SJ Stephens Associates
ARBORICULTURAL, LANDSCAPE & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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Arboricultural Method Statement

- Tree Survey
- Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statement

At:-

122 Castelnau
Barnes
SW13 9EU

On behalf of:-

Mr & Mrs Taunton
122 Castelnau
Barnes
SW13 9EU

Prepared by:

Simon Stephens MA Oxon, Dip Arb(RFS), MArborA, C Env. MICFor
Email: simon@sjstephens.co.uk

Survey Date: 19th May 2022
Report Date: 3rd July 2024
Project no: 1929

CONTENTS

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Planning Permission (ref: DC/SGR/22/2522/HOT/HOT) has been granted for construction of a new extension to 122 Castelnau, subject to number of planning conditions. This Arboricultural Method Statement is intended to satisfy planning condition number U0148957, relating to tree protection. It develops the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, dated 09-08-2022, produced by SJ Stephens Associates, which supported the planning application.

1.2 Tree details are shown in the Tree Schedule in Appendix B and on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A. This plan also includes tree protection measures, which are specified in the Arboricultural Method Statement in section 5 below. Arboricultural supervision required during construction is detailed in section 6.

1.3 The tree survey was undertaken, and this report has been prepared 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 recommendations provided in BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

1.5 Documentation supplied:

- Michael Jones Architects, Proposed Block Plan: drawing no 1664.03.03.Pln01.002

- SJ Stephens Associates, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, dated Oct 23

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 as eg “est 300”.

2.4 At the time of the survey, the weather was fine with no restrictions to visibility. Broadleaf trees were in leaf. There were no limitations to access around the trees.

2.5 Tree details are shown on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. Tree locations have been taken from the topographical survey provided. Where not included on the topographical survey, they have been determined by measuring distances from features shown on the plan, using a laser measuring device. 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 m^2, 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 Richmond Council website was viewed on 24-05-2022, showing that the site falls within a Conservation Area. The presence of Tree Preservation Orders and Planning Conditions currently attached to the site, was not checked.

4.2 Since the site is covered by a Conservation Area, six weeks notification must be given to the Local Planning Authority of any intended tree surgery works, to allow them the option of placing a Tree Preservation Order.

4.3 Once planning permission has been granted, provided the application clearly shows any trees to be removed or pruned, this overrides protection provided by Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas, provided the work is necessary to implement the approved development. If not essential, a separate tree work application will need to be submitted for trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

5 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Site Overview

5.1.1 The proposal is for the construction of rear and side extensions to 122 Castelnau and some changes to landscaping around the house. The proposed site plan is included as Appendix E and has been added to the survey drawing, along with tree details, to create the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix A.

5.1.2 There are no trees close enough to the proposed works to be affected, other than a young Japanese maple, T2, which will be removed. An early mature Robinia, T6, has been approved for removal for reasons which are not connected with this application.

5.1.3 There is also a fine mature Wisteria (T1) growing up the rear elevation, growing in a raised bed. It is likely that the majority of the roots are growing through this raised bed back into the garden. Provided this raised bed is left undisturbed and the wisteria is pruned as specified in the tree schedule in Appendix B, this climber can be retained and allowed to grow on.

5.1.4 There are a number of important trees to the front of the property and it is important that these are protected during the construction work.

5.2 Construction Access and Site Set up

5.2.1 All construction traffic will enter the site from Castelnau.

5.2.2 The existing side extension will be demolished which will allow access round the building to the rear.

5.2.3 The location for skips and a welfare building are shown on the Site Set Up plan in Appendix F and also on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A.

5.2.4 Wherever possible, materials will be delivered on a just in time basis.

5.2.5 Storage of cement, concrete, oil, fuel, bitumen, chemicals or materials – such as treated timber products - that could have toxic leachate must not be permitted within the Root Protection Area of any retained trees, nor in any position where the slope of the ground could lead to contamination of the Root Protection Area.

