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**Arboricultural Advice in accordance with  
BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations  
Tree survey and Impact Assessment  
8<sup>th</sup> July 2022**

Subject Property: 226-228 Errwood Road  
Manchester  
M19 1HX

Completed by: Hugh Wilson MSc BSc M.Arbor A.  
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

**1.1 Brief:** We are instructed to carry out an arboricultural survey of a proposed development site; Land in front of 226-228 Errwood Road, Burnage, Manchester, M19 1HX and to provide a tree survey, arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement in accordance with BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations* (hereafter BS5837).

**1.2 Qualifications and experience:** This report is based on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and list the details in Appendix 2. Observations or comments on structural engineering and the law are made from an arboricultural perspective. Specialist professional advice should be sought to clarify such observations.

**1.3 Documents and information provided:** I was provided with copies of the following documents:

- Site Plan (D180-03 site plan proposed.pdf)
- Proposed driveway plan (D180-04 drive proposed.pdf)

**1.4 Scope of this report:** This report includes an assessment of the trees in relation to potential development in order to:

1. Record principle attributes (species, height, crown spread and stem diameter).
2. Determine their quality and value.
3. Identify their remaining contribution and retention grading.
4. To identify the level of tree retention and removal and to illustrate on a tree retention and removal plan.
5. To appraise the impact of tree losses arising as a result of the proposals.
6. To appraise the impact of the proposals on the retention trees.

**1.5 Purpose of the report:** This report utilises the tree survey data to detail the arboricultural impact of the proposed layout.

**1.6 Caveats:** This report is only concerned with trees in relation to construction. It includes a detailed assessment based on the site visit and the documents provided, listed in 1.3 above. All my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations. Aerial tree inspection, invasive procedures and sub-soil investigations are outside the scope of the report. Should further assessment involving any of these be required it will be highlighted in the report.

## 2 BS5837:2012 - THE ITERATIVE PROCESS

### 2.1 Trees and the planning system – BS5837 Annex B

2.1.1 Under the UK planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications. Where trees are statutorily protected, it is important to contact the local planning authority and follow the appropriate procedures before undertaking any works that might affect the protected trees.

2.1.2 The nature and level of detail of information required to enable a local planning authority to properly consider the implications and effects of development proposals varies between stages and in relation to what is proposed. Table B.1 provides advice to both developers and local authorities on an appropriate amount of information. The term “minimum detail” is intended to reflect information that local authorities are expected to seek, whilst the term “additional information” identifies further details that might reasonably be sought, especially where any construction is proposed within the Root Protection Area (RPA)<sup>1</sup>.

#### 2.1.3 Table B.1 Delivery of tree-related information into the planning system

| Stage of process                     | Minimum detail                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Additional information                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pre-application                      | Tree Survey                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Tree retention/removal plan (draft)                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Planning application                 | Tree survey (in the absence of pre-application discussions)<br>Tree retention/removal plan (finalised)<br>Retained trees and RPAs shown on proposed layout<br>Strategic hard and soft landscape design, including species and location of new tree planting<br>Arboricultural impact assessment                               | Existing and proposed finished levels<br>Tree protection plan<br>Arboricultural method statement – heads of terms<br>Details for all special engineering within the RPA and other relevant construction details |
| Reserved matters/planning conditions | Alignment of utility apparatus (including drainage), where outside the RPA or where installed using a trenchless method<br>Dimensioned tree protection plan<br>Arboricultural method statement – detailed<br>Schedule of works to retained trees, e.g. access facilitation pruning<br>Detailed hard and soft landscape design | Arboricultural site monitoring schedule<br>Tree and landscape management plan<br>Post-construction remedial works<br>Landscape maintenance schedule                                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Root Protection Area is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.



2.1.4 In support of the application the following documents have been prepared:

- a. Tree survey compliant with BS 5837
- b. Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- c. Tree Protection Plan (including an arboricultural method statement).

## 3 THE TREE SURVEY

### 3.1 Tree survey methodology

3.1.1 A tree survey was carried out compliant with BS5837. The collected data is included below and the pertinent information is shown graphically on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix 1).

3.1.2 Trees are categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in Table 1 of BS5837:2012. The purpose of the categorisation process is to differentiate the quality and value of the existing tree stock so that informed decisions can be made on the retention or removal of trees.

3.1.3 The tree categories are summarised thus:

Category U: Trees unsuitable for retention that will be lost within the short term for reasons of physiology or structural integrity.

