



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

TREE SURVEY – WALK-OVER VISUAL TREE ASSESSMENT INSPECTION

Site Address:

Lampson Court, Copthorne Common Road, RH10 3SL

Client:

First Port Property Services Ltd

Ref No:

D3275.V1.0

Inspection Date:

23rd April 2025

Prepared by:

Alex Grubb
01483455555

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1.0 Bibliography

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Matheny, N.P., and J.R. Clark. 1994. *A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas* (2nd ed.). International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, IL. 85 pp.

TREE SURVEY INSPECTION

Client	First Port Property Services Ltd
Inspection Date	23rd April 2025
Site Location /s	Lampson Court, Copthorne Common Road, RH10 3SL
Inspected by	Alex Grubb

2.0 Instructions From Client:

- 2.1 Instructions for a site Tree Survey were received from First Port Property Services Ltd.

3.0 Brief:

- 3.1 To conduct a "Walk-Over" style tree survey inspection of all trees within the agreed boundary to assess their condition, with particular consideration for assessing Public Health and Safety risks.
- 3.2 Prepare a written report, including a Tree Location Plan (TLP) and a Tree Survey Schedule (TSS), detailing remedial tree works that are prioritised for future management based on the grounds of Health and Safety.
- 3.3 Carry out a Tree Protection Search.
- 3.4 Provide contractor pricing column in Tree Survey Schedule.



Figure 1 - Tags

4.0 The Scope of the Report

- 4.1 The trees were assessed from ground level using Visual Tree Assessment (Mattheck, et al. 1993) with binoculars and a sonic resonance device (mallet) where deemed necessary.
- 4.2 No invasive techniques were employed to assess the structural integrity of the trees, and no soil samples were taken.
- 4.3 Only trees presenting a Health and Safety risk were documented in the survey.
- 4.4 All trees included in the Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) were tagged (Figure 1), plotted on the Tree Location Plan TLP and recommendations made. Trees may have been sprayed with coloured paint to aid future identification.
- 4.5
- 4.6 Trees that share a canopy may have been referred to as groups in the context of this report.
- 4.7 Dimensions are approximate but give a fair reflection of the size of trees and stem diameter.

- 4.8 Trees have been plotted using a Global Positioning System on the Tree Location Plan.
- 4.9 The approximate position of the trees have been plotted on the TLP.
- 4.10 Note - any tags already on trees were left in situ but not acknowledged in this report.
- 4.11 Maps have been sourced from www.emapsite.com.
- 4.12 The system adopted by Dryad Tree Specialists Ltd to assess and evaluate the risk presented by trees is taken from Matheny & Clark 1994 'Evaluation of Amenity Trees in Urban Areas'. The three factors assessed are:
 - The **Target** (What is likely to be hit or damaged in the event of a failure)(1-4 points).
 - The **Size** of the part most at risk or likely to fail (1-4 points).
 - The **Likelihood** that the identified defect will lead to failure (1-4 points).
- 4.13 A value from 1 (Low) to 4 (High) is attributed to each factor. The values are added together to give the final risk rating. Therefore, the maximum hazard rating is 12, and the minimum is 3. Where there is no target, there is no associated risk.

