



bawden **tree care**

**BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to
demolition, design and construction
report**

113 High Street, Burbage.





BS5837:2012 Report
113 High Street.

Instructed By: Adam Lovett

Company Name: A L Associates Ltd.

Survey Address: 113 High Street
Burbage
Marlborough
SN8 3AA

Prepared by: Luke Maylin

Date: 29/06/2026

Reference: 2026-5122

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Appendix A – Tree Inventory

Appendix B – Site Plan Showing RPA's and Approximate Crown Spread

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 On receiving instructions from Adam Lovett of A L Associates, Luke Maylin, Arboricultural Surveyor for Bawden Tree Care, undertook a ground level visual assessment of all trees that could be affected by the proposed development in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 1.2 This assessment includes collecting data on the trees to prepare;
- A schedule of the relevant trees and their values and benefits.
 - An appraisal of the constraints imposed by the trees in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, accompanied by a Constraints Plan (appendix B).
 - An Arboricultural Method Statement and a Tree Protection Plan (appendix C) to accompany the planning submission.

2. Report Summary

- 2.1 The report has been written following the recommendations and guidance given within British Standard 5837: 2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction. To provide a reasoned assessment of the potential impact to trees by the proposed development at 113 High Street, Burbage, SN8 3AA.
- 2.2 Following a site survey and assessment, 16 trees were included within this survey, with 6 of these trees potentially being adversely affected by the proposed development.

3. Site Detail

3.1 Site Overview

3.1.1 The site is a residential property located within the village of Burbage. It contains three principal structures: the main cottage situated in the western part of the site, a detached annexe located adjacent to the public footpath to the north, and a garage positioned in the south-east corner.

The main cottage is attached to No. 115 High Street, with both properties sharing pedestrian access via a common entrance gate. Vehicular access to the site is provided from the north via the public access track.

3.2 Site Photo

3.2.1 The image below is supplied courtesy of Google and shows an overview of the site. The red line shows the approximate site boundary.



3.3 Tree stock

3.3.1 The tree stock recorded within the survey is distributed across various locations both within and adjacent to the property. Trees T01–T04 are located to the north of the public footpath in the vicinity of the annexe. Trees T05 and T06 are fruit trees situated within neighbouring properties. Trees T07–T10 are located near the main cottage, whilst Trees T12–T16 are located close to the garage.

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The majority of the recorded trees are young to early-mature specimens. The exception is T14, a mature goat willow, in the southeast corner of the site.

3.4 Soil assessment

- 3.4.1 BS5837:2012 advises the consideration of soil within the report due to its potential impact on structures. Structures located on shrinkable clay soils—soils that change volume with variations in moisture content—can be affected by tree-related subsidence, as tree water uptake can contribute to soil movement. To mitigate this risk, foundations on such soils should be designed accordingly, following the National House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2: Building Near Trees.
- 3.4.2 The soil on site is classified as Soilscape 6, described as freely draining, slightly acid loamy soils. This was found using the Landis Soilscape Viewer.

4. The Proposal

4.1 Project details

- 4.1.1 The proposed development comprises three main elements. The first involves the construction of a new porch attached to the annexe, together with the relocation of the existing access steps slightly to the west and installation of solar panels on the roof.
- 4.1.2 The second element comprises the construction of a northern extension to the existing dwelling. This aspect of the proposal also requires the removal of Trees T07 and T08.
- 4.1.3 The third element involves the demolition of the existing garage and the construction of a replacement garage on a slightly revised footprint.

5. Arboricultural Survey Summary

5.1 Date of survey and weather conditions

- 5.1.1 The survey was carried out by Luke Maylin on the 18th of June 2026.
- 5.1.2 The weather was hot and sunny, with no adverse impact on the survey.

5.2 Methodology

- 5.2.1 For the purposes of this survey, a drawing of the site, adapted from the existing site plan, supplied by A L Associates Ltd, has been included to show tree locations, IDs, categories, and locations of required protective measures, (see Appendix B).
- 5.2.2 All trees that were identified as potentially posing a constraint to development have been plotted. This includes trees located within the development area as well as those in close proximity to it.
- 5.2.3 The BS5837:2012 makes provision for trees to be categorised for both quality (A, B, C or U) and a sub-category for each of 1, 2 or 3.
- 5.2.4 Trees are categorised in line with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction as follows:

Table 1: Tree categories in line with BS5837:2012

A	Trees of high arboricultural value that should be retained and protected throughout the development. Veteran trees are automatically awarded 'A' status.
B	Retention preferable. Trees of good condition and character which are appropriate for the location and in good physiological and structural condition. These trees should be retained unless they will be a severe impediment to the proposal or there is an overriding public interest that warrants their removal.
C	Trees of generally lower arboricultural value by dint of character or condition. 'C' trees should not be a constraint on development.
U	Trees that should be removed on arboricultural grounds. Often trees in poor condition can be left 'in situ' until a proposal means the potential target increases, making their removal more urgent or necessary.