5.3 Tree Work

5.3.1 Details of proposed tree works are included in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B.

5.3.2 One tree is proposed for removal, and pruning of the wisteria (T1) has been specifie,.

5.3.3 In addition, minor crown lifting of trees overhanging the front drive is proposed to facilitate construction access.

5.3.4 All tree work is as per the proposals provided at planning.

5.3.5 All tree work must be undertaken to the standards set out in BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

5.4 Root Protection Areas

5.4.1 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.

5.5 Tree Protection Fencing

5.5.1 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, other than for:-

- areas hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, indicating Ground Protection Areas, where roots must be protected, as described in section 5.5 below.
- for the wisteria, T1, where it is assumed that the majority of roots will be in the raised bed.

5.5.2 Tree works can be completed before Tree Protection Fencing is erected, however no contractors plant or vehicles must be allowed to track within the Root Protection Areas unless ground protection panels are laid.

5.5.3 Tree Protection Fencing must be from weldmesh panels, at least 2m high, securely fixed, with wire or scaffold clamps, to a rigid framework. This framework must be constructed from scaffold tubes with vertical tubes, at a maximum interval of 3m and driven into the ground at least 0.6m. The structure must be well braced to resist impacts, constructed as per Figure 2 of BS5837:2012, which is reproduced in Appendix D. Alternatively, weldmesh panels can be supported on blocks, providing the blocks are pinned to the ground with road pins, or similar, and the panels are braced, as per Figure 3 of BS5837:2012, which is also reproduced in Appendix D.

5.5.4 After erection of Tree Protection Fencing and installation of ground protection, 2 days notice must be given to the Local Planning Authority before demolition or construction, including any ground work, starts on site.

5.5.5 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.

5.5.6 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 AND CONSERVATION AREA STATUS
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

5.6 Ground Protection Areas

5.6.1 The Ground Protection Areas, which are hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, contain hard surfacing which is protecting any underlying roots. No excavation must be permitted beneath the base course within these areas.

5.6.2 The existing hard surfacing should be adequate to protect from construction traffic, however if any sign of rutting within Ground Protection Areas is seen, ground protection panels must be laid over the hard surfacing to protect any underlying roots. Trakmats, as supplied by either the Marwood Group, (www.marwoodgroup.co.uk) or Ground-Guards, (www.ground-guards.co.uk) or a similar approved product, must be used, laid on a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, with adjacent panels held together with connectors.

5.7 Services

5.7.1 The location of the existing soakaway, that will be used, is shown on the Tree Protection Plan.

5.7.2 All other drainage will use the existing mains connection to the road.

5.7.3 Existing electricity and gas supplies to the house will be used.

5.8 Landscaping

5.8.1 Landscape works carried out within Root Protection Areas must be undertaken with great care so as not to damage shallow roots.

5.8.2 Mechanical cultivation eg. rotovating must not be used within the Root Protection Areas of trees. Instead, if required, areas can be dug over by hand, carefully working around any roots found. Although areas can then be seeded or planted with shrubs, this will inevitably lead to competition for moisture and nutrients. Spreading well composted bark mulch or wood chip within Root Protection Areas is preferable to provide the optimal environment for important or vulnerable trees.

5.9 General measures

5.9.1 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.

5.9.2 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.

5.9.3 Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames could extend to within 10m of foliage, branches or trunk.

5.9.4 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.

5.9.5 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.

5.9.6 A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan must be kept on site and must be fully understood by the Site Agent.

5.10 Bat roosts

5.10.1 The current legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb, damage or destroy any bat roost or hibernation area. However, none of the trees recommended for felling are considered suitable for bats to use either for hibernation or temporary roost sites. The lack of cavities, cracks, loose bark or slab ivy makes it unlikely that bats will use the trees, except possibly for foraging for food. Contractors must be reminded of their responsibilities and should contact the relevant authorities if any signs of bats are found.

5.11 Birds

5.11.1 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.