Category A: Trees of particularly high quality in arboricultural, landscape or cultural/conservation terms

Category B: Moderate quality trees downgraded from the high category because of significant defects, groups with a collective value through numbers rather than individual tree quality or trees with identifiable cultural or conservation values.

Category C: Trees with low value in arboricultural, landscape or cultural/conservation terms. Also includes young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm.

For trees in categories A – C subcategories 1, 2 & 3 are given to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

### 3.2 Findings of the survey

3.2.1 In the course of the tree survey we identified 4 individual trees. Of these it was found that they fell into the following quality and value grades:

| QV Category | Description                              | No. of trees | %   |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|-----|
| U           | Trees lost in the short term (<10 years) | 0            | 0   |
| A           | Trees of particularly high quality       | 0            | 0   |
| B           | Trees of moderate quality                | 4            | 100 |
| C           | Trees of low quality                     | 0            | 0   |
|             |                                          | 4            | 100 |

### 3.3 Tree Survey Schedule Explanatory Notes

- **ID no.:** Trees are recorded using a site-specific unique identification number. This identification number is used for all references throughout the report and associated plans
- **Species:** The species identification is based on visual observations and the common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed. In some instances, it may be difficult to quickly and accurately identify a particular tree without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, it is indicate it with a '?' after the name in order to avoid delay in the production of the report. The species listed for groups and hedges represent the main component and there may be other minor species not listed.
- **Estimated dimensions:** Estimated dimensions are *italicised*.
- **Height:** The height of the tree in metres.
- **Stem diameter(s):** This is measured at 1.5m above ground level and recorded in millimetres. Trees with low crowns are measured just above the root flare. For trees with multiple stems see 3.2.2 in main text. For groups the stem diameter for 80 percentile member is recorded
- **NSWE:** The branch spread is measured in metres at the four cardinal points of the compass to derive an accurate representation of the crown.
- **Ht 1<sub>branch</sub>:** Height above ground in metres of attachment point of first significant branch (cardinal point may be given indicating direction of lowest branch).
- **Crown Clearance:** Height of the crown above ground level at the lowest point.
- **Life Stage:** Assessed as Young, Semi-Mature, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature and Veteran.
- **Phys. condition:** An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) status of the tree summarised into:
  - Good: Generally in healthy condition
  - Fair: Condition satisfactory though below mean species performance
  - Poor: Tree in decline
  - Dead: Self-explanatory
- **Structural condition & Notes:** Notes on the structural integrity of the tree based on visual tree assessment, including damage, decay fungi, pests, etc. as appropriate, plus other pertinent observations
- **Management recommendations:** Recommendations for retention or removal in light of the development proposals.
- **Ret. Span:** An estimate of the remaining contribution span that the tree or group of trees is expected to have, based on species, condition and context. The following longevity bands are used, categorised accordingly:
  - <10 Tree is dead, dying, has a severe structural defect, or will become exposed following inevitable loss of companion shelter. Possibly requires sanitation felling
  - Unsuitable for retention



10+ Short-term longevity only: replacement planting generally appropriate

20+ Mid-term longevity

>40 Good longevity

- **QV Grade:** Quality & Value grade classification according to BS5837

U - Unsuitable for retention

A - High retention priority

B - Moderate retention priority

C - Low retention priority

+subcategories 1, 2 & 3 reflecting arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

