



# SJ Stephens Associates

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## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Tree Survey
- Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statement

At:-  
**Extensions**

At:-  
**16 Kewferry Drive  
Northwood  
London  
HA6 2PA**

On behalf of:-  
**Mr & Mr Bhardwaj  
16 Kewferry Drive  
Northwood  
London  
HA6 2PA**

Prepared by:  
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Arb(RFS), MArborA, C Env. MICFor  
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**Survey Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> March 2022  
**Report Date:** 17<sup>th</sup> November 2025  
**Project no:** 1892

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## 1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been instructed by Home Plans, on behalf of Mr & Mr Bhardwaj to specify tree protection measures and assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed extensions to 16 Kewferry Drive.
- 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 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:
  - Home Plans, Proposed Site Plan: drawing no 2125/3revE

## 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 girth 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 not in leaf. There were no limitations to access around the trees within the site.
- 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** Hillingdon Council have a Tree Preservation Order (ref 639), protecting all trees on the site.

**4.2** 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 demolition of the existing house and construction of a new one at 16 Kewferry Drive. The proposed site plan is included as Appendix F and is also shown, along with tree details, on the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix A.

**5.1.2** There are two mature oak, T2 and T3, in the front garden which are providing good amenity and conservation value. In the rear garden there is a mature ash, T5, which has various cavities and which has recently been heavily reduced.

### **5.2 Tree Work**

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

**5.2.2** No trees are proposed for removal, however minor crown lifting has been specified for T2 and T3.

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

### **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:
  - the area shaded 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 cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, indicating Ground Protection Areas, where roots must be protected, as described in section 5.6 below.
  - the area cross hatched red on the Tree Protection Plan, where there will be excavation at the edge of the Root Protection Area of T3, but where hand excavation must be used, as described in section 5.7, to minimise potential root damage.
- 5.4.2 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.
- 5.4.3 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.
- 5.4.4 Where alternative locations for Tree Protection Fencing are shown, it must initially be erected where indicated "D" on the Tree Protection Plan while demolition is undertaken, then moved to where indicated "C", and ground protection laid around the back of the garage site, before construction starts.
- 5.4.5 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.
- 5.4.6 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.

5.4.7 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 A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER**

**CONTRAVICTION 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 shaded 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 areas until roots are protected by the No-Dig surfacing or ground protection.

5.5.2 Engineering details must avoid localised compaction, using both a two dimensional geogrid, and a three dimensional cellular confinement system as integral components of the sub-base. A typical section is shown on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. As well as being fit for purpose, the design and methodology must protect tree roots, by ensuring the following:-

- topsoil/turf can be removed carefully by hand to a maximum of 75mm, but less if roots are found nearer the surface.
- following leveling with soil or sand, a permeable, non-woven geotextile membrane, must be laid.
- a suitable two dimensional geogrid, such the TriAx Geogrid supplied by Tensar International ([www.tensar.co.uk](http://www.tensar.co.uk)), or the Biaxial Geogrid supplied by Geosynthetics Ltd ([www.geosyn.co.uk](http://www.geosyn.co.uk)), must be laid over the entire area and underneath the edging.
- pressure treated timber edging boards, supported by driven stakes must be used.
- a suitable cellular confinement system must then be laid to manufacturers instructions on top of the geogrid. Products that might be considered include Geoweb, supplied by Greenfix ([www.greenfix.co.uk](http://www.greenfix.co.uk)) or Cellweb, supplied by Geosynthetics Ltd ([www.geosyn.co.uk](http://www.geosyn.co.uk)). The depth of the system must be adequate to take the maximum axle weight, as per manufacturers guidance.
- the cellular confinement system must be filled with clean (no fines), washed angular, 20/40mm, stone to provide load support, while allowing air and moisture to permeate to the root zone.

- a further permeable, non-woven geotextile membrane, such as TreetexT300, or an alternative approved product which has similar oil trapping qualities, must be laid over the cellular confinement system.
- a porous, surfacing material, free from contaminants, must then be laid. Either sand bedding and block paving, gravel or permeable tarmac would be suitable.
- removed turf/topsoil can be used to grade surrounding ground levels.

