Appendix A Tree Survey Schedule

(Management recommendations are made in the context of the site's current use)

Tree Ref. No.	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Ø (mm)	Protective Linear Radius (m)	RPA m^2	Branch Spread (m)				FSB & Crown Height (m)		Life Stage	Condition, General Observations and Preliminary Management Recommendations (In bold).	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
						N	E	S	W	Significant Branch	Canopy				
T1	*Prunus domestica* (Damson)	6.5	200	4.2	54	2.5	2	3.5	3	-	0.5	M	Fair condition. Multiple stems below 1.5m. **Crown lift to facilitate unobstructed grounds maintenance.**	10+	C3
T2	Damson/Plum	5	100	1.7	9	1.5	2	2	1.5	0.5E	0.5	M	Fair condition. Stem divides below 1.5m. **Crown lift to facilitate unobstructed grounds maintenance.**	10+	C3
T3	Damson/Plum	2.5	50	0.6	1	1	1	1.5	0.5	-	0.2	Y	Fair condition. Leaning North-East. Stem divides below 1.5m. **Remove stake & tie**	10+	C3
T4	Damson/Plum	3	95	1.1	4	1	2.5	1.5	1	-	0.5	M	Poor condition. Major bark wounding on stem. Significant past stem failure evident. **Crown lift to facilitate unobstructed grounds maintenance.**	10+	C3
T5	*Malus spp.* (Apple)	5	245	2.9	27	2	2.5	3.5	1	1.5N W	0	M	Fair condition. **Crown lift to facilitate unobstructed grounds maintenance.**	10+	C3
T6	*Prunus avium* (Wild Cherry)	18	405	4.9	74	2.5	6	3.5	1.5	-	3	M	Fair condition. Peripheral tree. Unbalanced crown shape and form. Suppressed crown development. Pruning of lower branches evident. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
T7	*Sorbus aucuparia* (Rowan)	8	165	2.0	12	1	3	2	0.5	-	1	M	Poor condition. Poor shape & form. Major bark wounding on stem. Unbalanced crown shape and form. Suppressed crown development. Wilted foliage and dieback; indicative of drought symptoms. **Irrigate thoroughly and monitor next foliage next Spring.**	10+	C3
T8	*Acer campestre* (Field Maple)	2.5	15	0.5	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	0	EM	Fair condition. Multi stem clump. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
T9	*Fraxinus excelsior* (Ash)	20	365	4.4	60	5	6	3	3	-	9	M	Fair condition. Peripheral tree. Pruning of lower branches evident. High crown. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3