- **Retention / removal colour code:**

Trees and groups to be retained

Trees and groups to be removed to facilitate development

Trees and groups to be removed for arboricultural reasons



### 3.4 Tree Survey Schedule

| FTC Ref. No.<br>(autoincrements) | Species        | Ht.<br>(m) | Crown Spread (m) |     |     |   | Ht. 1 <sup>st</sup> Br.<br>(m) | Ht. Can.<br>(m) | Stem Count | Stem Dia. (mm) |   |   |   |   | RPA Rad.<br>(m) | RPA Area<br>(m2) | Life Stage<br>Y-SM-EM-M-OM | Phys. Condition<br>G-F-P-D | Structural condition & Notes                                                                                                                                                                      | Management recommendations           | Ret. Span<br><10, 10+ 20+, >40 | QV Grade<br>U-A-B-C |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|-----|-----|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                  |                |            | N                | S   | W   | E |                                |                 |            | 1 / mean       | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |                 |                  |                            |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                      |                                |                     |
| 1                                | London plane   | 17         | 6                | 3.5 | 6.5 | 5 | 4.6 - SE                       | 3.1             | 1          | 670            |   |   |   |   | 8.04            | 203              | M                          | F                          | Slightly inclined stem, but no sign of rootplate movement. Contorted mid stem. No observed dieback or disease and no sign of obvious decay                                                        | No action required at time of survey | 20+                            | B1                  |
| 2                                | London plane   | 18         | 4                | 6.5 | 5   | 8 | 3.6 - E                        | 2.5             | 1          | 630            |   |   |   |   | 7.56            | 179              | M                          | F                          | Slightly inclined stem towards SW/road, but no sign of rootplate movement. No observed dieback or disease and no sign of obvious decay                                                            | No action required at time of survey | 20+                            | B1                  |
| 3                                | London plane   | 18         | 3.5              | 7   | 5   | 8 | 3.1 - S                        | 4               | 1          | 760            |   |   |   |   | 9.12            | 261              | M                          | F                          | Upright stem leads to skewed crown due to adjacent competition. No observed dieback or disease and no sign of obvious decay                                                                       | No action required at time of survey | 20+                            | B1                  |
| 4                                | Horse chestnut | 17         | 6.5              | 6   | 6   | 5 | 2.2 - N                        | 2.2             | 1          | 750            |   |   |   |   | 9.00            | 254              | M                          | F                          | Upright stem with full healthy crown. Evidence of leaf miner infestation in foliage, but no sign of widespread foliage loss or death. No observed dieback or disease and no sign of obvious decay | No action required at time of survey | 20+                            | B1                  |

### 3.5 Explanatory Notes for Tree groups

- **ID no.:** Unique tree group or woodland reference number.
- **Species:** The species identification is based on visual observations and the common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed. The species listed represent the main components and there may be other minor species not listed.
- **Estimated dimensions:** Estimated dimensions are *italicised*.
- **Count:** Number of trees recorded within groups or woodlands. Accurate count for less than 20 trees, estimated number for 20+ trees.
- **Area:** Approximate area of woodland groups recorded in hectares.
- **Height:** Height is to the nearest metre.
- **Stem diameter(s):** Stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level for 80 percentile member of TG, WG of H. Trees with larger diameters are identified on the plan at Appendix 3.
- **MRCS:** An estimated mean radial crown spread for trees at the 80 percentile size.
- **Ht 1<sup>st</sup> branch:** Height above ground in metres of attachment point of first significant branch (cardinal point may be given indicating direction of lowest branch).
- **Crown Clearance:** Height of the crown above ground level at the lowest point.
- **Life Stage:** Assessed as Young, Semi-Mature, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature and Veteran.
- **Phys. condition:** An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) status of the tree summarised into:
  - Good: Generally in healthy condition
  - Fair: Condition satisfactory though below mean species performance
  - Poor: Tree in decline
  - Dead: Self-explanatory
- **Structural condition & Notes:** Notes on the structural integrity of the tree based on visual tree assessment, including damage, decay fungi, pests, etc as appropriate, plus other pertinent observations
- **Management recommendations:** Recommendations for intervention (e.g. tree surgery, felling, etc) prior to any development. Immediately hazardous trees will be notified to the client separately.
- **Ret. Span:** An estimate of the remaining contribution span that the tree or group of trees is expected to have, based on species, condition and context. The following longevity bands are used, categorised accordingly:
  - <10 Tree is dead, dying, has a severe structural defect, or will become exposed following inevitable loss of companion shelter. Possibly requires sanitation felling
  - Unsuitable for retention
  - 10+ Short-term longevity only: replacement planting generally appropriate
  - 20+ Mid-term longevity
  - 40+ Good longevity



- **QV Grade:** Quality & Value grade classification according to BS5837:2012
  - U - Unsuitable for retention
  - A - High retention priority
  - B - Moderate retention priority
  - C - Low retention priority
  - +subcategories 2 & 3 reflecting arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

## 4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Tree retention and removal

4.1.1 The proposal is the creation of a formalised driveway from the road edge (Errwood Road) to the existing driveways of 226 and 228 Errwood Road. This route goes across grass verge that lies between two pavement areas running either side of it and parallel to the roadside and the fronts of the properties. Currently access to the property's driveway's is informally made over the same grass verge in the same location.

4.1.2 There are mature trees on the grass verge area in two rough rows parallel to the road edge. No other trees are present in the frontages of 226 or 228 Errwood road.