5.5.3 Site traffic, including pedestrians, must not be allowed on the No-Dig areas until roots are protected by the No-Dig surfacing, or unless suitable ground protection has been laid. If access is required across No-Dig areas for plant, before the No-Dig surfacing is laid, ground protection panels must be laid. Either Trakmats (supplied by the Marwood Group, [www.marwoodgroup.co.uk](http://www.marwoodgroup.co.uk)), Groundtrax panels (see [www.groundtrax.com](http://www.groundtrax.com)), Ground-Guards, as supplied by Greentek ([www.greentek.org.uk](http://www.greentek.org.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 required for pedestrians, 25mm plywood or side butting scaffold boards must be laid, on top of a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile.

5.5.4 No-Dig construction will result in an increase in levels. This must be fully taken account of in all other aspects of the design. In particular, as indicated in the photo in Appendix Ei), the drive will need to be reprofiled to allow levels of the No Dig Area to be raised.

## 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 to be replaced, following removal, 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.

## 5.7 Hand Dig Areas

5.7.1 The Hand Dig trench, shown cross-hatched red on the Tree Protection Plan, must be dug to a depth of 1m by hand, neatly severing any roots found, using secateurs or a hand saw. Any further excavation required, either to a greater depth or further from the trees, can be carried out with an excavator, since it is unlikely that significant live roots will be found.

5.7.2 Heavy-duty polythene must be used to line the side of the trench adjacent to the trees, before concrete is poured, to avoid the toxic effects of cement on tree roots.

5.7.3 On no account must use of an excavator be used in the top 1m of the Hand Dig areas, which would rip roots and cause unnecessary damage.

## 5.8 General measures

5.8.1 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.

5.8.2 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.

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

5.8.4 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.

5.8.5 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.

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

## 5.9 Arboricultural Supervision

5.9.1 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 demolition 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, prior to demolition 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 3 working days of the visit.