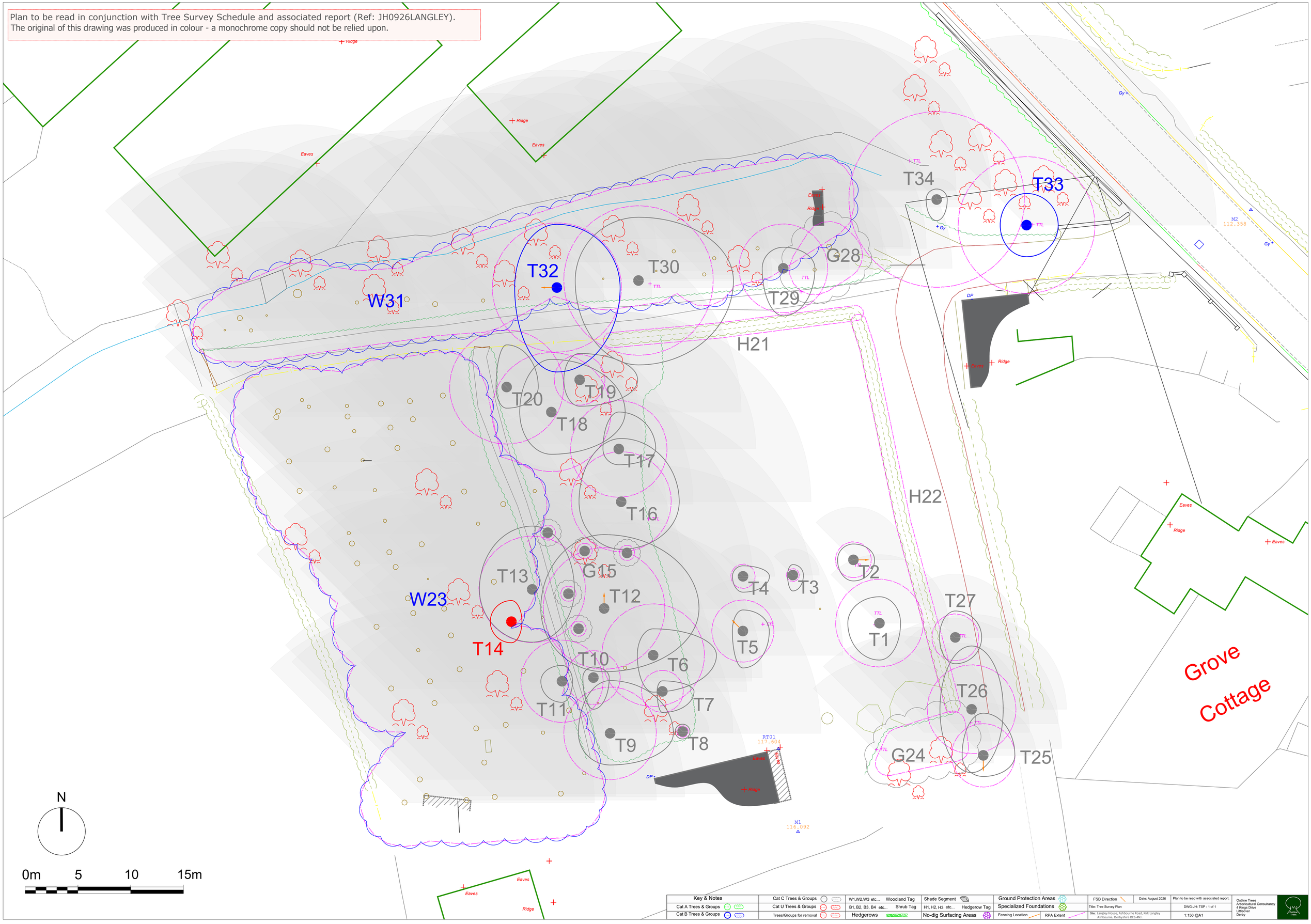
Tree Ref. No.	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Ø (mm)	Protective Linear Radius (m)	RPA m^2	Branch Spread (m)				FSB & Crown Height (m)		Life Stage	Condition, General Observations and Preliminary Management Recommendations (In bold).	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
						N	E	S	W	Significant Branch	Canopy				
T10	*Salix caprea* (Goat Willow)	16	150	2.5	20	1	1.5	3	1	-	3	M	Fair condition. Poor shape & form. Suppressed crown development. Significant past pruning/stem removal evident. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
T11	*Acer pseudoplatanus* (Sycamore)	18	325	3.9	48	1.5	1	2	2	-	12	M	Fair condition. Narrow, etiolated shape and form. Suppressed crown development. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
T12	Ash	20	480	5.8	104	7	9	6	6	5N	4	M	Fair condition. Peripheral tree. Suppressed crown development. Deadwood in lower branches. **Remove dead wood >30mm diameter.**	10+	C3
T13	Ash	21	420	5.0	80	6	4	5	5	-	13	M	Fair condition. Group tree. Suppressed crown development. Deadwood in lower branches. **Remove dead wood >30mm diameter.**	10+	C2
T14	*Salix spp.* (Willow)	15	390	4.7	69	2	1	2	2	-	0	M	Dead. **Dismantle fell.**	<10	U
G15	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel)	3	20	0.7	2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	0	M	Fair condition. Understorey group of multi stem hazel **No works necessary. Suitable for coppicing.**	10+	C3
T16	Ash	18	395	4.7	71	6	5.5	4.5	4	-	2.5	M	Fair condition. Peripheral tree. Stem divides above 1.5m. Included bark present in fork. Unbalanced crown shape and form. Suppressed crown development. Deadwood in lower branches. **Remove dead wood >30mm diameter.**	10+	C2
T17	*Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn)	13	220	4.6	66	3.5	3.5	1.5	1.5	-	1	M	Fair condition. Peripheral tree. Ivy on tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. **Sever Ivy. Remove Ivy.**	10+	C3
T18	*Betula pendula* (Silver Birch)	18	470	5.6	100	5	7	4	3	-	6	M	Fair condition. Ivy on tree. **Sever Ivy. Remove Ivy.**	10+	C2