Trees are further categorised into sub-categories, using a numerical suffix to denote the following perceived values:

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Table 2 Tree sub-categories in line with BS5837:2012

1.	Trees of primarily arboricultural qualities. High value trees might be because they are particularly good examples of their species, because they are rare or unusual or because they are important components of a group feature such as an avenue.
2.	Trees of landscape importance – for example, trees of particular visible importance in a setting or view.
3.	Trees of cultural value. This may be due to historic links or conservation value – such as veteran trees or commemorative trees.

For example, a veteran tree of landscape importance would be categorised as A2, A3.

5.2.5 A full description of the trees found, and their categories, is included in the tree survey data provided in Appendix A. The data table includes stem diameter measured from 1.5 metres above ground level, height, crown spread, age class, and physiological and structural condition. A tree quality assessment using the data is then formulated to categorise trees for removal or retention.

5.2.6 Stem diameters are used to calculate the root protection areas (RPAs), which have been plotted and adjusted for site features, (see Appendix B). The RPA is the area in which most tree roots are anticipated to be growing. As root damage is a common cause of tree loss, the RPA is an area of provisional exclusion for construction activity.

5.2.7 Trees are a material consideration in the planning process and, as such, must be included as part of the decision-making process.

5.3 Caveats and Limitations

5.3.1 The purpose of this report is to determine any constraints that need to be considered in relation to trees – both above and below ground – during the development design, to assess the potential impact of the development to the amenity value of trees, and to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) with Tree Protection Plan (TPP) in order to minimise, as far as is practical, damage to trees and their rooting systems.

5.3.2 Only trees with diameters at or greater than 75mm at 1.5 metres above ground level are included in the survey, unless there is deemed a valid reason for their inclusion.

5.3.3 Root protection areas are calculated in line with BS5837:2012 and are adjusted to reflect topographical constraints on site. This is based on professional experience and has not been confirmed by trial pitting. There is a level of unpredictability in calculating exact tree root locations and therefore, where there is a possibility of obstruction or damage to roots, trial holes are recommended prior to construction.

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- 5.3.4 This inspection was carried out for the purposes of creating a BS5837 report in relation to demolition, design and construction to accompany a planning application. The survey is not a full tree condition assessment and as such the trees were not specifically inspected for their overall health and condition. Any suggested works within the report should not be taken as a full specification for tree works.
- 5.3.5 Visual inspection of the trees was taken from ground level only, and did not include any further in depth investigations nor involve any climbing or observations from higher elevations.
- 5.3.6 Access to certain trees may be restricted, limiting the ability to detect potential defects or other notable features. As a result, a full evaluation of the tree's overall condition and risk may not be possible, and comprehensive management recommendations cannot be provided. Measurements will be estimated, and categorisation and work requirements will be based on the assessments that were possible at the time.
- 5.3.7 The AMS outlined in this report must be agreed with planning before the commencement of any works.
- 5.3.8 Trees are living organisms whose health and overall condition can change rapidly. The conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months. The period of validity may be reduced if significant changes occur to either the trees or to the landscape within the immediate proximity of the trees.

6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1 Tree constraints summary table

6.1.1 The following trees were identified to pose a constraint to the development, and the proposal has the potential to damage the following trees and groups, either directly or indirectly:

Impact	Reason	High Value A Class Trees	Moderate Value B Class Trees	Low Value C Class Trees	Trees for Removal/ U Class Trees
Trees to be removed	To facilitate development	-	-	T07, T08	-
Retained trees that may be damaged through disturbance to RPAs	Removal of existing surfacing/structures/ landscaping services Installation of new surfacing/structures/ landscaping/services	-	T12, T13, T14	T15	-
Retained trees to be pruned	Remediation of defects, Raise low branches	-	T14,	T02, T15	-

6.2 Impact assessment

6.2.1 This impact assessment evaluates the direct and indirect risks and threats associated with the proposed construction to trees both within and near to the proposed development site and seeks to mitigate those risks through the implementation of a sound and recognised methodology set out within the AMS.

