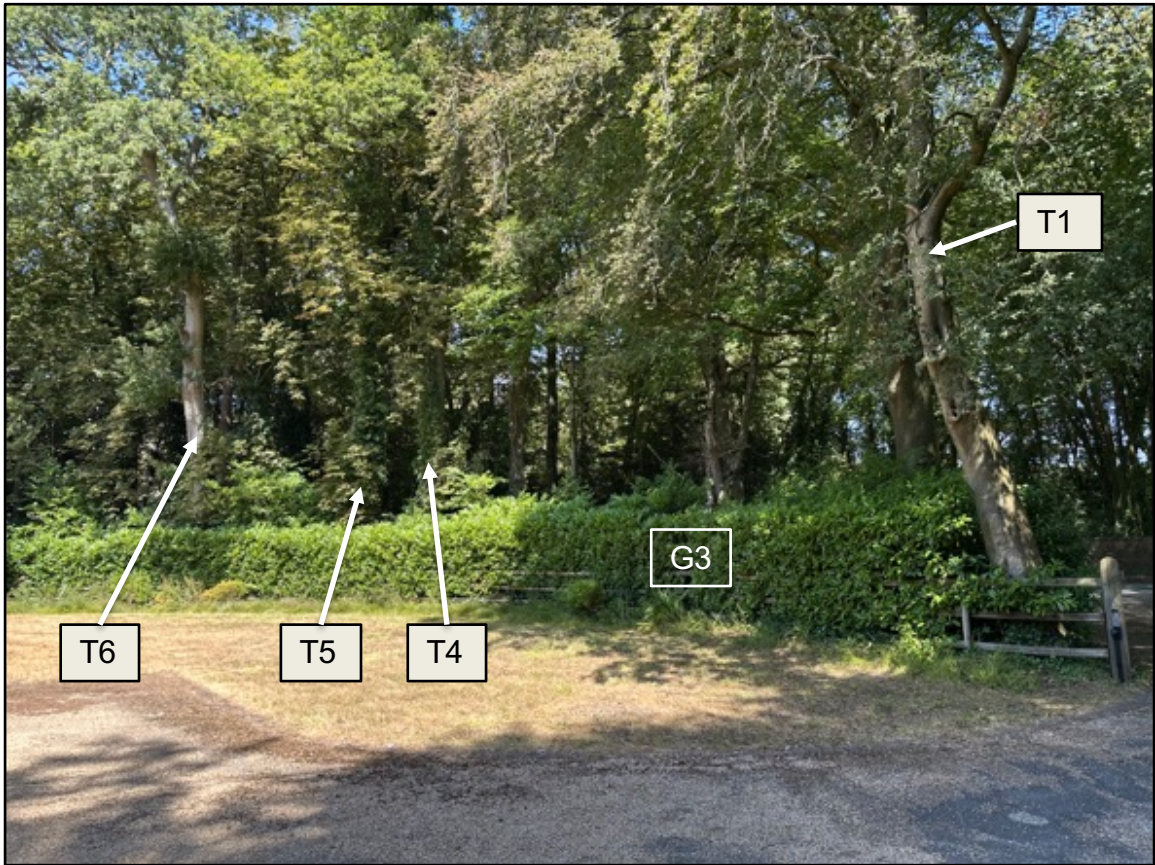
Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray





View from gateway with existing parking area to front of house and proposed location for new building within grassed area where indicated.