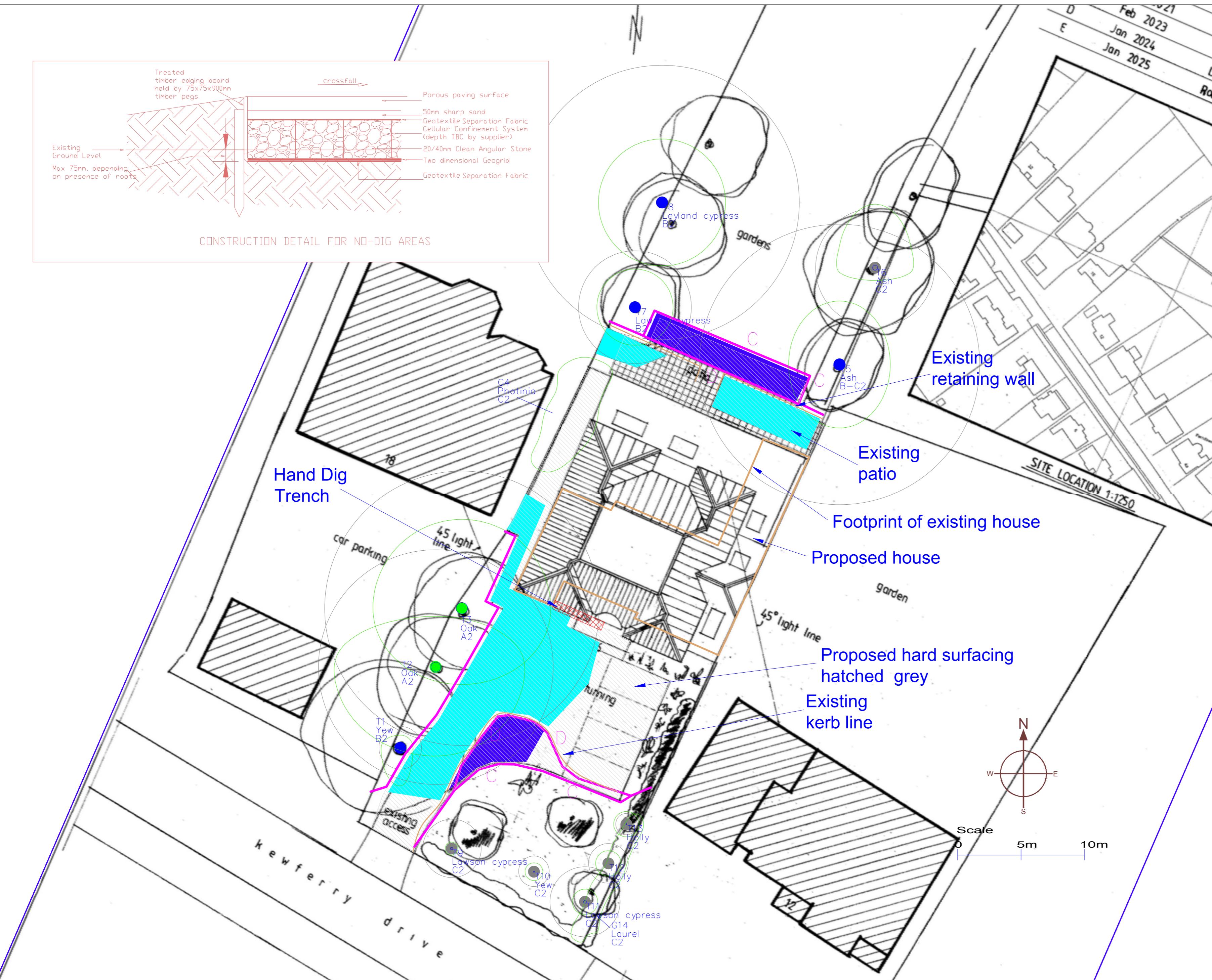
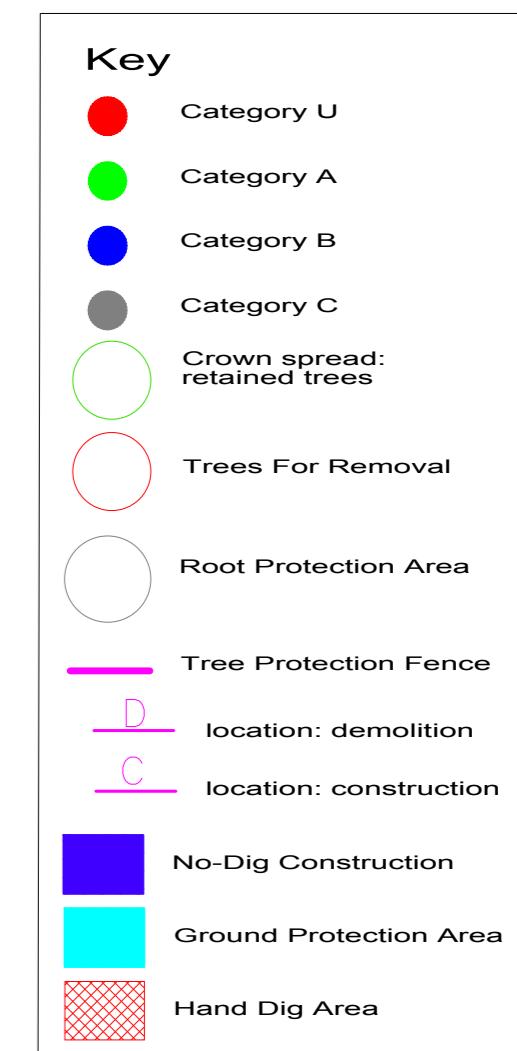
## 6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 No trees are proposed for removal and the minor crown lifting works to T2 and T3 are unlikely to have any lasting effects on the trees.
- 6.2 Protection measures have been specified to protect the Root Protection Area of all retained trees, other than for T3, where there will be excavation within approximately 7m<sup>2</sup>, or less than 2% of the Root Protection Area. This is most unlikely to have any significant effect on the tree, at the edge of the Root Protection Area under a large area of tarmac where there are unlikely to be roots.
- 6.3 Although the new house will be shaded by T3, this will be no different to the existing situation so there will be no effect on the sustainability of the tree.
- 6.4 Provided the recommendations in this report are followed, the arboricultural impact of this development on existing trees is considered acceptable. Arboricultural supervision has been included to assist with implementation of tree protection measures.

## 7 REFERENCES

- BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- BS3998:2010 *Tree Work. Recommendations*.
- *Common sense risk management of trees (FCMS024)*. Published by the National Tree Safety Group ([www.ntsgroup.org.uk](http://www.ntsgroup.org.uk))
- *The use of Cellular Confinement systems near Trees: a guide to good practice* Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12.