6.3 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and Other Legal Restrictions

6.3.1 The site is within the Burbage Conservation Area and there are no TPOs on site. This has been confirmed by Wiltshire Councils online Planning Explorer.

6.3.2 However, as planning consent overrides TPO protection, no differences to the value or importance of the trees depending on TPO status is made in this report, and all care must be taken to protect the trees that are to be retained.

6.4 Tree removals

6.4.1 The proposal includes the removal of Trees T07 and T08. T07 is a small, young bay tree of limited arboricultural and amenity value, and its removal is not considered significant or should be a constraint.

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6.4.2 T08 is a young tree which is Category C due to its suboptimal structural form, having developed tight stem unions that reduce its long-term suitability for retention. Although the tree provides a moderate level of public amenity, being visible from the High Street road, it is viewed within the context of surrounding trees and vegetation, which limits its individual visual contribution.

6.4.3 Taking into account its structural deficiencies and that the adjacent vegetation also provides amenity for the area, its removal is not considered to represent a significant arboricultural constraint to the development.

6.5 Tree pruning

6.5.1 The proposal includes the pruning of T02 to facilitate the construction of the new porch attached to the annexe. The recommended pruning specification is provided in Appendix A.

The extent of pruning required is limited and will affect only a small proportion of the overall crown, providing approximately 1.5 metres of clearance from the proposed structure. As such, the works are anticipated to have a negligible impact on the tree's health, structure, and amenity value, provided they are undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – *Tree Work – Recommendations*.

6.5.2 Trees T13 and T15 will also require pruning to facilitate the construction of the replacement garage. This will involve crown lifting to provide a clearance of approximately 2 metres between the canopies and the proposed structure.

The extent of pruning required is minor in relation to the overall size of the trees and is therefore considered to have a negligible impact on their health, structural integrity, and amenity value, provided the works are undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – *Tree Work – Recommendations*.

6.6 Above-ground considerations

6.6.1 The proposal has the potential to damage the trees through branches being broken due to construction traffic passing close to the tree canopy when constructing the Annexe and Garage.

6.6.2 The proposed facilitation pruning will provide sufficient clearance to prevent inadvertent damage to the tree canopies during the demolition of the existing garage and construction of the replacement structure.

In addition, the installation of protective barrier fencing around Trees T13 and T15 will provide adequate protection to their stems throughout the construction process, helping to prevent accidental damage from plant, machinery, and construction activities.

6.7 Encroachment into Root Protection Areas (RPAs).

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- 6.7.1 Several of the RPAs (Root Protection Areas) of the trees to be retained overlap with the proposed demolition and construction activities. T02, T04, T12, T13, T14 and T15. Additionally, more trees have their RPAs extending into the wider development site, which increases the potential for root damage from landscaping activities,

It will be necessary to plan and assess, access routes, working locations and methods, in order to avoid impacting on trees to be retained. If this is not taken into account, there is a high risk of trees being damaged both by soil compaction and direct damage to the stem and or branches.

- 6.7.2 The proposed porch and relocated steps for the annexe are considered to have a negligible impact on the RPA. The porch will be constructed on an existing raised platform, while the relocated steps are to be installed within an area of existing hardstanding.

The existing hard surface is considered to provide an adequate level of protection to the rooting environment of the adjacent trees. Provided that any excavation or removal of material is limited to the existing sub-base, no additional arboricultural constraints or protection measures are considered necessary for this element of the development.

- 6.7.3 The proposed extension to the main cottage extends into the RPA of Tree T08. However, as T08 is proposed for removal as part of the development, this encroachment will not impact any retained trees. The proposed extension therefore remains outside the RPAs of retained trees, and no additional arboricultural considerations are required for this aspect of the works.

- 6.7.4 The existing garage is located within the RPAs of Trees T13, T14 and T15, while the proposed replacement garage footprint also has a minor overlap with the RPA of T12.

Due to the revised footprint of the proposed garage and age of the structure, it is anticipated that the existing foundations are not suitable for reuse and that new foundations will be required. The removal of the existing foundations must therefore be undertaken sensitively to avoid damage to any tree roots within the affected RPAs.

- 6.7.5 Conventional concrete strip foundations are not considered appropriate in this location due to the potential impact on the rooting environment. Alternative foundation solutions, such as screw pile foundations, should therefore be considered to minimise disturbance.

Protective ground surfacing should be installed within the affected RPAs following the removal of the existing foundations and maintained throughout the construction period to prevent soil compaction and protect the underlying rooting environment prior to installation of the new foundations.