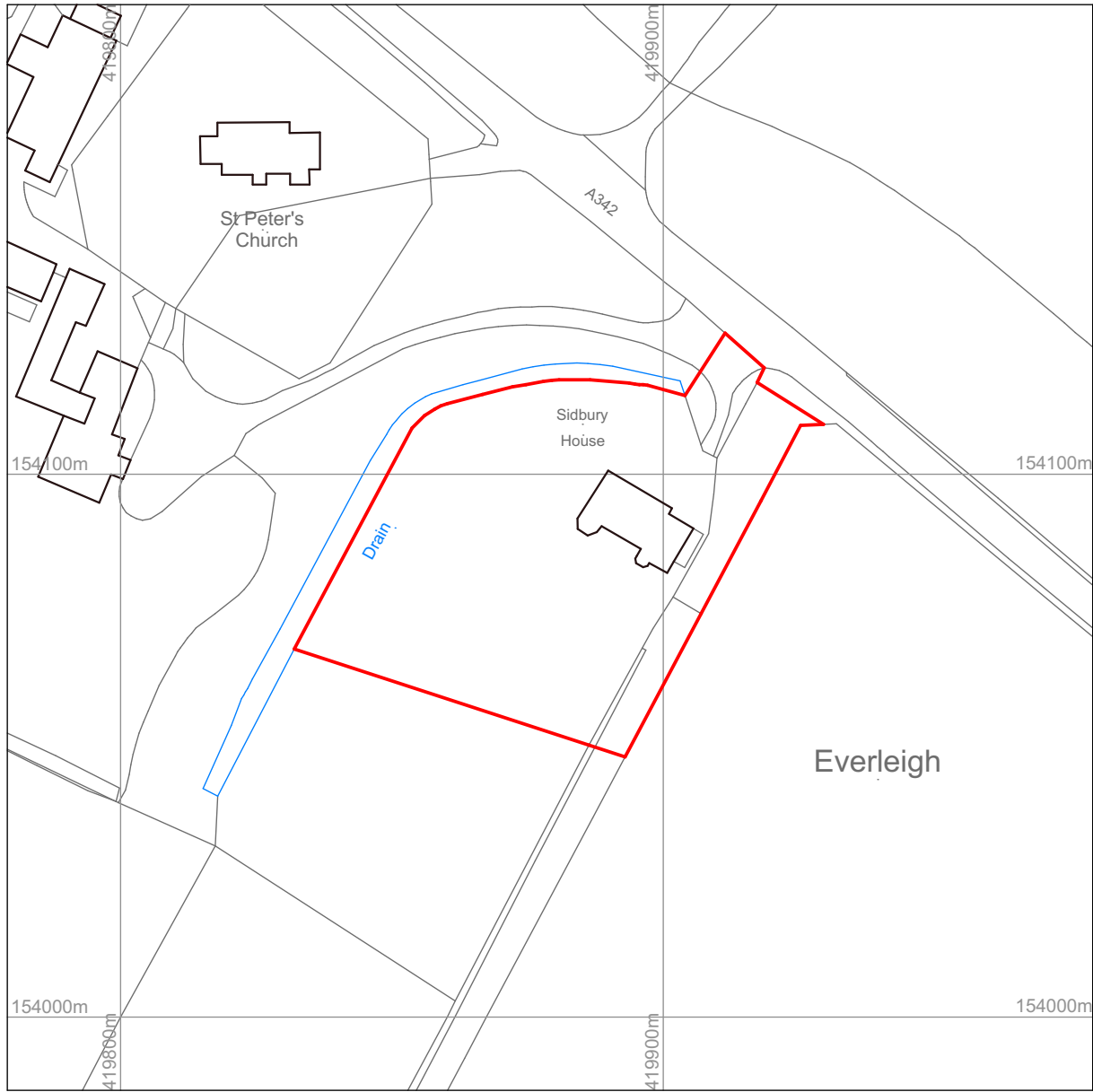


View from driveway towards location for new building.



View from access of A342 towards driveway to Sidbury House on the left.

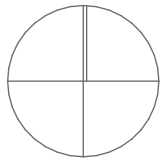
Location Plan



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N



Existing Block Plan



Proposed Block Plan



DISCLAIMER NOTE

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Rev	Date	Detail

Status

PLANNING DRAWINGS

 **SJM PLANNING**

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Client

Mr Henry Adams

Site Address

Sidbury House
Everleigh
Marlborough
Wiltshire
SN8 3EY

Drawing Title

Location and Block Plans

Scale

1:1250, 1:500 @ A3

Date

05 August 2026

Drawn

GB

Drawing N°

2026-2769v2-LocBlock

Rev

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Materials List:

- Clay tiles to match house
- Planed Larch featheredge weatherboard
- Oak frame
- Timber windows and doors – Natural colour

DRAWINGS PRODUCED BY

T.J. Crump Oakwrights Ltd
The Lakes, Swainshill,
Hereford, HR4 7PU

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CLIENT

Mr Henry Adams

SITE ADDRESS

Sidbury House, Everleigh,
Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 3EY

PROJECT

Oak Framed 3 Bay Garage with Room
Above

DEPARTMENT

OCB

DRAWING

ELEVATIONS

SCALE

1:100 @ A3

DATE DRAWN

24.07.2026

DATE ISSUED

24.07.2026

DRAWN

GA

CHECKED

DRG. NO.

24072026 1

REV.