4.1.3 No trees are to be removed by this proposal.

4.1.4 All other trees will be retained.

### 4.2 Construction in Root Protection Areas

4.2.1 There are two area of construction proposed within RPAs both of which are the creation of the new driveway across the grass verge between pavements. This will take the form of the installation of a no-dig driveway system. A plastic cellular confinement system will be placed on the existing ground level and then filled with gravel with a layer of topsoil added over this. At the edges of this system the soil surface will be graded down from the top of the new driveway to the existing ground level using suitable aggregate/soil.

4.2.2 All other hard surfaces will be retained and maintained throughout the construction phase. No excavation of any type will occur within the RPA of any tree on site.

4.2.3 Further to the above considerations new structures and hard-surfaces over RPAs change the availability of moisture and oxygen to the tree roots. In consideration of this BS5837 limits the percentage of new structures or hard surfaces covering currently open ground within an RPA to 20%. Below is a table detailing the impact of the affected trees:

| Tree no. | RPA (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Open ground in RPA (m <sup>2</sup> ) | RPA under proposed build (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Percentage |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1        | 203                   | 134                                  | 20                                         | 14.9       |
| 3        | 261                   | 182                                  | 33                                         | 25.9       |

From the above information it is readily apparent that in all incidences of incursion into RPAs the extent is well below the acceptable maximum set by BS5837 in the case of T1, but greater



than the maximum in the case of T3. However the use of a no-dig cellular confinement system means that the surface layer will not be a hard impermeable surface. Therefore the change in surface cover is not a consideration in this instance.

#### **4.3 Pruning works to facilitate development.**

4.3.1 No pruning is required to facilitate this development

#### **4.4 Proximity of trees and structures.**

4.4.1 Due to the nature of this development, being only at ground level, there are no significant considerations to take into account when looking at the proximity of trees regarding it.

#### **4.5 Tree protection during construction.**

4.3.1 Trees can be irreparably and unwittingly damaged in a few minutes during construction. Accordingly a tree protection scheme has been prepared in accordance with the guidance of BS 5837 for the proposal to ensure the successful long-term retention of the tree on the adjacent property (Appendix 2).

#### **4.4 Arboricultural Method Statement**

4.4.1 The installation of new ground cover has the potential to cause harm to retention trees if constructed unconventionally. Therefore the methods for installing it within RPAs recommended in BS5837 should be followed. Suggested methodologies are provided as part of the tree protection plan.



## 5 SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

5.1 The proposal includes the loss of zero trees and no pruning works are required to facilitate the development.

5.2 The installation of the no-dig driveway is in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837.

5.3 An arboricultural method statement has been prepared to ensure the proposals are arboriculturally acceptable. As the works are minimal in impact and not particularly complex I suggest the presentation of the arboricultural method statement can reasonably be conditioned.

5.3 A tree protection plan has been prepared to ensure the successful prevention of harm to the retention trees during construction and therefore the long-term retention.

5.4 The proposed development will aid the long-term health of the trees present on the verge opposite 226-228 Errwood Road. At present the ground under the trees is showing signs of erosion and compaction due to vehicles driving over it to access the properties adjacent. By installing a formalised driveway, the same area will be protected from vehicle damage into the future.

5.4 Given all of the above I am satisfied the proposal is workable and arboriculturally acceptable.

**Hugh Wilson**

Hugh Wilson MSc BSc M.Arbor A.  
Director



## 6 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1

#### Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Note this drawing is scaled for printing at A3 and is intended to be read in colour



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Site: 226-228 Errwood Road, Manchester, M19 1HX

Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

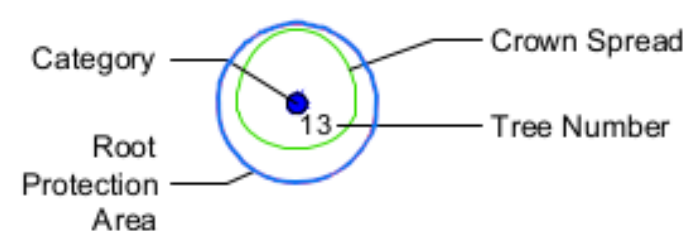
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Drawing Number: 226-228 - AIA -1