6.8 Ground level changes

- 6.8.1 The proposal does not involve any changes to the existing ground level.

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6.9 Shading

- 6.9.1 Shading is not anticipated to be a cause of concern for the proposed development. Solar panels are to be installed on the Annexe on the south side, so will not be shaded. No further impacts on the trees are considered from the installation of the new solar panels.

6.10 New tree planting

- 6.10.1 The proposal does not involve any new planting.

6.11 Post development considerations

- 6.11.1 As the canopies of the retained trees are located in close proximity to the proposed new structures, some future pruning may be required to maintain clearance from the buildings.

The extent of any future pruning is expected to be minimal and should not have a significant impact on the condition or amenity value of the trees, provided that works are limited to maintaining the same level of clearance established through the initial facilitation pruning.

6.12 Upgrading existing services or installing new services

- 6.12.1 No services or other infrastructure requirements will have an impact on the retained trees.

6.13 Summary of impact

- 6.13.1 In conclusion, as long as the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed, the proposed development is not considered to have an adverse impact on the trees to be retained.

7. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

Site Monitoring and responsibilities.

1. A copy of this AMS and the related TPP is to be retained on site at all times and all personnel associated with the construction process will be made familiar with the principles within.
2. Site activity will be supervised by an appointed project arboriculturist to coordinate with the following events and activities:
 - Pre-commencement meeting.
 - Tree protection installation.
 - Excavations for the locations of the screw locations for the garage construction within the RPA.

A monitoring record sheet is included at the end of this method statement.

3. The Project Arboriculturist will be available as the first point of contact to attend site and advise on matters if required, outside of the site monitoring visits.
4. The designated main contractor will be responsible for ensuring that the planning conditions are adhered to and for ensuring that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes.
5. The designated main contractor will be responsible ensuring that this Method Statement and the Tree Protection Plan are followed.

Site Access and movement

6. All access for construction vehicles will be from the vehicle access route from the north.
7. No passage of materials, equipment or workers will take place through the RPA unless expressly permitted within this Method Statement for the construction activities or sufficient ground protection has been implemented.

Tree Works

8. No construction activities are to commence on site until all tree removal and pruning works have been completed and the retained trees have been fenced off in accordance with the tree protection plan. All tree works, including those to facilitate the development are to be undertaken by a qualified arborist and will be conducted in accordance with BS 3998 2010: Tree Work - Recommendations.

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9. The pruning of T02 is required to provide a 1.5 metre clearance between the tree canopy and porch, to avoid accidental damage during construction. The pruning of T13 and T15 will raise the canopies on the side facing the garage only to provide a 2 metre clearance between the new garage and tree canopies.

Protection Measures

10. To protect the trees on site and off site and their relevant RPA's, a construction exclusion zone has been marked out on the tree protection plan. This is to be fenced off using Heras fencing on rubber blocks secured in place with ground pins so that they are not easily moved as marked out in the tree protection plan.
11. The fencing may only be removed once all works have been completed and all materials have been removed from site. Fencing should contain appropriate information and warnings regarding the protection of trees. An example of acceptable signage is given in Figure 3.
12. Existing fencing may be used to form part of the protective fencing on site, as indicated on the tree protection plan.
13. To allow for ease of movement along the construction area, protective surfacing will be installed as outlined in the Tree Protection Plan, to be laid onto the ground following the removal of the existing garage foundations prior to the new ones being installed. For pedestrian-operated equipment up to a gross weight of 2 tons, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards will be used, placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip) laid over a geotextile membrane.
14. Protective measures will be installed prior to the commencement of any construction activity and maintained for the duration, they may only be removed once all works have been completed and all materials have been removed from site.

Methodology for Activities

15. Any excavation within an RPA must be carried out by hand tools only, under arboricultural supervision.
16. For the demolition of the garage, all plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works should either operate outside the RPA or run on the ground protection.