6 ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION

6.1 Key personnel

- Contractor: TBC
- Arboricultural Consultant: Simon Stephens tel:07831 341 887, email: simon@sjstephens.co.uk
- Architect: Michael Jones Architects
- Tree Officer: TBC

6.2 Responsibilities

6.2.1 It must be the responsibility of the Site Agent to ensure that the Arboricultural Method Statement is adhered to at all times by site operatives, contractors and hauliers. Tree protection arrangements must form part of the site induction for all staff and sub-contractors.

6.2.2 If any problems arise, the Site Agent must inform the arboricultural consultant who must assess the situation and make recommendations accordingly. If the Arboricultural Method Statement requires revision, the Tree Officer must be informed and approval must be given.

6.2.3 A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement must be kept on site and must be fully understood by the Site Agent.

6.3 Arboricultural Consultant Input

6.3.1 The retained arboricultural consultant must liaise with the contractor, prior to construction or ground work starting, to ensure that this Arboricultural Method Statement is fully understood and can be complied with in full.

6.3.2 If any revisions are required to tree protection measures, a revised Arboricultural Method Statement must be approved by the Local Planning Authority, prior to construction or ground work starting on site.

6.3.3 The Tree Officer must be invited with the arboricultural consultant and the contractor to a pre-start meeting, prior to which the Tree Protection Fencing must have been erected. At this meeting all aspects of tree protection must be discussed and agreed with the contractor.

6.3.4 The arboricultural consultant must visit site visit site during the construction period to check that tree protection measures are in place and to advise on any arboricultural issues. The exact timing of visits will coincide with specific operations on site, where possible.

6.3.5 The arboricultural consultant must visit site and/or advise on any arboricultural issues at the request of the Local Planning Authority, client, architect or contractor.

6.3.6 The details of each site visit must be recorded using a site visit proforma, with copies circulated to the contractor, client, architect and the local authority Tree Officer, within 3 working days of the visit.

6.4 Variations and Incidents

6.4.1 Any changes to the proposed site plans, including changes to service runs or construction access, must be notified to the arboricultural consultant. If changes are within the Root Protection Areas, or if trees could be affected a revised Arboricultural Method Statement must be prepared and agreed by the Local Planning Authority before work starts.