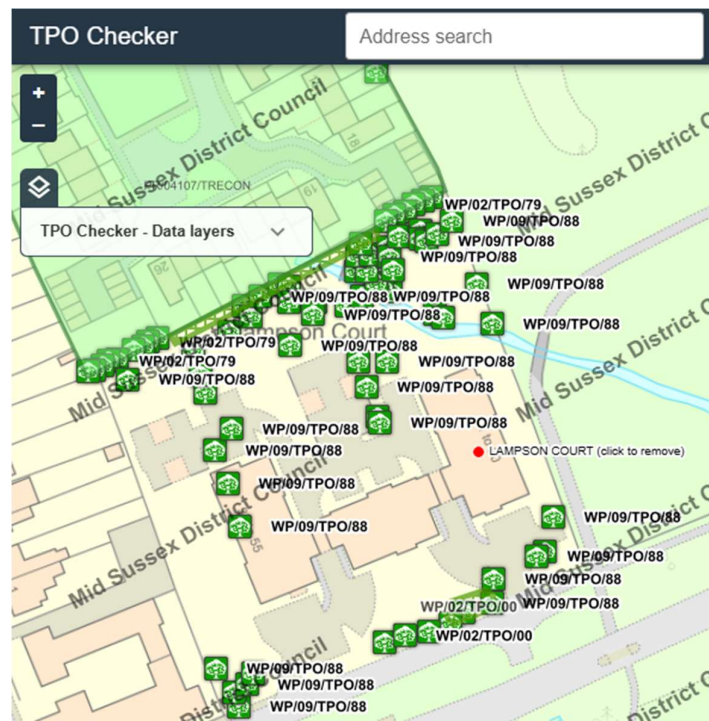
5.0 Limitation of Report

- 5.1 It is important to understand that trees are ever-changing living organisms and are highly susceptible to climatic and environmental changes.
- 5.2 Tree Owners/Managers have a **Duty Of Care** (under Common Law & Occupiers' Liabilities Act 1984) to ensure their liabilities (trees) do not cause harm to a 3rd person or property damage. That duty dictates that reasonable measures be taken to ensure risk is suitably mitigated.
- 5.3 It is recommended that a tree survey is carried out every 24 months or sooner if specific trees require it.
- 5.4 It is always recommended that trees are inspected following periods of severe weather, irrespective of when the next inspection is due.
- 5.5 The findings and recommendations in this report are only valid for 24 months from the date of this report.
- 5.6 **Risk Assessment:**
 Although the potential risk to someone passing beneath a tree when the tree or part of it fails is relatively remote, the risk is present. This increases significantly in areas of consistent and regular usage year-round, such as footpaths, gardens and roadways. Where static structures exist, the risk becomes constant, and an assessment is made as to whether a complete or partial failure of a tree could potentially cause physical damage to such structures.
- 5.7 **Un-assessable risks:**
 Within the scope of any tree survey, there are potential risks of stem or crown failure which cannot be covered, particularly concerning extreme weather conditions, e.g. even healthy trees can suffer damage. There is also a well-known propensity for mature trees to shed limbs for no discernible reason occasionally. Even on calm days, although relatively rare, this should be acknowledged as a risk that cannot be mitigated entirely.
- 5.8 **Tree Owner's Responsibilities & Managing Risk:**
- 5.9 The Common Law Duty of Care (extract):
 "To take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which you can reasonably foresee would likely injure your neighbour."
- 5.10 The Occupiers' Liabilities Act 1984 Duty of Care (extract):
 "To take such care as in all the circumstances is reasonable to see that the visitor is reasonably safe in using the premises for which he is invited or permitted by the occupier to be there."

6.0 Tree Protection Status

Protection Type	Constraints/Details
Tree Preservation Order	✓ Reference number: WP/09/TPO88
Conservation Area	✗

- 6.1 Details checked with Mid Sussex Borough Council (LPA) via their interactive website.
- 6.2 No further forms of communication were initiated to confirm these findings.
- 6.3 The online search revealed that trees within the site boundary or adjacent trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order. The site is not covered by a Conservation Area.
- 6.4 Before instructing or carrying out any tree works to a protected tree, either a 6-week notification (Conservation Area) or a planning application (Tree Preservation Order) must be submitted to the LPA.
- 6.5 Only when planning permission has been granted should work commence.
- 6.6 Where trees have been identified as dead or dangerous, a TPO application is unnecessary, but giving the Council 5 days' notice would be appropriate. Where applicable, it is highlighted within the Tree Survey Schedule with "(5 Day Notice)" in their recommendation column.



7.0 The Findings

Tree Survey Schedule

- 7.1 The Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) found in Section 11.0 provides details of the surveyed trees and any works that are recommended for Health and Safety reasons or in the interests of good Arboricultural management.
- 7.2 A key to the heading titles may be found in Section 12.0.
- 7.3 The Tree Location plan may be found in Section 13.0.

Areas

- 7.4 WALK-OVER - All trees within the site survey boundary (A red line TLP Section 11.0) were inspected. Only trees requiring remedial works or specific monitoring were recorded in the schedule. All included trees have a silver numerical Arbotag attached to their main stem, and some of them are sprayed with paint to aid identification.