A



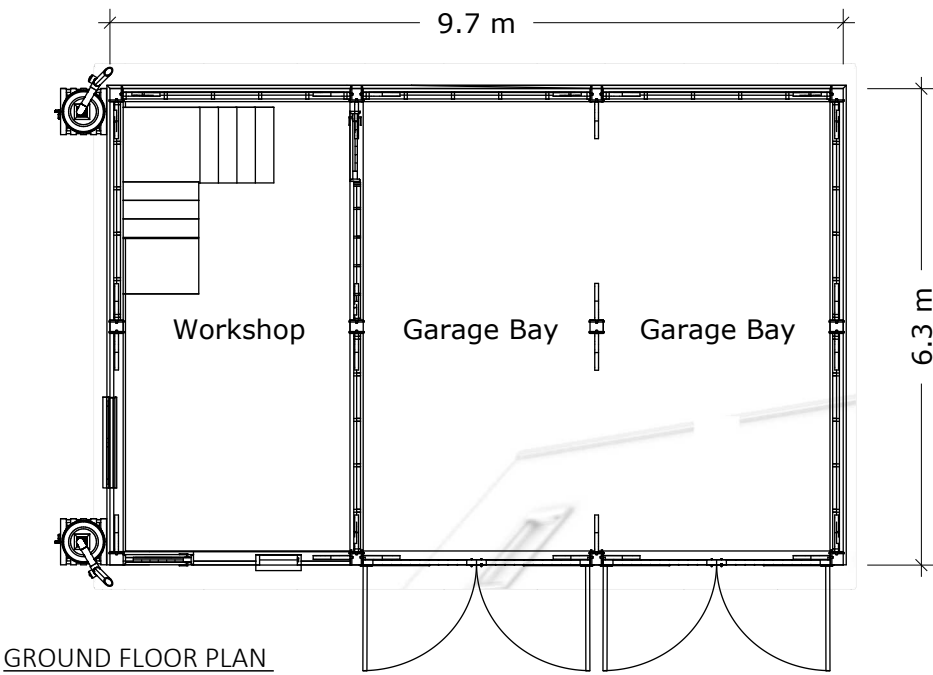
FRONT ELEVATION
Scale 1:100



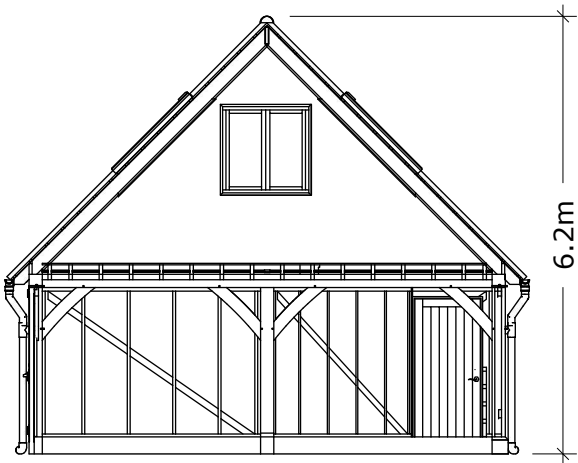
LEFT ELEVATION
Scale 1:100

RIGHT ELEVATION
Scale 1:100

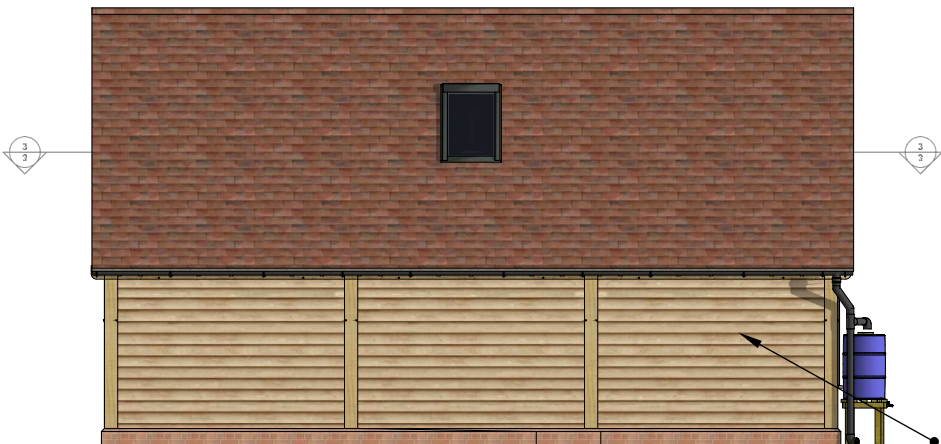
Rainwater Butts



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1:100



SECTION
Scale 1:100



REAR ELEVATION
Scale 1:100

Larch Cladding



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1:100

Clay Tiles