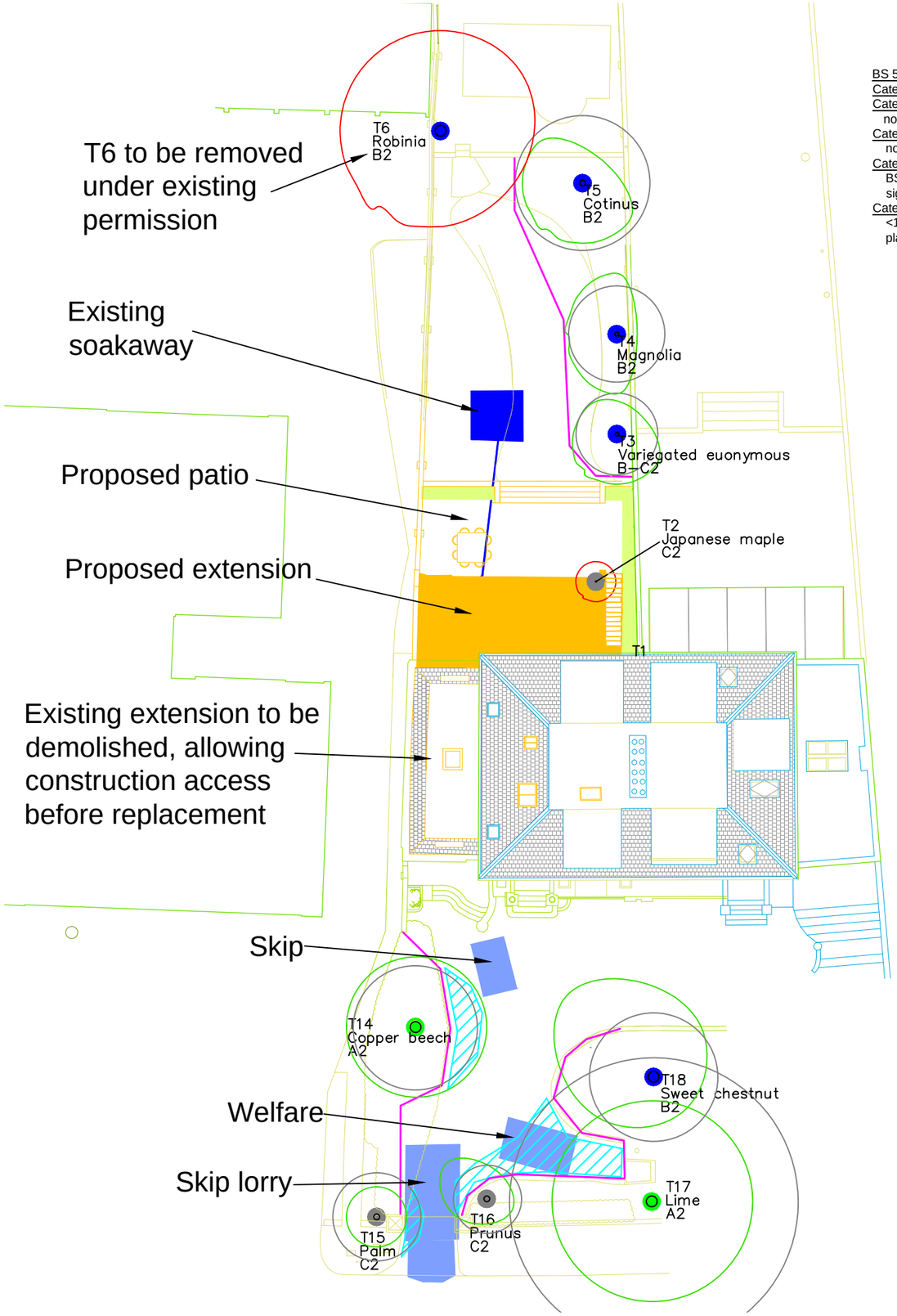
6.4.2 Any unexpected incidents on site that could affect trees must be notified to the arboricultural consultant immediately. Such incidents include, for example, finding roots outside areas of Tree Protection Fencing, spillage of any contaminants or damage occurring to the stems or branches of trees.

6.4.3 If the arboricultural consultant considers that the incident could affect the future health of trees, the Local Planning Authority must immediately be informed. In any case, the arboricultural consultant must provide guidance to site staff and, if necessary, attend site. Details of all incidents, and any action taken in mitigation must be included in the next site visit report.

7 REFERENCES

- *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*
- *BS3998:2010 Tree Work. Recommendations.*
- *BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape. Recommendations.*

APPENDIX A



BS 5837: TREE CATEGORY GUIDE

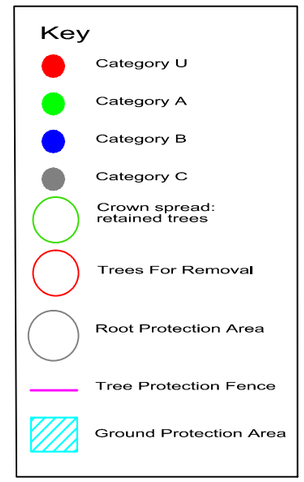
Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy.

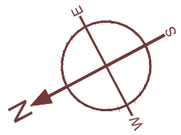
Category A: high quality trees, able to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years, normally retained unless there is an over-riding reason for removal and appropriate mitigation.

Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, normally retained.

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 significantly constrain the layout.

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.