Tree Ref. No.	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Ø (mm)	Protective Linear Radius (m)	RPA m^2	Branch Spread (m)				FSB & Crown Height (m)		Life Stage	Condition, General Observations and Preliminary Management Recommendations (In bold).	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
						N	E	S	W	Significant Branch	Canopy				
T19	Hazel	4	100	2.4	18	2.5	5.5	2.5	1.5	-	0	M	Fair condition. Multi stem clump. **No works necessary. Suitable for coppicing.**	10+	C3
T20	Goat Willow	11	450	5.4	92	4	3	2	1	-	4	M	Fair condition. Stem divides above 1.5m. Suppressed crown development. Pruning of lower branches evident. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
H21	*Carpinus betulus* (Hornbeam)	2	60	0.7	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0	M	Fair condition. Managed hornbeam hedge. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
H22	Hornbeam	2.2	60	0.7	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0	M	Fair condition. Managed hornbeam hedge. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
W23	UK native, broadleaf wooded area.	18	350	4.2	55	4	4	4	4	-	5	M	Fair condition. Narrow, etiolated shape and form. Pruning of lower branches evident. **Would benefit from some thinning and development of understorey.**	20+	B2
G24	*Fagus sylvatica* (Beech), *Prunus laurocerasus* (Cherry Laurel) & *Buddlejia globosa* (Orange ball tree)	10	100	1.2	5	2	2	2	2	-	0	M	Fair condition. Dense, shrubby area **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
T25	Apple	5	250	3.0	28	4	3	2	2	1.5S	2.5	M	Fair condition. Suppressed crown development. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
T26	Prunus spp. (Cherry)	9	350	4.2	55	6	3	6	3	-	5	M	Fair condition. Limited rooting environment; adjacent to hard surfacing. Stem divides above 1.5m. Suppressed crown development. Deadwood in lower branches. Probable graft. **Remove dead wood >30mm diameter.**	10+	C3
T27	*Laburnum anagyroides* (Laburnum)	6	75	2.2	15	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	-	2	M	Fair condition. Leaning South. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape and form. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3

Tree Ref. No.	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Ø (mm)	Protective Linear Radius (m)	RPA m^2	Branch Spread (m)				FSB & Crown Height (m)		Life Stage	Condition, General Observations and Preliminary Management Recommendations (In bold).	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category
						N	E	S	W	Significant Branch	Canopy				
G28	*Taxus baccata* (Yew) & *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (Lawson Cypress)	7	200	2.4	18	3	3	3	3	-	2.5	M	Fair condition. Access limited; diameter estimated. **No works necessary.**	10+	C3
T29	*Picea abies* (Norway Spruce)	16	350	4.2	55	2	3	4.5	2	-	2.5	M	Fair condition. Access limited; diameter estimated. Dense Ivy cover obscuring assessment of main stem and branch unions. Unbalanced crown shape and form. Suppressed crown development. **Sever Ivy to faciliate its removal and allow future inspection.**	10+	C2
T30	Ash	20	590	7.1	158	6	9	8	6	-	5	M	Fair condition. Pruning of lower branches evident. Deadwood in lower branches. **Remove dead wood >30mm diameter.**	10+	C2
W31	Broadleaf wooded area, with some spruce.	16	250	3.0	28	3	3	3	3	-	0	M	Fair condition. Access limited; diameter estimated. Dense Ivy cover obscuring assessment of main stem and branch unions. **Sever Ivy to faciliate its removal and allow future inspection.**	20+	B2
T32	Sycamore	20	510	6.1	118	6	6	8	4	3W	4	M	Fair condition. Peripheral tree. Deadwood in upper crown. **Remove dead wood >30mm diameter.**	20+	B3
T33	Norway Spruce	18	540	6.5	132	3	3	3	2.5	5	3	M	Fair condition. Limited rooting environment; adjacent to hard surfacing. Pruning of lower branches evident. **No works necessary.**	20+	B2
T34	*Salix fragilis* (Crack Willow)	2	400	8.3	218	1	1	2	1	-	0	M	In Decline. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Multiple stems at ground level. Recently failed tree with extensive decay at base. **Manage regrowth to control risk of future failure associated with remaining stem.**	10+	C3

Appendix B Current Layout & Tree Survey Plan

Plan to be read in conjunction with Tree Survey Schedule and associated report (Ref: JH0926LANGLEY).
The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.