Timescale - Priority

- 7.1 An indication of the suggested timescales in which works are to be completed within is provided by 'Priority Numbers'. It is acknowledged that budgetary requirements may have some influence over the actual timing of works, particularly those that are recommended for reasons other than safety. It should also be borne in mind that whilst works are prioritised differently in any one area of the site, it may be more economical if works in those areas are grouped and completed as segments for contract purposes.

General Notes and Considerations

- 7.1 21 individual trees were surveyed, and recommendations were made on appropriate tree works, which should be completed within the timescales as recommended in the Tree survey schedule.
- 7.2 Where defects have been noted but no actions recommended, these trees or their defects are not considered to warrant attention at this stage. For trees with defects that are not considered acceptable, remedial works are prescribed to bring the risk down to an acceptable level.

Tree Removal and Replanting

- 7.1 It would be following good Arboricultural practice if replacement trees are planted where they have been scheduled for removal.

Woodlands

- 7.2 It is important to bear in mind that woodlands cannot be manicured to the point where they pose no risk to the users. There will always be risks in the form of falling debris, dead wood and tree windthrow; however, it is advised that during extreme weather and high winds, people should refrain from entering such areas to further reduce the associated risk.

Dead Standing Trees

- 7.1 Dead-standing trees pose a significant risk, not only because they have a high potential of failure, but they also attract a certain group of people attempting to push them over, often resulting in injury. It is advised that dead standing trees are removed or cut down to a height suitable for animals and insects to utilise.

Debris Around Base (Green Waste)

- 7.2 Whilst areas of otherwise unused ground under the canopies of trees may seem an appropriate place for composting leaves or other garden debris, large quantities of this type of material may hide defects in the tree and can also cause health problems in the stem and roots. It is advised that, wherever possible, this should be avoided.

Basal Growth and Debris Accumulation

- 7.3 Basal growth, leaf accumulation and green waste often grow and accumulate naturally. Large quantities of this material may hide defects in the tree and cause health problems in the stem and roots. It is advised that, wherever possible, this should be cleared and not be allowed to grow or accumulate in the future.

Dead Wood

- 7.4 Dead wood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. It may be an indication of ill health; however, it is also an indication of natural growth processes. If there are objects, structures, roads, public

areas or areas where people congregate below the trees, then uncontrolled falling dead wood has the potential to cause injury or damage.

Ivy Control

- 7.5 Whilst Ivy itself does not cause any harm to trees, when Ivy growth reaches the branch network of the tree, it adds additional density and weight, thereby restricting the movement of wind through the crown and increasing wind loading on the tree.
- 7.6 From an inspection perspective, it also hides any visual defects that would otherwise have been identified. For these reasons, I would recommend severing or removing the Ivy on all of the trees within the site boundary and removing as much as possible from the surrounding ground.

Oak Processionary Moth Nests

- 7.1 Oak Processionary Moth (OPM) was not identified during the inspection. The nest should be removed as soon as possible to reduce the spread of OPM.
- 7.2 As the landowner, you must notify the Forestry Commission of any sightings of OPM nests via TreeAlert. Website: <https://treealert.forestryresearch.gov.uk>. Alternatively, you may report a sighting via email to pm@forestrycommission.gov.uk; or telephone 0300 067 4442.

8.0 Recommendations

- 8.1 It is recommended that any priority 1 trees are actioned as soon as possible to mitigate immediate risk.
- 8.2 Priority 2, 3 & 4 works be carried out as soon as is practical and within their recommended time frames.
- 8.3 Whilst works listed as GM (General Maintenance) are not required for safety reasons, they will have other benefits and should be completed if the budget allows.
- 8.4 RISK PRIORITY
- 8.5 It is recommended that any priority 1 trees are actioned as soon as possible to mitigate immediate risk.
- 8.6 Priority 2, 3 & 4 works are to be carried out within their respective time frames and then in order of their highest risk rating (Starting with the highest) within each priority.
- 8.7 Priority numbers and their Time frames:
 - Priority #1 – 30 days or ASAP
 - Priority #2 – 3 Months
 - Priority #3 – 12 Months
 - Priority #4 – 24 Months
 - Priority #5 – No work required
- 8.8 Any tree works that are carried out should be in accordance with British Standard 3998: 2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations' and undertaken by a suitably qualified and insured tree contractor.
- 8.9 Where trees have been scheduled for removal, it may be noted that where acceptable, small monoliths no taller than 1 meter may be left as these greatly benefit the local wildlife.
- 8.10 No Oak Processionary Moth (OPM) was identified during the inspection - As the landowner, you must notify the Forestry Commission of any sightings of OPM nests via TreeAlert. Website: <https://treealert.forestryresearch.gov.uk>. Alternatively, you may report a sighting via email to pm@forestrycommission.gov.uk; or telephone 0300 067 4442. The nest should be removed to reduce the spread of OPM.
- 8.11 The next inspection should be undertaken approximately 2 years from the date of this report unless shorter monitoring have been specified for specific trees in the Tree Survey Schedule.