Scale

0 5m 10m

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JOB TITLE
122 CASTELNAU
BARNES

DRAWING TITLE
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER	REV
1929-03	

REVISIONS

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN BY
1:250 at A3	JUL 24	sjss

Appendix B
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Cleara -nce (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	Wisteria	7	340	7	0.5	1.5	0	2	Mature	Twin stems- 150,300mm. Growing in 0.85m wide by 0.6m tall raised bed.	Remove stem growing along walk way. Retain remainder. Remove redundant breather pipe, disconnect Wisteria as necessary from house and use arco props to carefully try and move stems enough to allow door to open. Pin back to house.	15-30	B-C2	4.1	52
T2	Japanese maple	2.1	60	1	1	1	1	0.9	Semi-mature	Healthy tree.	Remove and try to transplant.	20-40	C2	0.7	2
T3	Variegated euonymous	6.5	170	2.5	1.5	2	2.5	1.8	Mature	Dense, asymmetric canopy.		15-30	B-C2	2.0	13
T4	Magnolia	4	200	2.5	1	3	3	1.9	Mature	Regularly pruned to maintain size and shape.		20-40	B2	2.4	18
T5	Cotinus	3.5	280	3	1.5	3	3	1.6	Mature	Twin stems from base- 190,200mm. Regularly pruned to maintain at current size. Attractive feature.		15-30	B2	3.4	35
T14	Copper Beech	7	260	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.7	Semi-mature	Growing strongly. Prominent in street scene.	Lift canopy to provide 2m crown clearance.	>40	A2	3.1	31
T15	Cabbage palm	4	180	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Early mature			10-20	C2	2.2	15
T16	Prunus sp	3.5	140	2	1	3	1	1.6	Early mature		Lift canopy to provide 2m crown clearance.	10-20	C2	1.7	9
T17	Lime	15.5	600	5	5	5	5	0.5	Early mature	Prominent tree. Previously reduced.		>40	A2	7.2	163
T18	Sweet chestnut	8	270	3	3	4	2	1.6	Semi-mature			20-40	B2	3.2	33

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

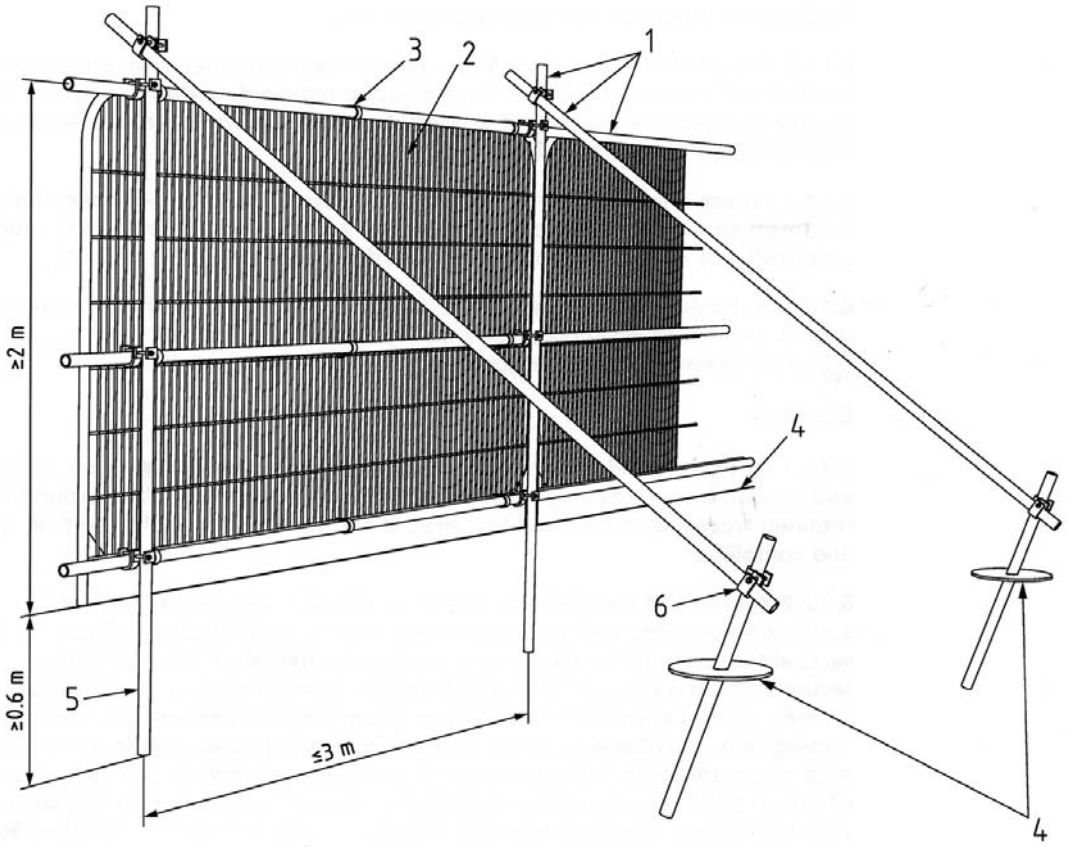
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 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 *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7**.*			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