Key & Notes								
Cat A Trees & Groups	Cat C Trees & Groups	W1,W2,W3 etc... Woodland Tag	Shade Segment	Ground Protection Areas	FSB Direction	Date: August 2026	Plan to be read with associated report.	Outline Trees Arboricultural Consultancy 4 Kings Drive Littleover Derby
Cat B Trees & Groups	Cat U Trees & Groups	B1, B2, B3, B4 etc... Shrub Tag	H1, H2, H3 etc... Hedgerow Tag	Specialized Foundations	Title: Tree Survey Plan		DWG:JH- TSP - 1 of 1	
	Trees/Groups for removal	Hedgerows	No-dig Surfacing Areas	Fencing Location / RPA Extent	Site: Langley House, Ashbourne Road, Kirk Langley Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 4NJ.		1:150 @A1	

Appendix C Proposed Layout & Tree Protection Plan

Plan to be read in conjunction with Tree Survey Schedule and associated report (Ref: JH0926LANGLEY).
The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Suggested specification for protective fencing; see Section DS6.







Protective fencing required to protect trees beyond and prevent construction access.

Removal of approx. 6 linear meters of hedge, necessary to create access point.

No impact on driveway trees, or RPAs from access.

Removal of 5 Category C trees, necessary to directly implement proposals; see Section 5.12.

Temporary ground protection to facilitate construction access (pedestrian). Specification dependent on nature of traffic/use; see Section DS5 for recommendations.

T34 T33 T32 T30 T29 G28 W31 H21 T20 T19 T18 T17 T16 G15 T13 W23 T12 T14 T10 T6 T7 T11 T9 T8 T4 T3 T2 T1 T5 T27 T26 G24 T25 H22

Grove Cottage

N

0m 5 10 15m

Key & Notes									
Cat A Trees & Groups	Cat C Trees & Groups	W1,W2,W3 etc... Woodland Tag	Shade Segment	Ground Protection Areas	FSB Direction	Date: September 2026	Plan to be read with associated report.	Outline Trees Arboricultural Consultancy 4 Kings Drive Littleover Derby	
Cat B Trees & Groups	Cat U Trees & Groups	B1, B2, B3, B4 etc... Shrub Tag	H1, H2, H3 etc... Hedgerow Tag	Specialized Foundations	Title: Proposed Layout & Tree Protection Plan		DWG:JH- TPP - 1 of 1		
	Trees/Groups for removal	Hedgerows	No-dig Surfacing Areas	Fencing Location	RPA Extent	Site: Langley House, Ashbourne Road, Kirk Langley Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 4NJ.		1:150 @A1	

Appendix D Protective Fencing Signage


PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.


TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Appendix C References

British Standards Institute (BSi) BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

(BSi) BS 3998:2010, Tree Work - Recommendations.

Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) Tree Preservation Orders and Trees in Conservation Areas.

Arboricultural Practice Note Number 12 (2007) Through the Trees to Development. Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service

Arboricultural Guidance note 12 (2020) The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees: A Guide to Good Practice

Forestry Commission (2007) Tree Felling – Getting Permission.

National House Building Corporation (NHBC) 2003. Standards, Chapter 4.2. Building near trees.

Claus Mattheck (2007) Updated field guide for Visual Tree Assessment.

Davis, C., Fay, N & Mynors, C. (2000). Veteran Trees: a guide to risk and responsibility.

Helliwell, D.R. (1967). The Amenity Value of Trees and Woodlands. Journal of Arboricultural Association 1, 128–131.

Watson G. & Green T. (2011) Fungi on Trees; An Arborist's Field Guide. Arboricultural Association

Dobson M. (1995) Arboricultural Research & Information Note 130/95/ARB – Tree Root Systems

Appendix D Life Stage & Condition Key

Condition
Good
Those trees that appear to be relatively free from physiological symptoms and any visible signs of structural defects, which also exhibit normal signs of vitality and vigour when compared with trees of a similar species in a similar environment.
Fair
Those trees that exhibit some minor/manageable physiological, or structural defects or display evidence of minor remedial pruning, which also exhibit normal signs of vitality and vigour when compared with trees of a similar species, in a similar environment.
Poor
Those trees that exhibit a higher level of defects and/or significant past pruning works, which might also exhibit comparatively lower signs of vitality and/or vigour when compared with trees of a similar species, in a similar environment.
In Decline
Those trees that are close to the end of their activated useful life expectancy and displaying associated symptoms of branch/crown die back and/or low vigour.