9.0 Other Arboricultural Issues

Statutory Requirements

- 9.1 Before authorising these or any other tree works, you should contact your Local Planning Authority to ascertain if any of the trees are the subject of Tree Preservation Orders or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, statutory permission is required before any works can take place.
- 9.2 Under the Occupiers Liability Act, it is the duty of the occupier to take reasonable measures to ensure that trees within their ownership are regularly inspected and recommended works carried out.

Implementation Of Work

- 9.3 When appointing a Tree Surgeon, please only use properly qualified and experienced companies and always check that they carry Public and Products Liability Insurance with a minimum of £10 million cover and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. (A list of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association Tel. No. 01794 368717 <https://www.trees.org.uk/ARB-Approved-Contractor-Directory>). All work should be carried out according to BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work.

Ecology

- 9.4 Concerning the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, any contractor must ensure that the trees do not provide a habitat for nesting birds or bats before working on these trees. If nesting birds or active birds nests are present, work must stop until after the nesting season.
- 9.5 If the work is likely to destroy or disturb bats or their roosts, the appropriate Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation must be notified and allowed a reasonable amount of time to advise on whether the proposed work should be carried out and the method to be used.
- 9.6 The Bat Conservation Trust advises (Hundt L , 2012) that trees scheduled for Arboricultural works are assessed and graded according to their potential to support bat roosts. Some trees have defects present that are also suitable for bat roosts or other wildlife. It is expected that the climbing arborist will assess the habitat present prior to carrying out any remedial work.

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10.0 Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Lampson Court, Copthorne Common Road, RH10 3SL
 Client: First Port Property Services Ltd
 Inspection Date: 23rd April 2025
 Reference No: D3275.V1.0
 Tagged: YES
 Weather: Sunny
 Inspector: NAME

Tree Survey Schedule



Dryad Tree Specialists Ltd,
 Oak Hill,
 Wood Street Village,
 Guildford, GU3 3ET.
www.dryad-trees.co.uk
branchline@dryad-trees.co.uk

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	North (M)	East (M)	South (M)	West (M)	DBH (mm)	Age	Vitality	Structure	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Risk Factor	Priority	Re-inspect
T	1	822	Unknown (Unknown)	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	100	M	D	D	Dead Pyracantha	Fell	Low (P4)	3 (12Months)	N/A
T	2	297	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	1	1	15	5	5	5	5	500	M	G	F	Crown overhangs boundary. Ivy on tree. Major sized dead wood in crown. Low branches over the road. Crown bias to the South. Leaning South	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Remove dead wood. Crown lift to 5m over road	Moderate (P3)	3 (12Months)	24
T	3	149	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	1	1	18	3	3	3	3	600	M	G	G	Medium sized dead wood in crown. Low branches over the road	Remove lower dead branches only. Remove dead wood. Crown lift to 5m over road. Crown lift to 4m over car park	Moderate (P3)	3 (12Months)	24
T	4	150	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	1	1	18	3	3	3	3	600	M	G	G	Medium sized dead wood in crown. Low branches over the road	Remove lower dead branches only. Remove dead wood. Crown lift to 5m over road. Crown lift to 4m over car park	Moderate (P3)	3 (12Months)	24
T	5	156	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	1	1	15	5	5	5	5	600	M	G	G	Ivy on tree. Major sized dead wood in crown. Low branches over the road	Also crown lift adjacent Maple sapling. Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level. Remove dead wood. Crown lift to 5m over road	Moderate (P3)	3 (12Months)	24