Default specification for protective barrier

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

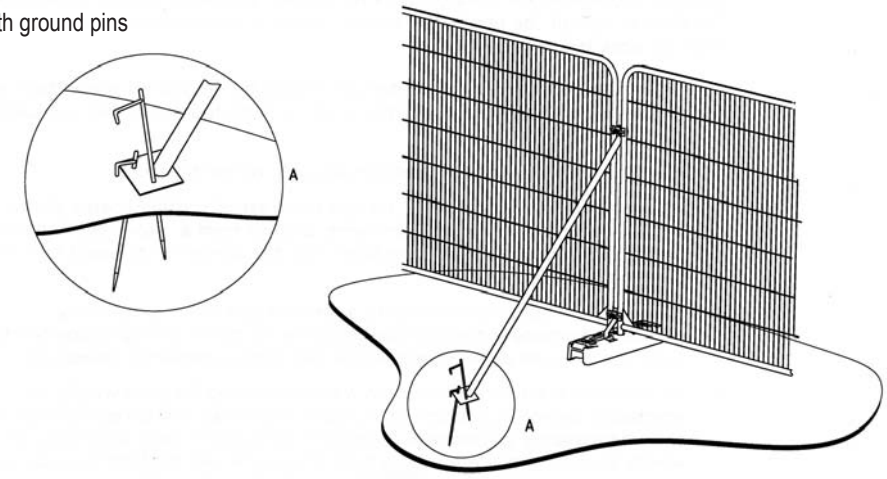
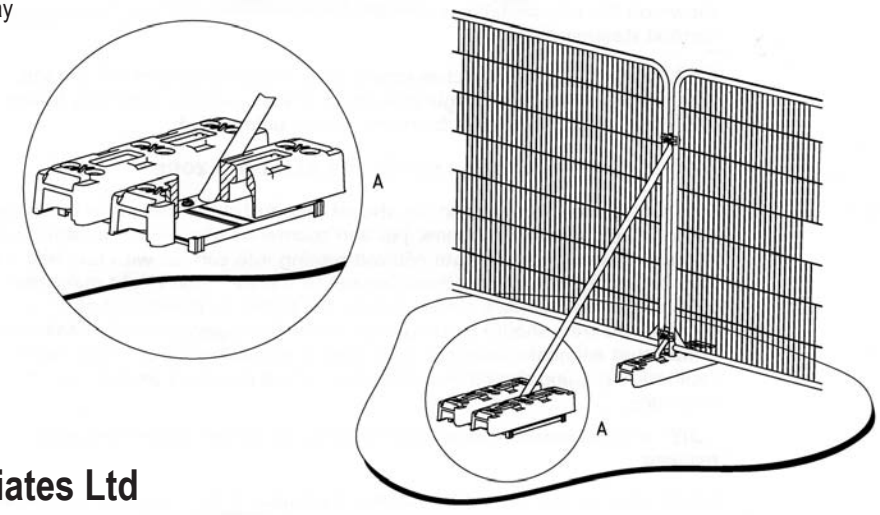
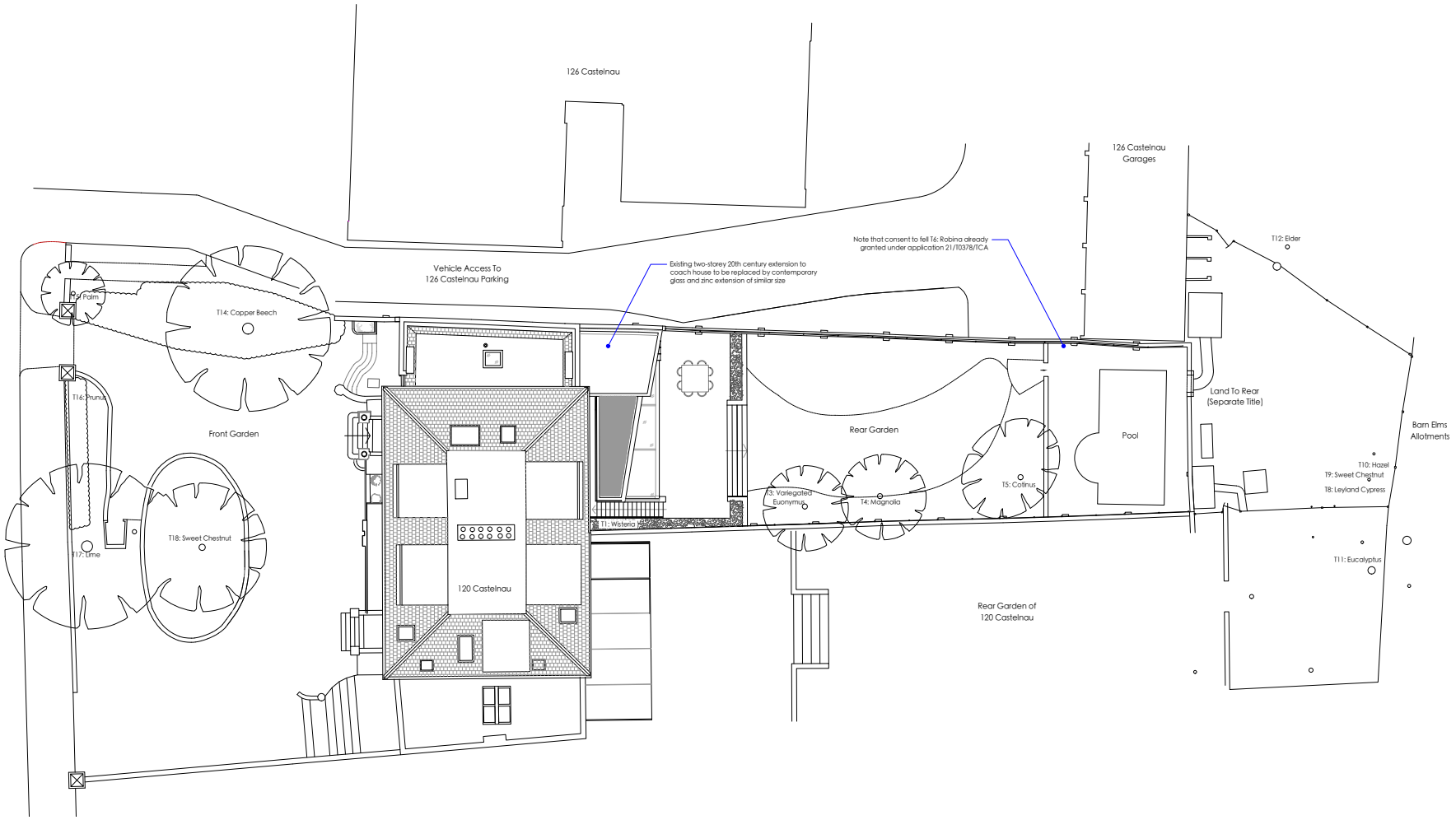