Life Stage *
Newly Planted
Those trees that have been planted in the past 5 years.
Young
Those trees that are considered to be in the first third of their life expectancy.
Semi to Early Mature
Those trees that have not yet reached maturity and can be considered to be in the second third of their life expectancy.
Mature
Those trees that can be described as being in the final third of their life expectancy.
Over Mature
Those trees that can be described as having exceeded their life expectancy that have yet to replicate those features typical of Veteran trees.
Veteran
A tree that exhibits typical signs and characteristics of such that is described in the introduction of Veteran Trees: A guide to risk and responsibility (Davis, Fay & Mynors 2000)

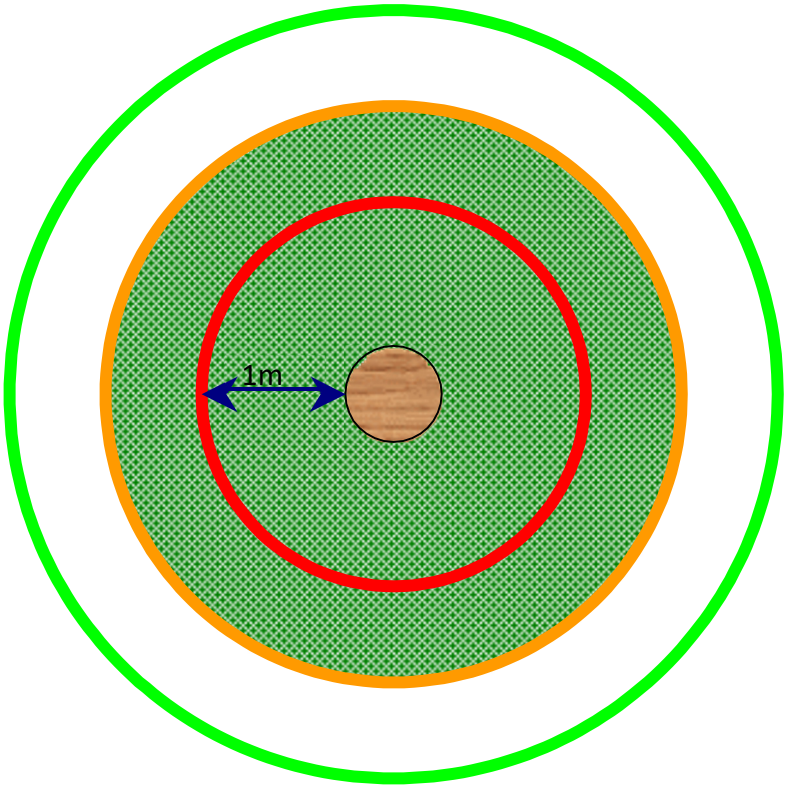
* *T*ypical useful life expectancy of common trees. (Taken from Helliwell's Amenity Tree Valuation notes)

300+	- Yew
200-300	- Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Plane, Sycamore, Lime
150-200	- Scots Pine, Hornbeam, Beech, Tulip tree, N Maple, Lebanon Cedar
100-150	- Ash, Spruce, Walnut, Red Oak, Horse Chestnut, Field Maple, Monkey Puzzle, Mulberry, Pear
70-100	- Rowan, Whitebeam, Apple, Wild Cherry, Catalpa, Robinia, Ailanthus
50-70	- Poplars, Willows, Cherries, Alders, Birches

Appendix G NJUG Operatives Hand Out

The National Joint Utilities Group

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Issue 2



TREE PROTECTION ZONE

Key to Diagram

Trunk of Tree

Spread of canopy or branches

PROHIBITED ZONE – 1m from trunk. Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with Local Authority Tree Officer is undertaken. Materials, plant and spoil must not be stored within this zone.

PRECAUTIONARY ZONE – 4 x tree circumference. Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Materials, plant and spoil should not be stored within this zone. Consult with Local Authority Tree Officer if in any doubt.

PERMITTED ZONE – outside of precautionary zone. Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.

DAMAGE TO TREES

Tree roots keep a tree healthy and upright. Most roots are found in the top 600mm of soil and often grow out further than the tree's height. The majority of these roots are very fine; even close to a tree few will be thicker than a pencil. Most street tree roots grow under the footway but may also extend under the carriageway. If roots are damaged the tree may suffer irreversible harm and eventually die.