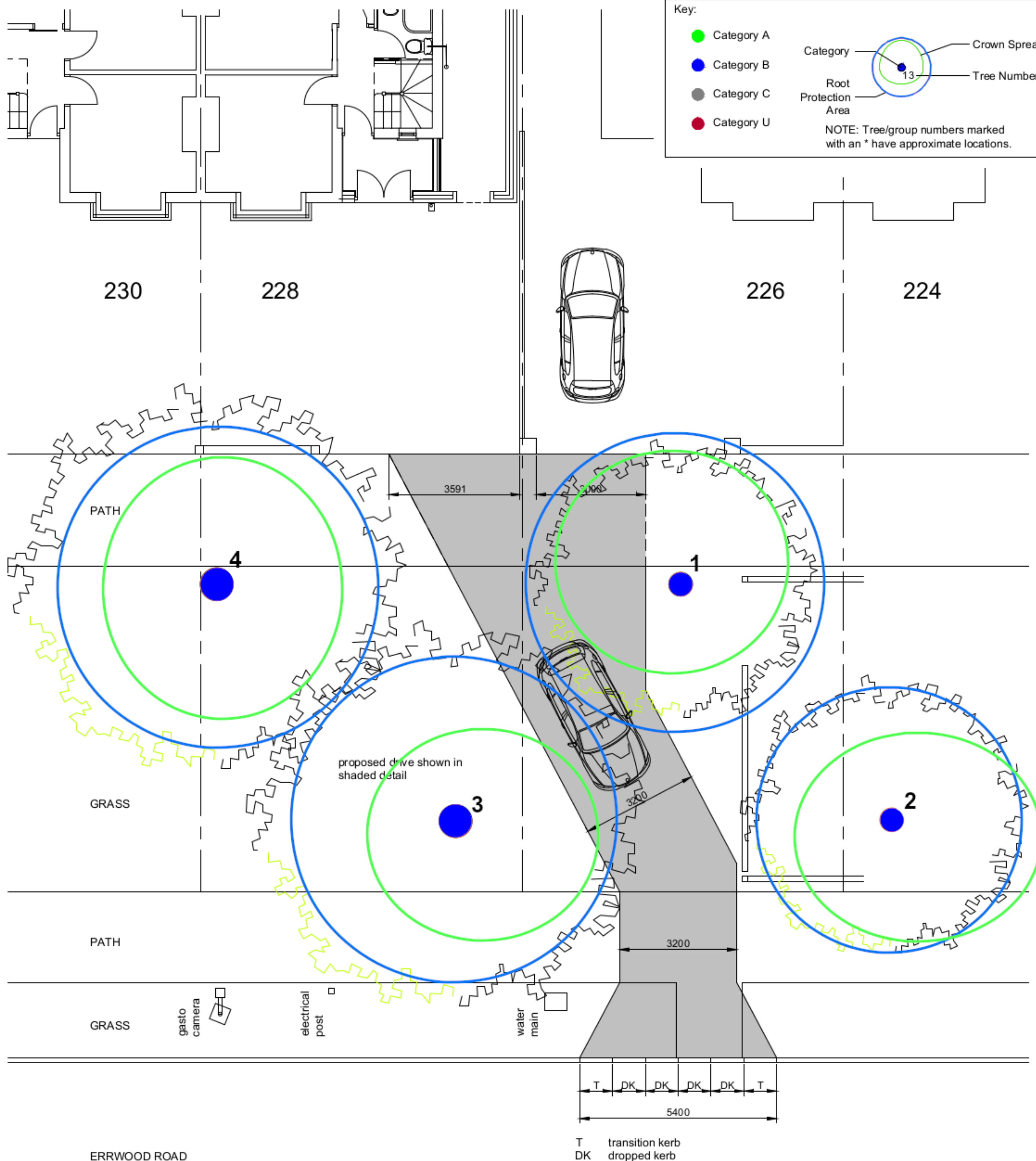
July 2022

Key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U



NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an \* have approximate locations.