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17. The demolition of the existing garage should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building (often referred to as “top down, pull back”).
18. Hand-held tools such as concrete breakers and hammers, and appropriate machinery (located from outside of the RPA), will be used under arboricultural supervision to remove the existing hard surface within the RPAs of T12, T13, T14 and T15, working backwards over the area, so that the machine is not moving over the exposed ground (see 7.2.2 of the BS5837 document for protection of exposed roots).
19. The removal of the turf layer is permitted for the construction of the new garage.
20. The proposed garage foundations will be constructed using screw pile foundations with a concrete slab to minimise soil disturbance and protect tree roots. The design and positioning of the ground screw foundations will be determined jointly by an arboriculturist and an engineer. Each screw location will first be hand-excavated to a depth of 600 mm to check for the presence of significant roots (defined as roots at or greater than 25 mm in diameter or roots occurring in clumps). Installation may only proceed once the locations of all ground screws have been agreed by both the project arboriculturist and the engineer.
21. In the event that significant roots are found, the preferred mitigation measures will be for the ground screw to be repositioned slightly rather than severing or damaging roots.
22. If no suitable alternative location is found, the project arborist will consider the suitability of root pruning to allow for installation. Under no circumstances shall roots greater than 25 mm in diameter be cut without arboricultural approval.
23. If significant roots are uncovered that cannot be pruned without detrimental effect to the tree, works in this area should cease and a new design and method statement should be agreed with planning before works may continue in this area.
24. During this process, protective surfacing must be employed to safeguard exposed areas of the RPA. Any exposed roots must be covered and protected with damp hessian to prevent desiccation. Any roots smaller than 25mm in diameter, can be pruned back, preferably to a side branch, with suitable sharp pruning tools.
25. Protective surfacing is to be removed before the concrete slab is cast. No concrete is to be poured in or onto the soil. The concrete slab will be cast in a raised mould, leaving a void space underneath the additional area covered by the larger structure's

footprint. The design of the proposed store must incorporate venting of this void space to allow gaseous exchange.

26. For the construction of the porch extension to the annexe and the relocation of the steps, the existing areas are already formed of hardstanding or raised-level surfaces. Any construction works will therefore involve the removal of the existing surfacing only to the sub-base level, with the new works constructed from this point. This will avoid disturbance of the RPA of trees T02 and T04.
27. For the construction of the extension onto the main cottage, once T07 and T08 are removed, all work takes place outside of the RPA, so no arboricultural constraints are present.
28. No wet concrete is to be poured inside an RPA unless the excavated area or mould has been lined with an impermeable liner.

Mixing and Storage

29. The extents of any site storage and mixing areas must not be near any Root Protection Area to prevent the risk of tree roots being damaged from the storage of materials, runoff/spillages etc. during the building process. No specific area has been designated for site storage and mixing, due to the nature of the project being in multiple locations. However, as much space between any such areas and trees as practicable will be given.

Services

30. There is no known need for the installation of new service runs within the RPAs of any trees to be retained. If services do need to be installed within the RPAs a method statement should be prepared and written approval obtained from the planning department before any works are carried out.

Additional Considerations

31. No fires will be lit within the Construction Exclusion Zone or within 20 metres of a tree stem. Wind direction and fire size must take into account wind direction and fire size to avoid flames coming within 5 metres of any foliage.

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Examples of barriers and signage