## APPENDIX A



**SJ Stephens Associates**

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**JOB TITLE**  
16 KEWFERRY ROAD

**DRAWING TITLE**  
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

**DRAWING NUMBER**  
1892-01

**REV**  
B

**REVISIONS**

**SCALE** 1:200 at A2

**DATE** NOV 25

**DRAWN BY** sjss

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	Yew	3.5	140	1	3	1	1.5	1.6	Semi-mature	Twin stems from base- both 100mm. Can develop.		>40	B2	1.7	9
T2	Oak	15	770	4	7	7	8	2.5	Mature	Twin stems from base- 510,580mm. Heavily reduced 4-5 years ago. Ivy to western stem. Showing good vigour after reduction.	Remove low secondary branch (160mm) at 4m growing to south from eastern stem, together with other minor branches to provide 4m ground clearance to facilitate construction access. At same time remove any deadwood and carry out ariel inspection for any signs of structural weakness.	>40	A2	9.2	268
T3	Oak	16	900	7	6	7	7	2.5	Mature	Twin stems from 0.5m- 600,670mm. Heavily reduced 8-10 years ago, but now with good regrowth. Ivy to northern stem.	Remove secondary branch growing to east at 4.5m from the northern stem to allow new build. At same time remove any deadwood and carry out ariel inspection for any signs of structural weakness.	>40	A2	10.8	366
G4	Photinia	3.5	50-75					1.6	Early mature	Growing in adjacent site the other side of 1.8m brick boundary wall, but with foliage extending up to 2m over site.	Prune back as necessary to construct new build.	10-20	C2	0.9	3
T5	Ash	18	920	5	5	4	4	7	Mature	Recently heavily reduced. Various cavities. Branch at 10m to west ripped out in past. Susceptible to ash dieback disease.		10-20	B-C2	11.0	383
T6	Ash	16	390	5	1	3	3	8	Early mature	Leaning to north. Dense ivy to mid canopy. Some dieback.		5-15	C2	4.7	69
T7	Lawson cypress	14	370	3	3	3	3	1.1	Mature	Good form and vigour.		20-40	B2	4.4	62
T8	Leyland cypress	23	est 900	5	5	5	5	1.9	Mature	Bifurcates at 1.5m- tight fork with included bark.		15-30	B2	10.8	366
T9	Lawson cypress	2.5	190	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Early mature	Ornamental variety.		15-30	C2	2.3	16
T10	Yew	1.8	100	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	Semi-mature	Regularly trimmed topiary.		>40	C2	1.2	5

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								
T11	Lawson cypress	9	230	1	1	1	1	0	Early mature	Bifurcates at 1.8m. Growing immediately adjacent to utility lines.		15-30	C2	2.8	24
T12	Holly	3.5	130	1	1	1	1	0	Semi- mature	Twin stems from base- both 90mm. Dieback.		5-15	C2	1.6	8
T13	Holly	3.5	70	1	1	1	1	0	Semi- mature	Only moderate vigour/		10-20	C2	0.8	2
G14	Laurel	2.2	50-75					0	Early mature	Evergreen hedge- some gaps.		10-20	C2	0.9	3