## APPENDIX 2

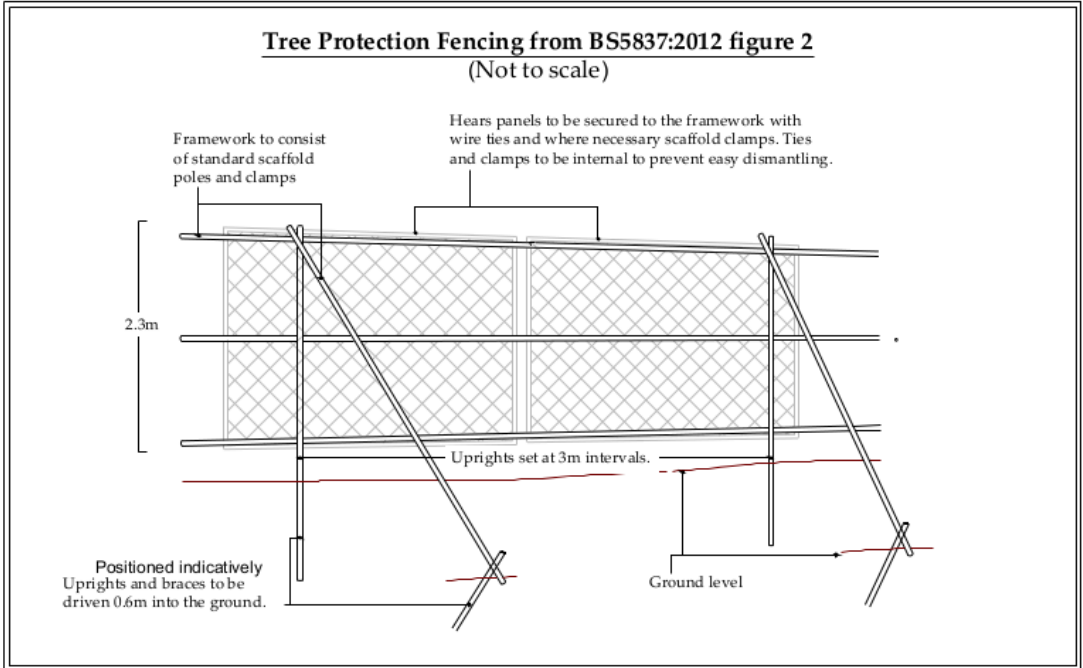
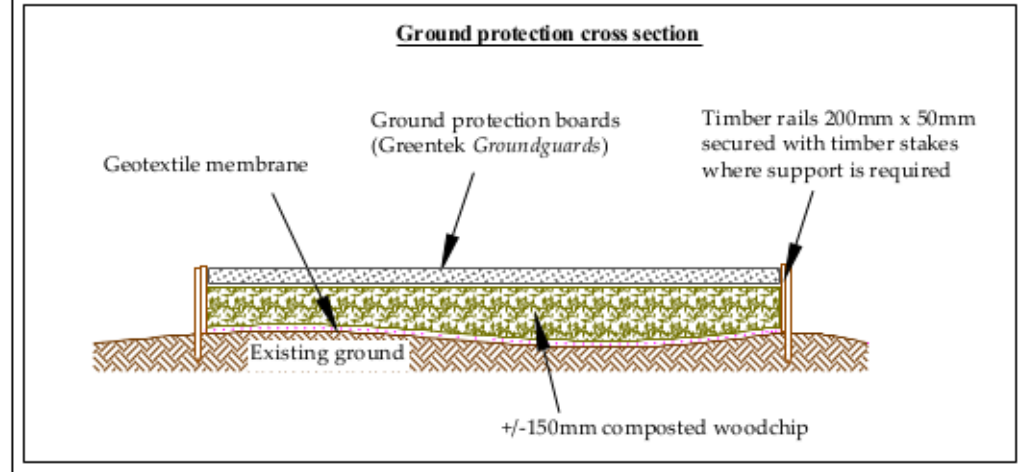