Figure 3b

Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray



Appendix E



revisions

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client
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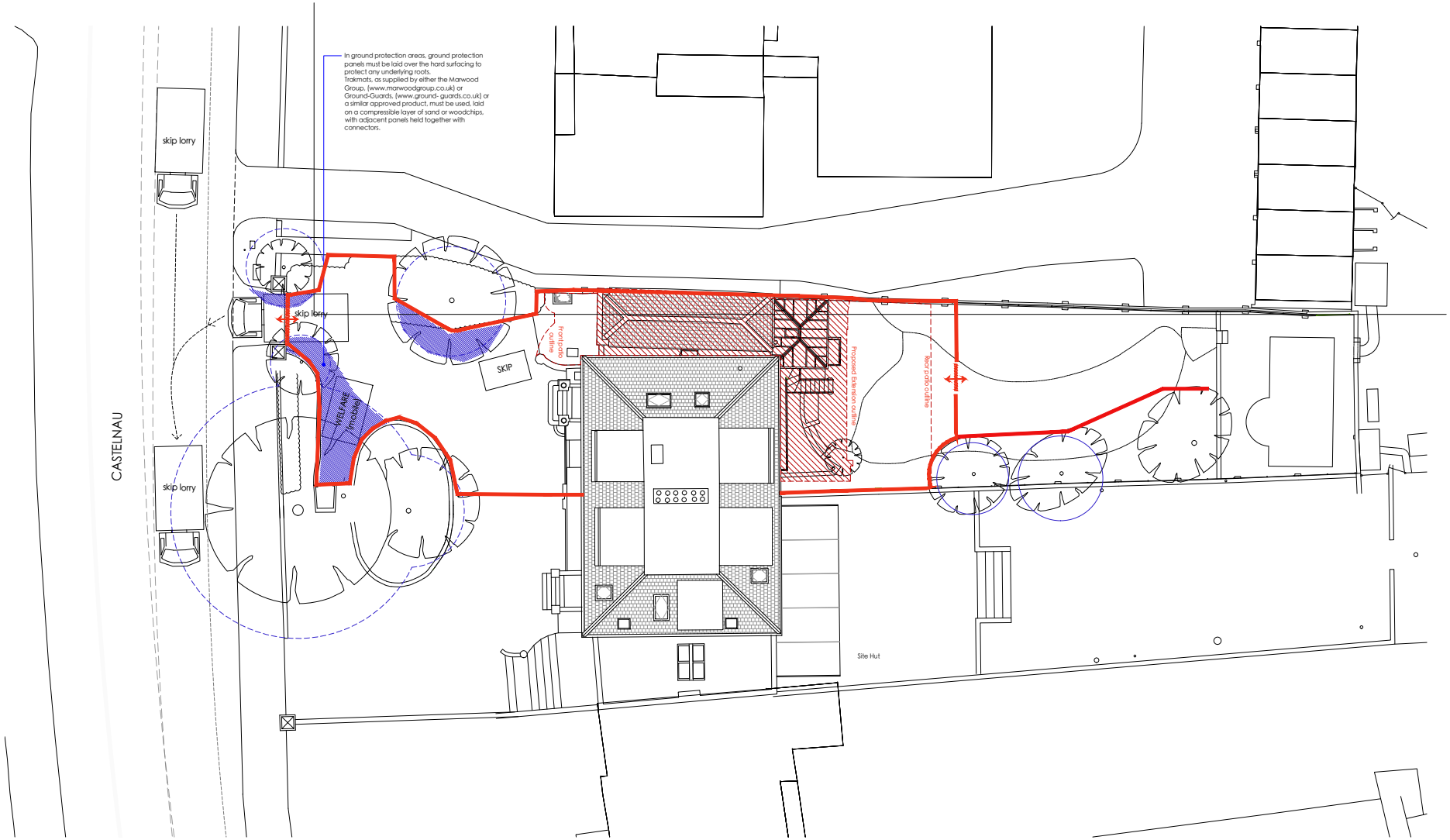
drawing title
Proposed Site Plan

drawing number
1664.04.03.Pln01.002

rev

scale	1:100@A1 & 1:200@A3
date	Oct 23
drawn by	AT
checked by	AB

Appendix F



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drawing title
Proposed Site Works - Skip Lorries

drawing number
1664.03.03.Pln01.003

rev

scale	1:200at A3
date	April 2024
drawn by	AT
checked by	AB