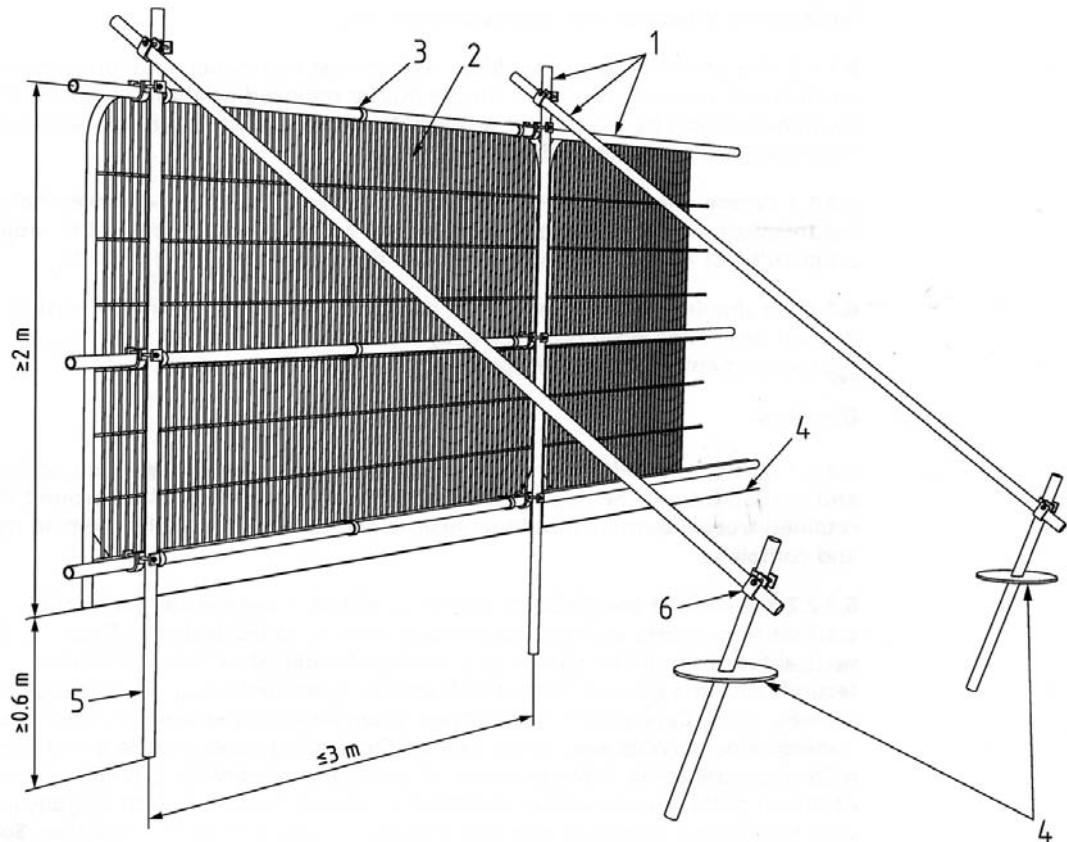
BS 5837:2012, Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on plan		
<b>Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)</b>				
<b>Category U</b> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>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</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>	Canopy coloured red		
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>		
		<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>		
<b>Trees to be considered for retention</b>				
<b>Category A</b> <b>Trees of high quality</b> 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)	Canopy coloured green
<b>Category B</b> <b>Trees of moderate quality</b> 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	Canopy coloured blue
<b>Category C</b> <b>Trees of low quality</b> 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	Canopy coloured grey