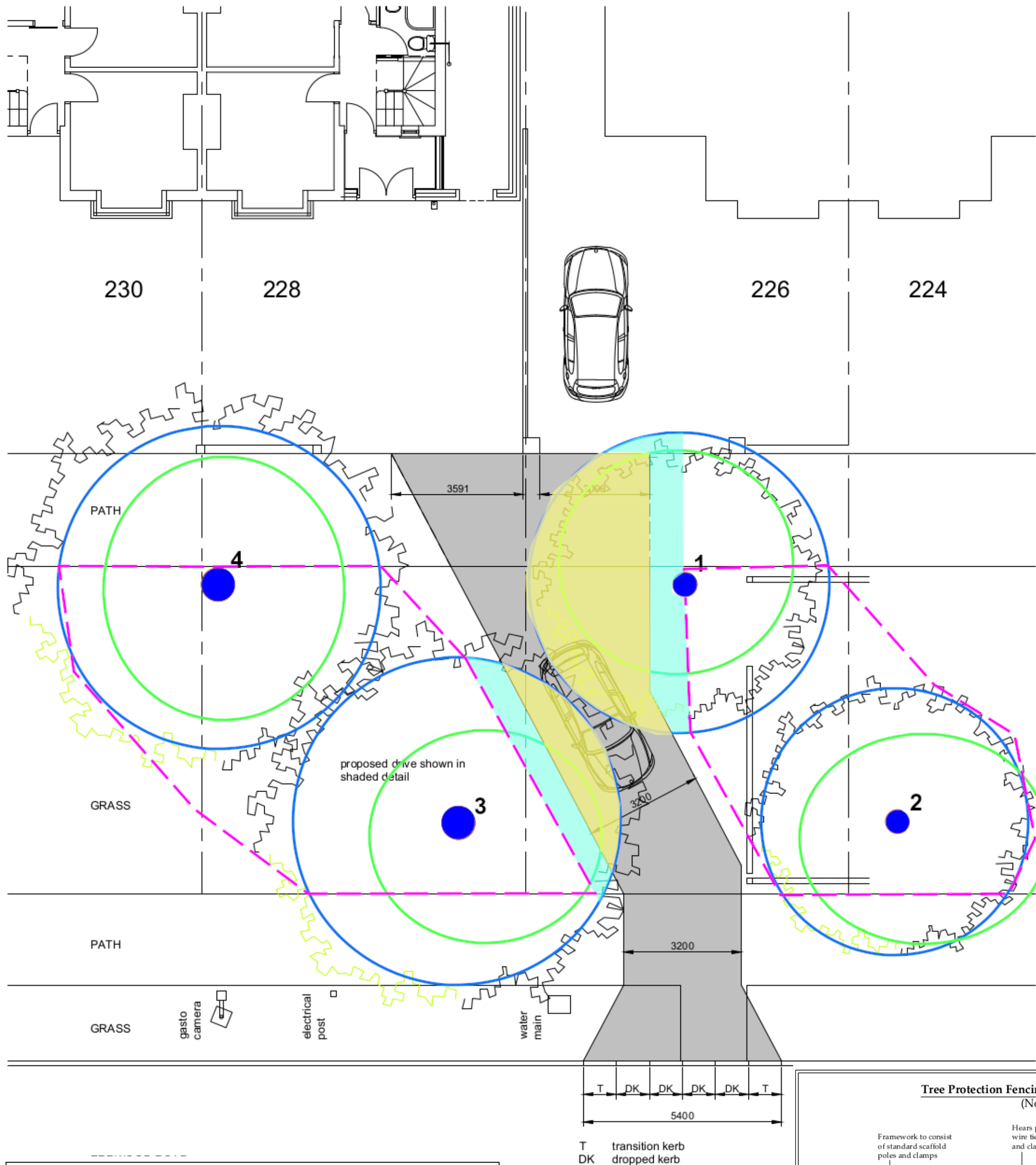
### Arboricultural Method Statement