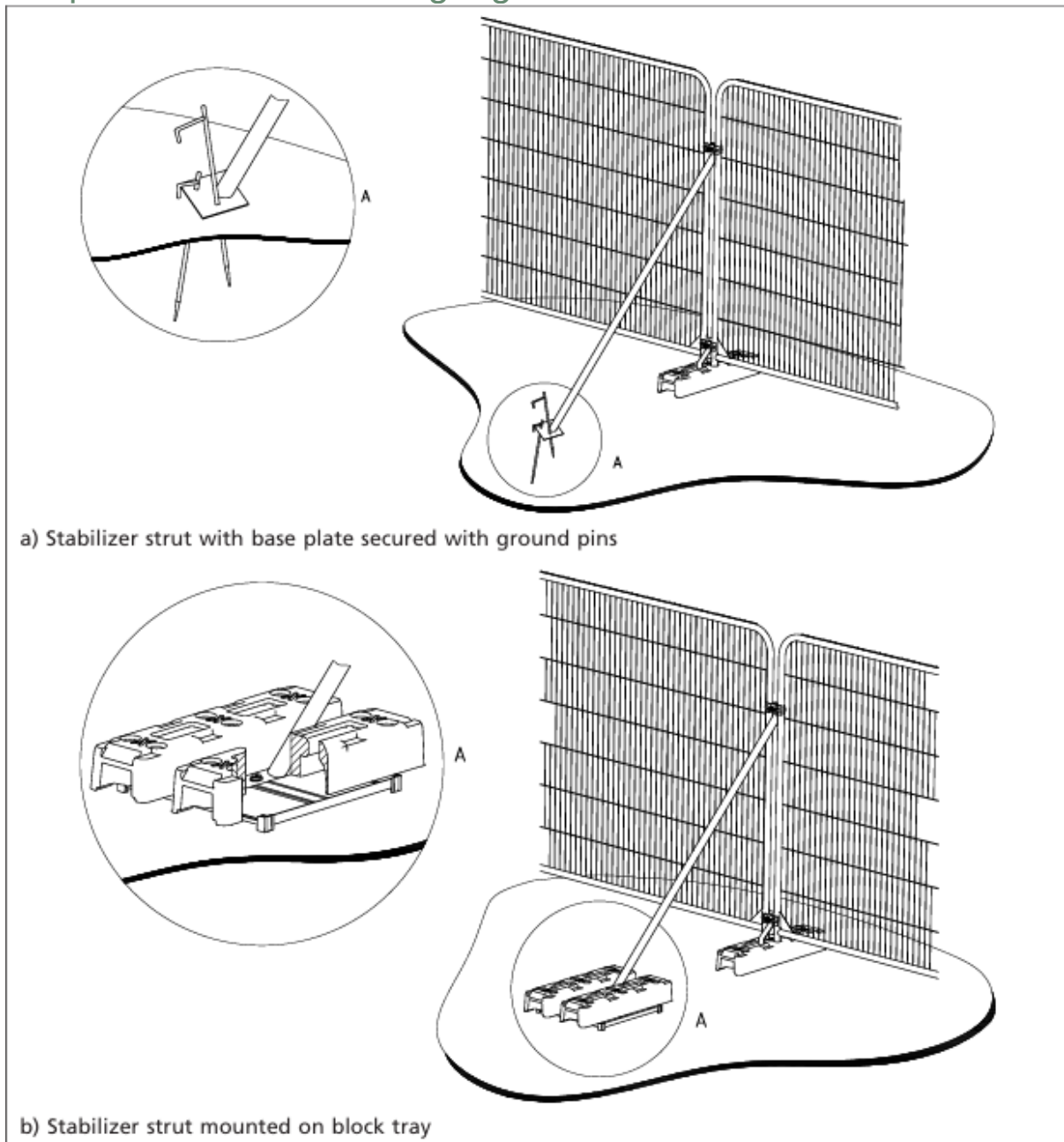


Figure 1 – Example of above ground stabilising systems.