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

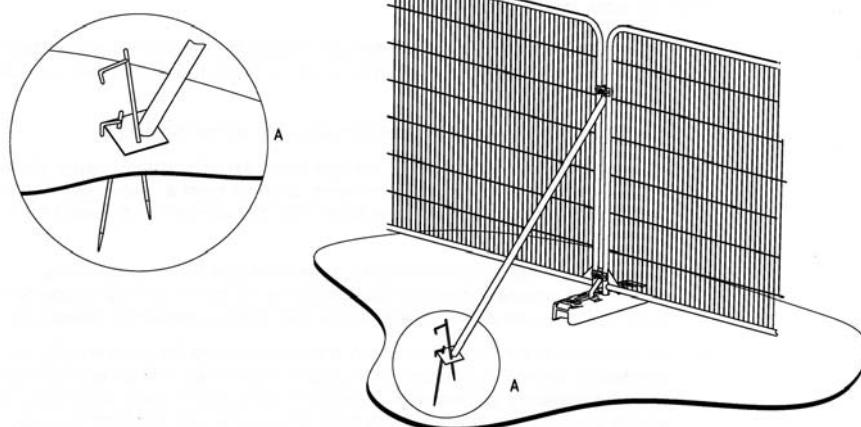
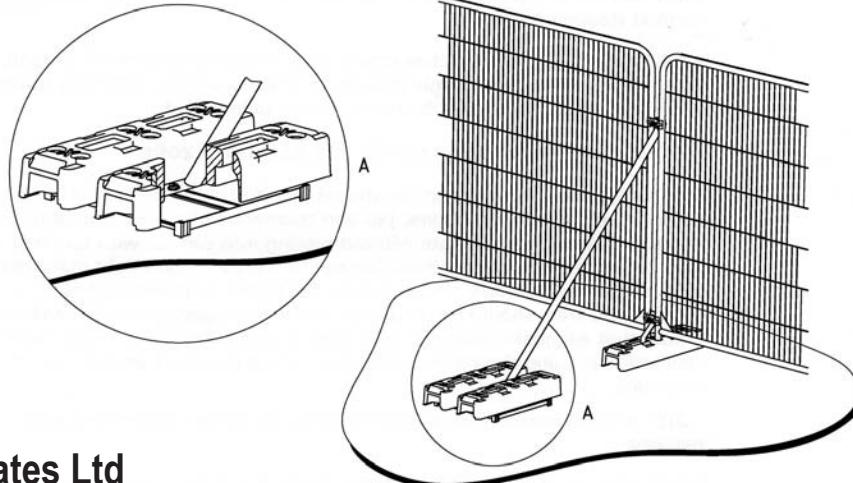
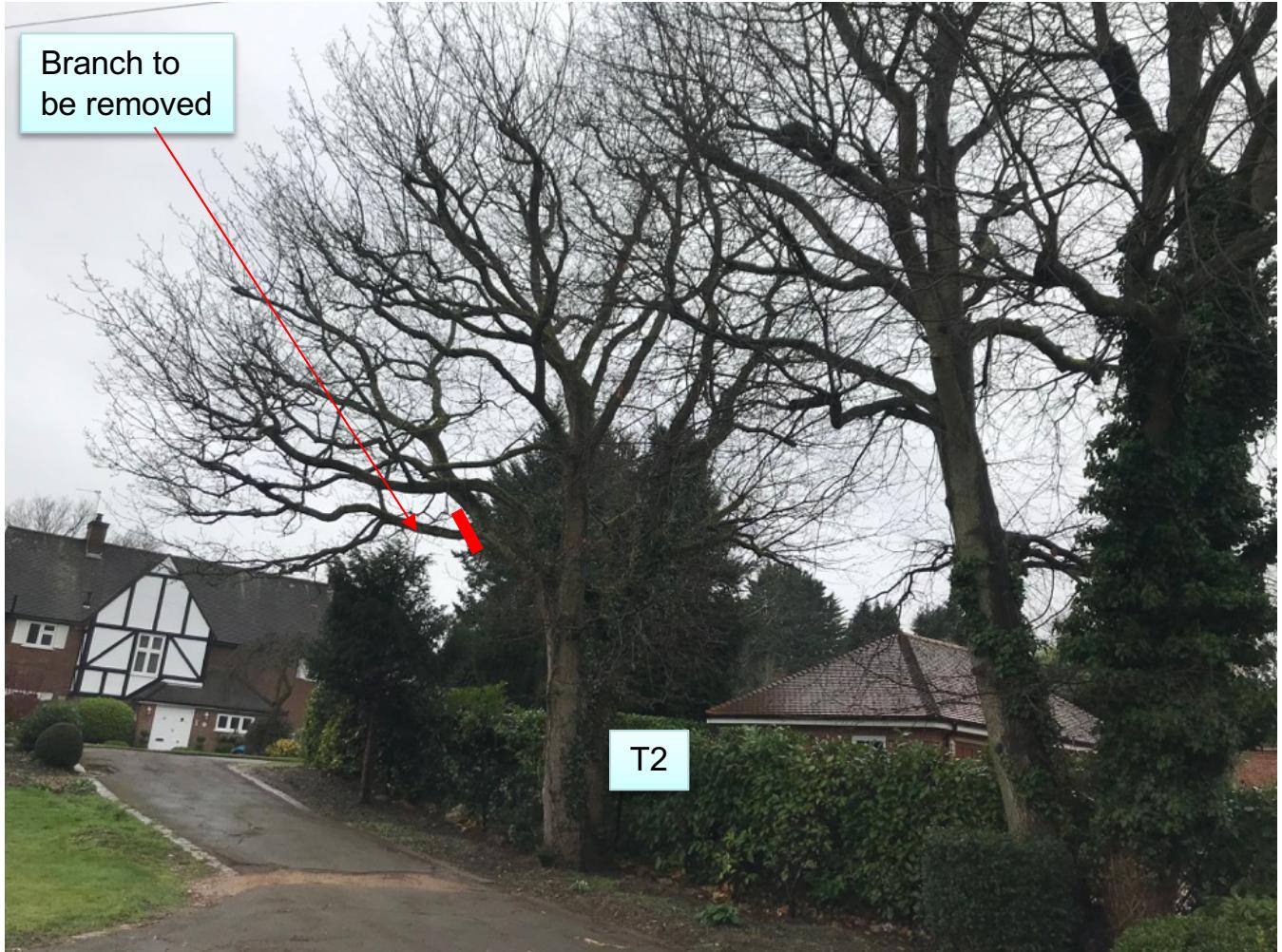