PRIORITY #1 = 1 Month (ASAP) | **PRIORITY #2** = 3 Months | **PRIORITY #3** = 12 Months | **PRIORITY #4** = 24 Months or GM | **PRIORITY #5** = No Action

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	North (M)	East (M)	South (M)	West (M)	DBH (mm)	Age	Vitality	Structure	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Risk Factor	Priority	Re-inspect
T	6	161	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	1	1	12	3	3	3	3	650	M	F	F	Ivy on tree. Minor sized dead wood in crown	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level	Low (P4)	3 (12Months)	24
T	7	171	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	1	1	12	2	2	2	2	400	M	F	F	Ivy on tree. Sparse crown. Minor sized dead wood in crown	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level	Low (P4)	3 (12Months)	24
T	8	178	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	1	1	15	4	4	4	4	750	M	F	P	Signs of splitting between stems. Ivy on tree. Stem bifurcates below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork	Reduce height by 5m to reduce stress on weak fork and reduce radial spread by 1.5m all round. Reduce crown height by 5m. Reduce crown spread by 3m	High (P2)	2 (03Months)	24
T	9	185	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	150	Y	G	F	Large growing self-seeded tree growing over car park and drying area. Self-sown. Leaning East	Fell	Low (P4)	4 (24Months)	N/A
T	10	196	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	1	1	15	5	1	1	2	350	M	F	P	Leans with heavy crown over neighbouring property. Overhangs site boundary. Crown bias to the North. Leaning North	Fell	Moderate (P3)	4 (24Months)	N/A
T	11	203	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	1	2	9	1	3	3	3	150	EM	F	P	Hangs low over car park. Crown bias to the South	Crown lift to 5m over car park	Low (P4)	4 (24Months)	24
T	12	217	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	1	1	9	1	2	3	2	200	EM	G	G	Hangs low over car park. Crown bias to the South	Crown lift to 4m over car park	Low (P4)	4 (24Months)	24
T	13	303	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	1	1	12	3	4	4	4	350	M	G	G	Hangs low over car park. Crown bias to the South	Crown lift to 5m over car park	Low (P4)	4 (24Months)	24
T	14	219	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	1	1	9	1	3	3	2	200	EM	F	F	Drawn out structure	Fell small adjacent Norway Maple saplings. Crown lift to 5m over car park	Low (P4)	4 (24Months)	24
T	15	221	Taxus baccata (Yew)	1	1	7	1	5	5	3	300	M	F	F	Ivy on tree. Crown bias to the South	Crown lift to 4m over car park	Low (P4)	4 (24Months)	24
T	16	232	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	1	1	15	4	4	6	4	700	OM	F	P	Stem bifurcates above 1.5m. Included bark present in fork. Crown bias to the South. Leaning South	Reduce height of southern stem only by drop crotch pruning to lessen risk of failure. Reduce crown height by 4m	Moderate (P3)	3 (12Months)	24

PRIORITY #1 = 1 Month (ASAP) | **PRIORITY #2** = 3 Months | **PRIORITY #3** = 12 Months | **PRIORITY #4** = 24 Months or GM | **PRIORITY #5** = No Action

Prefix	ID	Tag	Species	No of Trees	No of Stems	Height (m)	North (M)	East (M)	South (M)	West (M)	DBH (mm)	Age	Vitality	Structure	Notes and Observations	Recommended works	Risk Factor	Priority	Re-inspect
T	17	824	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	1	3	4	2	1	2	3	100	EM	G	G	Self-sown. Multiple stems at ground level. Low branches over the road. Leaning West	Fell	Low (P4)	3 (12Months)	N/A
T	18	825	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	1	1	6	3	3	3	3	100	EM	F	F	Multiple stems at ground level. Branches encroaching upon building	Crown lift and fell adjacent self-seeded Ash sapling. Crown lift to 4m over car park. Prune tree clear of building	Low (P4)	4 (24Months)	24
T	19	307	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	1	3	15	3	5	6	5	850	M	G	F	Ivy on tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Medium sized dead wood in crown. Crown bias to the South	Sever and remove 1.5m of Ivy from ground level	Low (P4)	3 (12Months)	24
T	20	286	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	1	1	12	2	3	5	5	350	EM	G	F	Branches encroaching upon building. Crown bias to the South. Leaning South	Reduce crown spread to the south by 2m to clear building. Prune tree clear of building	Low (P4)	3 (12Months)	24
T	21	264	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	1	1	15	3	2	2	2	450	M	F	F	Decaying stump with bat and bird boxes. Starting to collapse	Tie decaying stump into Pine T264 to avoid falling onto garages using ratchet strap or similar	Moderate (P3)	3 (12Months)	24