PROTECTING ROOTS - DO'S and DON'TS

There are three designated zones around a tree each of which has its own criteria for working practices.

THE PROHIBITED ZONE

Don't excavate within this zone.

Don't use any form of mechanical plant within this zone.

Don't store materials, plant or equipment within this zone.

Don't move plant or vehicles within this zone.

Don't lean materials against, or chain plant to, the trunk.

Do contact the local authority tree officer or owner of the tree if excavation within this zone is unavoidable.

Do protect any exposed roots uncovered within this zone with dry sacking.

Do backfill with a suitable inert granular and top soil material mix as soon as possible on completion of works.

Do notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

THE PRECAUTIONARY ZONE

Don't excavate with machinery. Where excavation is unavoidable within this zone excavate only by hand or use trenchless techniques.

Don't cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.

Don't repeatedly move / use heavy mechanical plant except on hard standing.

Don't store spoil or building material, including chemicals and fuels, within this zone.

Do prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (*e.g. secateurs or handsaw*). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.

Do backfill the trench with an inert granular material and top soil mix. Compact the backfill with care around the retained roots. On non-highway sites backfill only with excavated soil.

Do protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.

Do notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

THE PERMITTED ZONE

Don't cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.

Do use caution if it is absolutely necessary to operate mechanical plant within this zone.

Do prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (*e.g. secateurs or handsaw*). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.

Do protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.

Do notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

Appendix E BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees *(e.g., where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).* • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see* ***BS5837 Sect. 4.5.7****.*			Colour; Red
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features *(e.g., the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).*	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value *(e.g., veteran trees or wood-pasture).*	Colour; Mid Green
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition *(e.g., presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage)*, such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	Colour; Mid Blue
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Colour; Grey

Appendix I Glossary of Terms & Definitions

Arboriculturist - person who, through relevant education, training and experience, has gained recognized expertise in the care of trees.

Branch/Crown Reduction - operation that results in an overall reduction in the height and/or spread of the crown of a tree by means of a general shortening of twigs and/or branches, whilst retaining the main framework of the crown.

Canopy/Crown - that part of a tree which is composed of the branches and foliage.

Cavity - hole in a tree resulting from decay or damage.

Crotch/Fork - forked region formed by the junction of a branch and the stem, or by two branches.

Crown Lifting - removal of lower branches to achieve a stated vertical clearance above ground level or other surface.

Epicormic Shoot - growth from dormant or adventitious buds on the stem or main branches.

Facilitation Pruning - tree pruning works, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is anticipated as being necessary to provide access for construction associated activities on site.

Hazard Beam – a type of structural defect present on a branch, which has internal, longitudinal cracks present (see image below).



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Heartwood - central core of mature and hardened timber.

Included Bark - bark tissue lodged in the union between a branch and the parent stem, in the crotch of two branches, or between the bases of co-dominant stems, indicating potential weak attachment.

Minor Deadwood - deadwood which appears to have a stem diameter <30mm.

Root Protection Area (RPA) - 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.

Stem - principal above-ground structural component of a tree that supports the branches;

- 'Stem' is synonymous with 'trunk' for single-stemmed trees, particularly those of a large diameter.
- This either extends throughout most of the height of the tree (primary stem), or is one of a number of such components (secondary stems) which divide from each other either near the ground or at a higher level.
- Trees comprising two or more stems arising from, or immediately above, ground level are commonly referred to as 'twin-stemmed' or 'multi-stemmed'.

Stub - broken or severed short remaining section of a branch extending beyond a crotch.

Wound - injury to a tree caused in a biotic or abiotic manner.

Appendix J Arboricultural Supervision Record Template

Development Stage (DS) Audit Record

Record to be maintained throughout duration of project by Site Arboriculturalist, Site Manager or other appointed persons. See examples provided below for assisting subsequent completion.

Development Stage *DS1, DS2 etc…*	**Nature of record** *e.g. site meeting, delivery, new contractor on site, incident etc…*	**Date of Record**	**Comments, Observations, Actions taken etc…**	**Recorded by:**
DS3	*Meeting with Tree Works Contractor.*	*12/12/20*	*Trees identified for removal and date (15/12/20) scheduled for tree works.*	*SA*
DS6	*Delivered Tool box talk to contractors on excavation near trees.*	*14/12/20*	*Issued NJUG handout to operatives.*	*SA & SM*

Langley House, Ashbourne Road, Kirk Langley, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 4NJ