Figure 3b

Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray

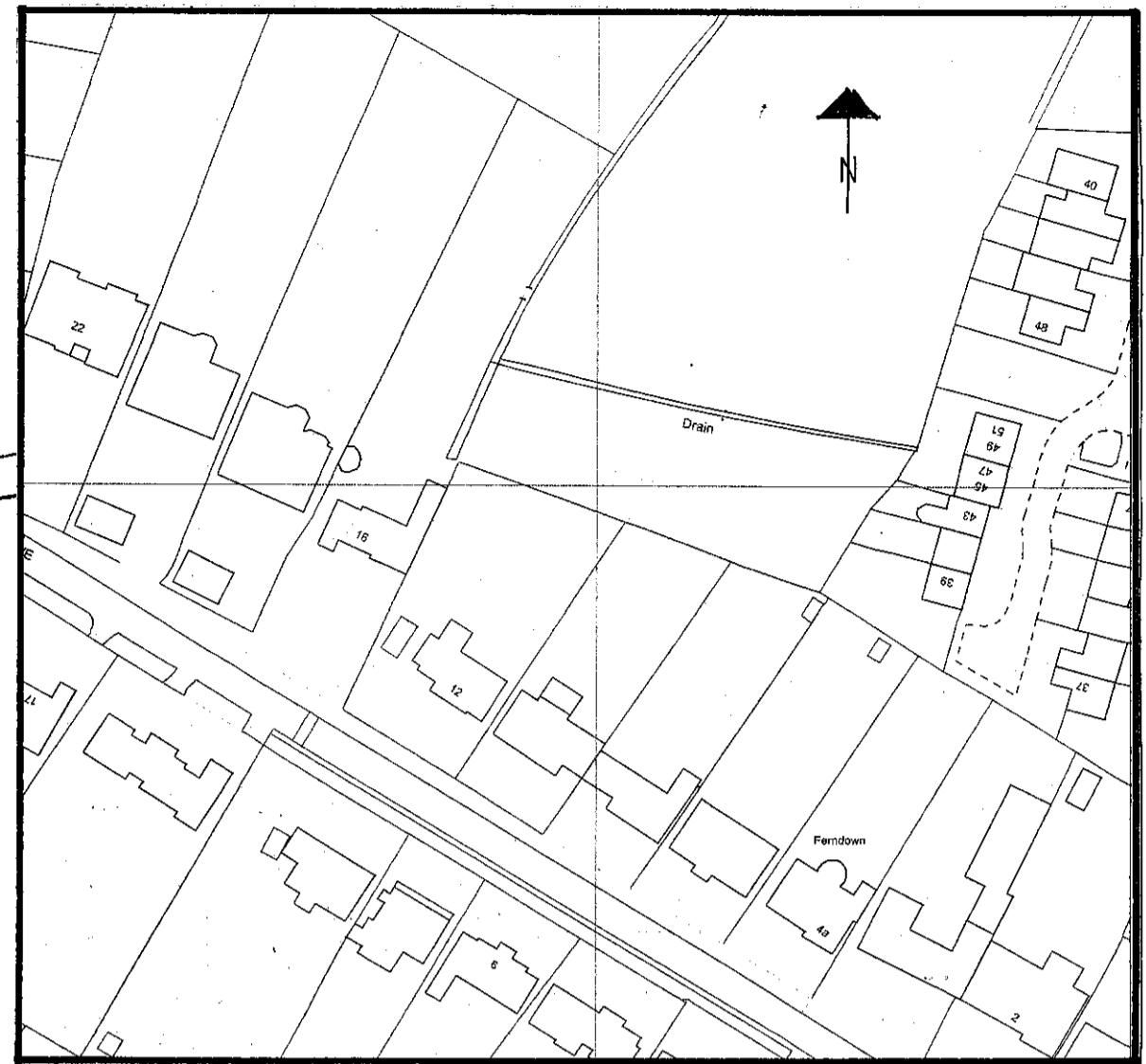




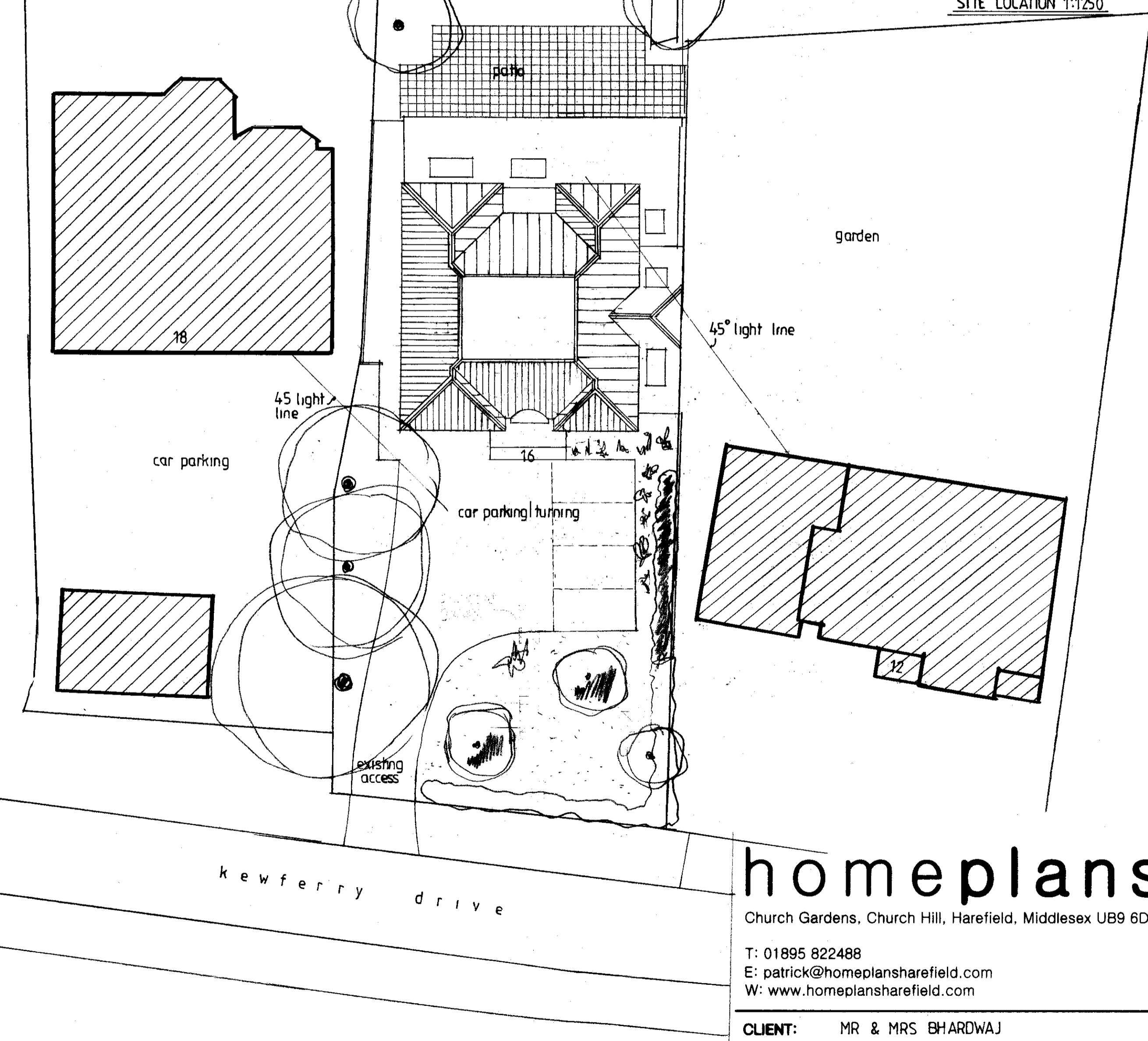
## Appendix Eii)



REVISION:	DATE:	NOTE:
A	Feb 2021	Garage resited
B	Apr 2021	Garage resited
C	Feb 2023	Lightwell added
D	Jan 2024	Light lines added
E	Jan 2025	Roof plan amended



SITE LOCATION 1:1250



0 5 10m

**homeplans**

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CLIENT: MR & MRS BHARDWAJ

PROJECT: 16 KEWFERRY DRIVE  
NORTHWOOD

TITLE: DESIGN PROPOSAL  
SITE PLANS

DRG NO:  
2125 | 3

DATE: NOV. 2020	SCALE: 1 200 AT A2	DRAWN: <i>Pat</i>	A B C D E
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