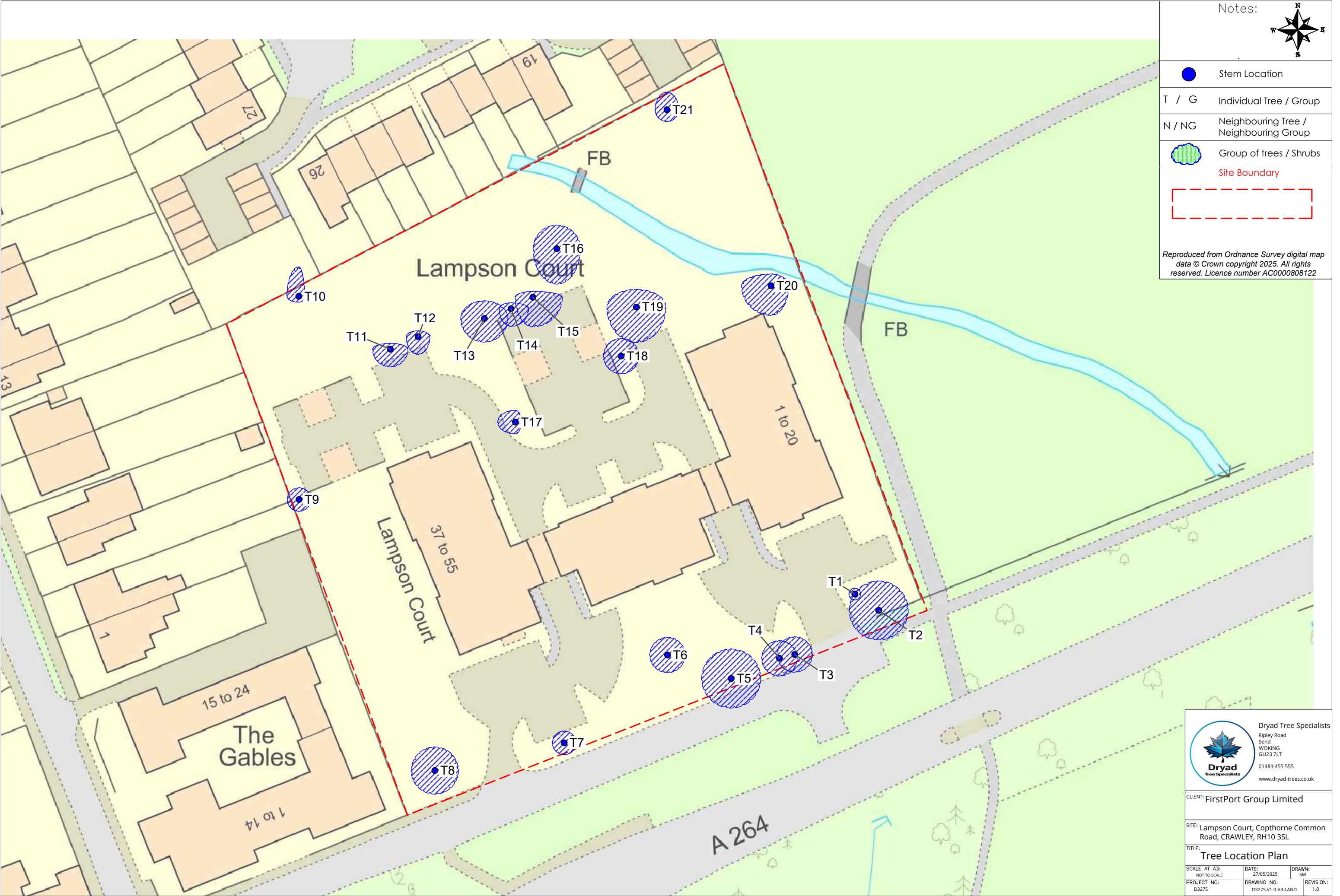
PRIORITY #1 = 1 Month (ASAP) | **PRIORITY #2** = 3 Months | **PRIORITY #3** = 12 Months | **PRIORITY #4** = 24 Months or GM | **PRIORITY #5** = No Action