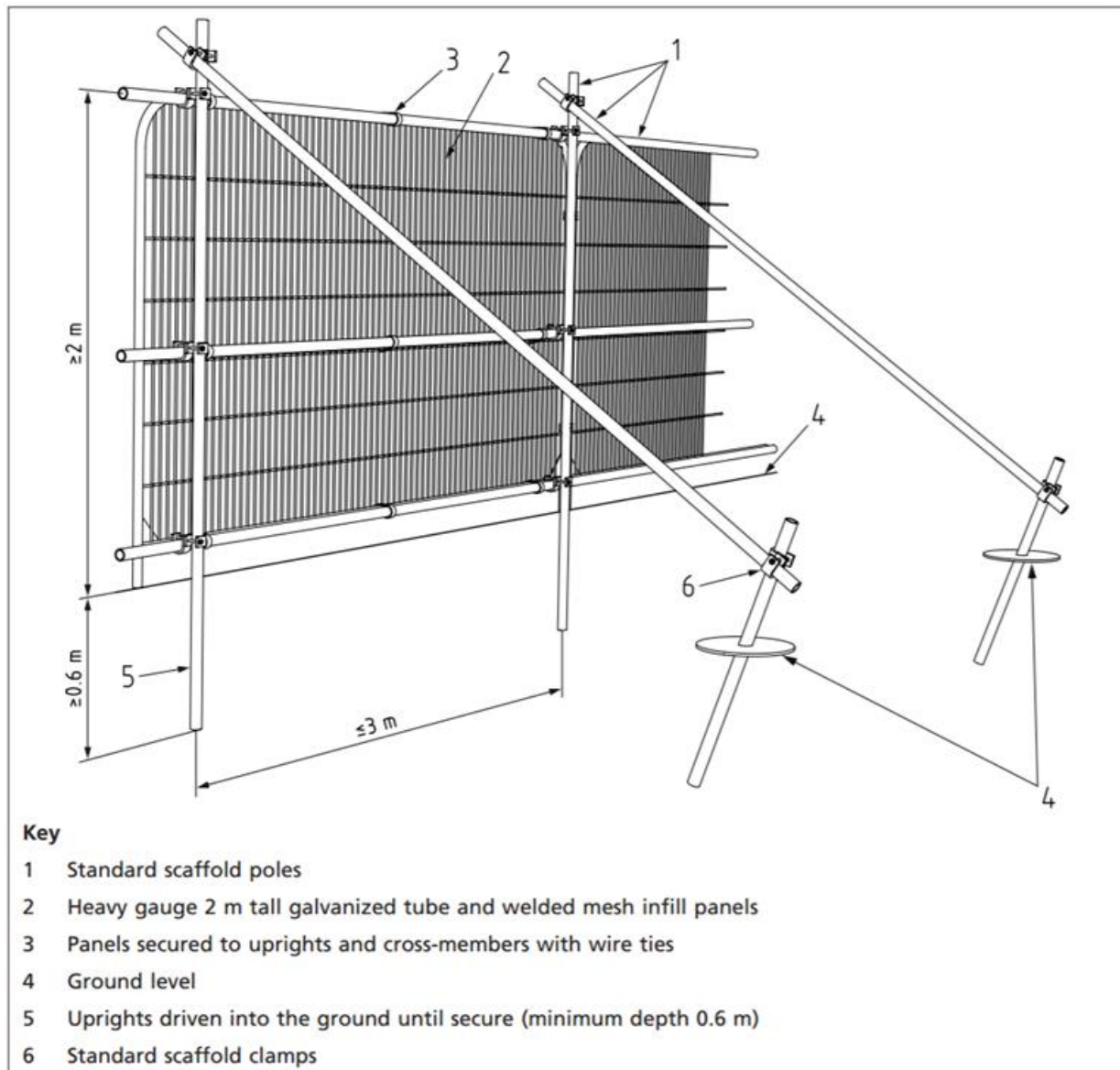


Figure 2 – Example of acceptable protective barrier specification

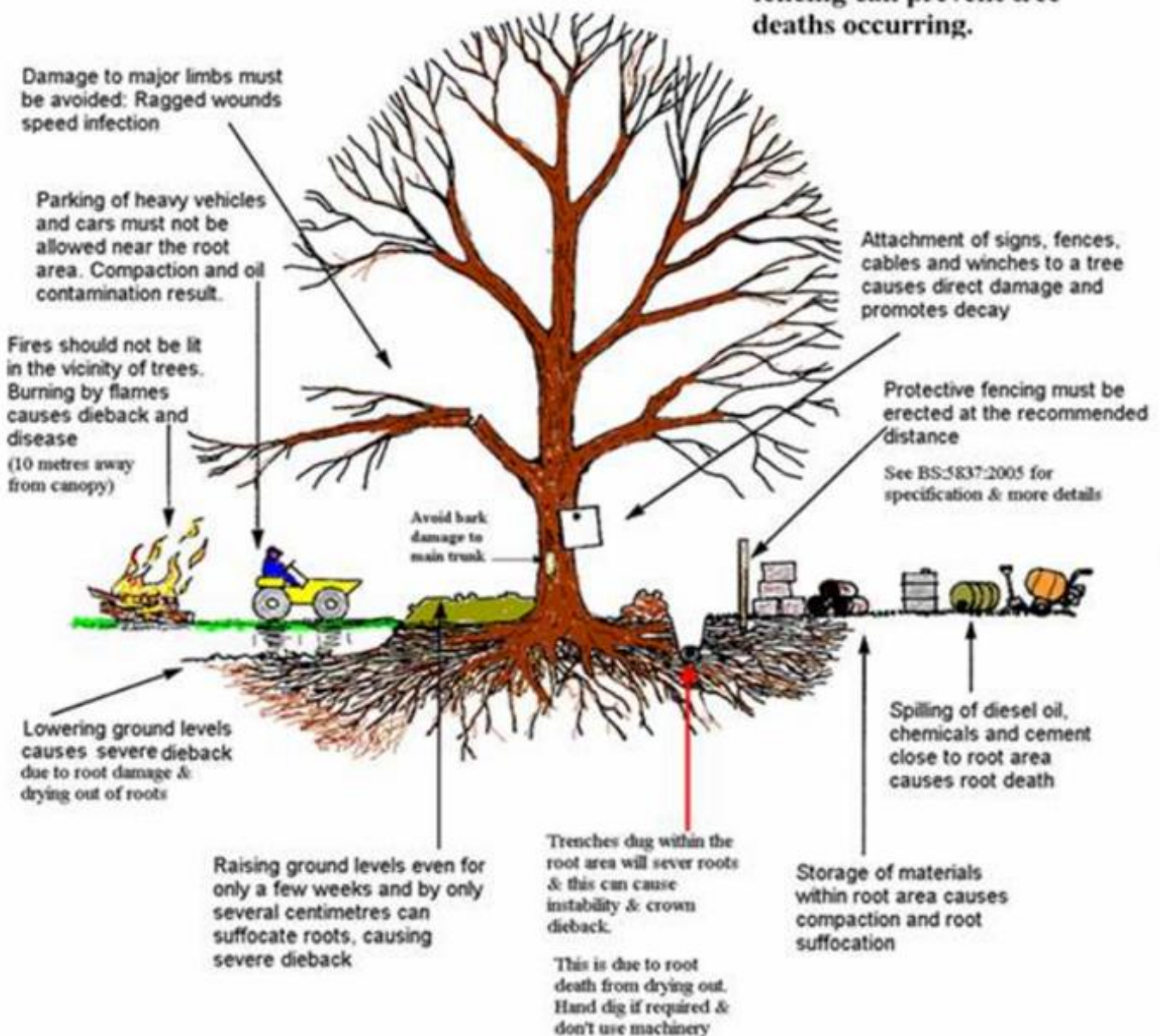


Figure 3 – Example of protective barrier signage



Common causes of Tree Death

The use of properly positioned protective fencing can prevent tree deaths occurring.



Protected Species (general information for tree works)

There are legislative acts which provide protection for wildlife, plants in Britain. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 was introduced to protect the following:

- All wild birds, their eggs and nests.
- Shooting birds – limitation on shooting season so they can only be shot outside of the breeding season.
- Selling birds – the sale of some species of birds that have been bred in captivity and fitted with identification rings.
- Injured birds – can be treated as long as they are released afterwards. If they are seriously injured, they must be humanely put down.
- Endangered species – There are various species i.e.. red squirrel, hazel dormouse, bats, voles that are on the endangered species list.
- Common animals – Foxes and Rabbits, are not protected but some methods of killing them are prohibited i.e.. self-locking snares.
- Non-native animals – It is illegal to release or allow to escape, animals that are non-native i.e. mink.

Bats and nesting birds should be considered when undertaking tree works.

Conservation Status of British Bats

Virtually all bat species are declining and vulnerable. There is little historic data in relation to the various bat species and their numbers. The UK Government has drawn up the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and has designated five species of bats as priority species (greater and lesser horseshoe bats, barbastelle, Bechstein's and pipistrelle). These plans provide a plan for the maintenance and restoration of the former populations levels to be investigated.

Legal Status of British Bats

All British bats, their breeding sites and resting places are nationally and internationally protected.

All bat species in the UK are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through inclusion in Schedule S. All bats are also listed on Annex IV (and some on Annex II) of the EC Habitats Directive. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012 (as amended) make it an offence to; intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats;

- Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not);
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts;