Note this drawing is scaled for printing at A3 and is intended to be read in colour

Tree Protection Plan

226-228 Errwood Road  
Burnage  
Manchester  
M19 1HX

- Arboricultural Method Statement:
1. Prior to commencement of construction operations, a tree protection meeting shall take place attended by an arboricultural consultant, and the building contractor. This meeting will inform construction personnel on requirements for tree protection during construction.
  2. Following this meeting physical tree protection measures (fencing and ground protection) for the main build phase shall be installed in line with the provisions of BS5837 and at the locations show on this plan. These measures comprise of tree protection fencing to BS5837 figure 3 (adjacent) and ground protection areas (areas shaded blue) as detailed in the diagram adjacent.
  3. The fencing and ground protection system within the RPA comprise the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). Within this zone, the following activities are strictly prohibited during primary construction (other than as described below):
    - Excavation/lowering of levels into rootable soil: removal of surface organic matter using hand tools is acceptable: scraping or reduction in depth of topsoil is not
    - Grubbing out of redundant buried services (see adjacent)
    - Installation of new services, including drainage
    - Formation of new hard surfaces or paths ('secondary construction': see adjacent)
    - Operation, transit or storage of plant, and storage of materials, including during hard and soft landscaping, other than on ground protection boarding
    - Storage or handling of any chemical substance injurious to trees, including fuels, oils lubricants and cement washings
  4. The CEZ shall be established site wide prior to the main build construction and shall remain in place throughout. No elements of the physical tree protection shall be removed or altered without prior written consent from the local planning authority.
  5. Within the CEZ, two areas of construction work within the RPA of T1 and 3 will be supervised by an arboricultural consultant, shown by the yellow shaded areas adjacent. Break out and replacement of existing hard surfaces and decommissioning of redundant services, including drainage structures, are also high-risk operations and shall be undertaken under site supervision by an arboricultural consultant. Redundant buried structures are preferably disconnected/backfilled and retained in situ; further advice should be sought from the arboricultural consultant before consideration is given to grubbing them out. Any existing hard surfaces within the CEZ are to be retained and not demolished/removed until completion of main building construction.
  6. Additionally ground protection shall me implemented within the RPA of T1 and 3 also, this will be composed of two methods. Where a hard surface driveway is present within the blue shaded zone shown adjacent, it will be retained throughout the construction phase until completion. Where no hard surface is current present an area of constructed ground protection will be made as per the diagram adjacent. This will be maintained in place until the completion of the development. All other hard surfaces (pavements) within the CEZ will be retained intact.
  7. Within the areas of construction required within the CEZ (see highlighted yellow area) no excavation will be undertaken. A no-dig driveway system will be installed over the grass verge area. This will take the form of a rigid plastic matrix backfilled with gravel and topsoil and then sow with grass. At the edges of the driveway a gradient of topsoil and sub-soil will be used to grade down from the new surface level of the no-dig system to the existing ground surface level.
  8. The recommendations of BS5837:2012 6.2.4.1 and 7.2 are to be strictly observed throughout the construction process
  9. BS5837: 2012 para—6.2.4.1—Planning of site operations should take sufficient account of wide loads, tall loads and plant with booms, jibs and counterweights (including drilling rigs), in order that they can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to the tree and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of pant in proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times. Access facilitation pruning should be undertaken where necessary to maintain this clearance. BS 5837:2012 7.2. Avoiding physical damage to the roots during demolition or construction.
  10. Para 7.2.1 To avoid damage to tree roots, existing ground levels should be retained within the RPA intrusion into soil (other than for piling) within the RPA is generally not acceptable, and topsoil within it should be retained in situ. However, limited manual excavation within the RPA might be acceptable, subject to justification. Such excavation should be undertaken carefully, using hand-held tools and preferably by compressed air soil displacement.
  11. Para 7.2.2 Roots, whilst exposed, should immediately be wrapped or covered to prevent desiccation and to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Any wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling, which should take place as soon as possible.
  12. Para 7.2.3 Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturalist, as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability
  13. Para 7.2.4 Prior to backfilling, retained roots should be surrounded with topsoil or uncompacted sharp sand (builders sand should not be used because of its high salt content, which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose inert granular fill, before soil or other suitable material is replaced. This material should be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots



Key

| Quality and Value Categories                              |          |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|---|
| Category A                                                | High     | ● |
| Category B                                                | Moderate | ● |
| Category C                                                | Low      | ● |
| Category U                                                | Remove   | ● |
| Crown outlines                                            |          |   |
| Root protection area (RPA) calculated using stem diameter |          |   |
| Tree protection fencing                                   |          |   |
| Ground Protection                                         |          |   |
| Construction within CEZ                                   |          |   |

Scale 1:100 @A3

Drawing date: 08/07/22

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## APPENDIX 3

### Brief qualifications and experience of Hugh Wilson

#### 1. Qualifications

- a. MSc Forest Ecology and Management – University of Edinburgh
- b. BSc (Hons) (2:1) Environmental Science – University of Nottingham
- c. Professional Tree Inspection

#### 2. Practical experience

- a. Southwick Arboriculture Ltd: Tree care operative
- b. Marishal Thompson Ltd: Tree Surveyor/Assistant Arboriculturalist
- c. ADAS Ltd: Vegetation Management/Wayleave Surveyor
- d. Forest & Tree Consulting Ltd: Director/Principle Consultant

#### 3. Continuing Professional development:

Forest & Tree Consulting Ltd is committed to continuing professional development to ensure all staff continue to learn and develop throughout their careers so they keep their skills and knowledge up to date and are able to work safely, legally and effectively.

Sample of the seminars and conferences attended:

- Practitioners guide to Visual Tree Assessment
- Arboriculture Association conference 'New Horizons in Arboriculture'
- Visual Tree Assessment, Tree Safety Diagnosis and Failure Analysis seminar by Dr. Claus Mattheck
- The Institute of Chartered Foresters' conference Trees, People & the Built Environment

#### 4. Membership of professional bodies:

- a. Professional member of the Arboricultural Association
- b. Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
- c. Member of the Royal Forestry Society
- d. Member of the Royal Scottish Forestry Society