11.0 Key to Survey

Tree Survey Schedule Key and Notes

		Refers to:		
Prefix	T	Tree	ID	Refers to a unique identification number or tag number for the given tree or group. Corresponds to the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Survey Schedule
	NT	Neighbouring Tree		
	G	Group	Species	Names the tree. * indicates the tree has two work specifications
	NG	Neighbouring Group		
	W	Woodland		
H	Hedge			
No of Trees	Refers to a number of trees in a group		No of Stems	Refers to a number of stems a tree has or stems per tree in a group
Height	Describes the approximate height of the tree from ground level or buttress flare in meters			
Crown Rad	Refers to the average radius of the canopy in meters from the stem of the tree in the directions of North, East, South and West			
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height. Stem diameter of the tree trunk measured in millimetres. If the tree is multi-stemmed, each diameter is recorded in the survey and a final DBH is calculated in accordance with BS5837			
Age	Refers to the age class of the tree:			
	Y	Young	Young = Usually less than 10 years old	
	SM	Semi-Mature	Semi-Mature = Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy)	
	EM	Early Mature	Early Mature = Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy)	
	M	Mature	Mature = Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy)	
	OM	Over Mature	Over Mature = A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required in order to keep the tree in a safe condition	
V	Veteran	Veteran = A level of maturity whereby the crown has undergone natural or aided regression (veteranisation), significant management may be required in order to keep the tree in a safe condition. Typically contributes richly to ecological diversity		
Vitality	Refers to vigour / vitality of the tree:			
	G	Good	Having above average vitality	
	F	Fair	Having average vitality	
	P	Poor	Having well below average vitality and is struggling to survive and may be dying	
D	Dead	Tree is dead		
Structure	Refers to the structure of the tree:			
	G	Good	Tree presents no significant structural defects	
	F	Fair	Tree presents some structural defects, unlikely to lead to high priority works	
	P	Poor	Tree presents significant structural defects that may lead to high priority works	
D	Dead	Tree is dead		
Target	The target indicates what the affected tree / limb has the potential to hit in the event of failure			
	GS	Green Space (Amenity Area)		
	R/T	Within Striking Distance of Road / Track		
	FP	Within Striking Distance of Footpath		
	PR	Within Striking Distance of Property		
	CP	Within Striking Distance of Car Park		
	W	Woodland		
B	Boundary			
Target Rating	Low (P4)		Not liable to damage persons or property	
	Moderate (P3)		Liable to damage persons or property within 12 months	
	High (P2)		Liable to damage persons or property within 3 months	
	Urgent (P1)		Imminent danger to persons or property	
Priority (Time Frame)			Action / Mitigation / Time Frames	
	1	Works required immediately making a tree safe. Works to be undertaken as soon as is practically possible. Works to be completed within 1 month or as soon as possible.		
	2	Works to be completed within 3 months		
	3	Works to be completed within 12 months		
	4	Works required as part of General maintenance and carried out within 2 years		
	5	No works are currently required or no target exists		
Reason	HS: Health & Safety. GM: General Maintenance.			
Re-inspect	Recommended period of time in months before the tree should be inspected again			

12.0 Tree Location Plan



Notes:

● Stem Location

T / G Individual Tree / Group

N / NG Neighbouring Tree / Neighbouring Group

Group of trees / Shrubs

Site Boundary

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 Dryad Tree Specialists
Ripley Road
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Woking
GU23 7LT
01483 455 555
www.dryad-trees.co.uk

CLIENT: FirstPort Group Limited

SITE: Lampson Court, Copthorne Common Road, CRAWLEY, RH10 3SL

TITLE: Tree Location Plan

SCALE: AT A3: NOT TO SCALE	DATE: 27/05/2025	DRAWN: SM
PROJECT NO: D3275	DRAWING NO: D3275.V1.0-A3-LAND	REVISION: 1.0