- Possess or transport a bat or any part of a bat, unless acquired legally;
- Sell, barter or exchange bats, or parts of bats

The legislation does not protect bat's foraging grounds but does protect their roost sites. Bat roosts are protected at all times of the year regardless of whether there are any bats present. Any disturbance of a roost due to development must be licenced.

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Breeding birds

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs.

Some birds are listed on Schedule 1 of the Act which also protects them from disturbance and it may be necessary to operate “no-go” buffer zones around such nests — typically out to 100m.

Planning policy guidance on the treatment of species identified as priorities under the biodiversity action programme suggests that local authorities should take measures to protect the habitats of these species from further decline through policies in local development documents and should ensure that they are protected from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations. The conservation of these species should be promoted through the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity designs within developments.

Glossary

Term	Meaning
RPA	Root Protection Area
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
BS5837:2012	British Standard for trees in relation to demolition, design, and construction
BS3998:2010	British Standard: tree work recommendations
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
TPP	Tree Protection Plan

References and Resources

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Bawden Tree Care

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 Tel 01980 623015 Email info@bawdentreecare.co.uk Website www.bawdentreecare.co.uk

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ARBORICULTURAL SITE MONITORING RECORD

113 High Street.

PURPOSE OF VISIT	TIMING	PERSONNEL PRESENT	OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	COMPLETE Y/N
1. Check Tree Protection is installed as AMS prior to the commencement of works	Pre-commencement			
2. Monitoring site visits by approved Arboriculturist to ensure continued compliance with AMS.	During Construction			
3. Final completion inspection and identification of any remedial actions	Completion of scheme			

Contacts			
Council Tree Officer:	[Name]	[Telephone]	[Email]
Site Manager:			
Arboriculturist:			
Project Agent:			

Notes:
[Inspector's comments and relevant information]