



Connick Tree Consultants

TREE STRATEGY FOR EVENTS	
HILLS MEADOW CAR PARK	

OUR REFERENCE	214136
CLIENT	Mr Billy Williams
SITE	Hills Meadow Car Park, George Street, Reading. RG4 8DH
SURVEY & REPORT BY	Mr Richard Tilling
DATE	10 th October 2024

CONNICK TREE CONSULTANTS
NEW POND FARM, WOODHATCH ROAD, REIGATE, SURREY RH2 7QH
01737 859754
www.connicktreecare.co.uk



Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	INSTRUCTION	4
1.2	SCOPE OF REPORT	4
1.3	QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE	4
1.4	LIMITATIONS AND USE OF COPYRIGHT	4
2	SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS	5
2.1	SITE VISITS	5
2.2	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND BACKGROUND	5
2.3	SOIL TYPE	5
3	TREE SURVEY	6
3.1	TREES SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONTROLS	6
4	TREE CONSTRAINTS	7
4.1	ROOT PROTECTION AREA	7
4.2	ABOVE GROUND CONSTRAINTS	7
5	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	8
5.1	SIGNIFICANT TREES & TREE LOSS	8
5.2	IDENTIFIED IMPACTS	8
6	TREE PROTECTION MEASURES	9
6.1	Tree Protection Fencing	9
6.2	BANKS PERSON	9
6.3	TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION	10
6.4	TEMPORARY TREE STEM PROTECTION	10
7	ADDITIONAL ADVICE – TREE PROTECTION	11
7.1	Access Routes	11
7.2	Rigging of objects into trees	11
7.3	Supervision	11
8	HEALTH & SAFETY ADVICE DURING EVENTS	12



8.1	Arboricultural Health & Safety Site Survey.....	12
8.2	Adverse Weather	12
9	CONCLUDING ADVICE.....	13
APPENDIX I	TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE.....	14
APPENDIX II	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	17
APPENDIX III	TREE PROTECTION PLAN.....	18
APPENDIX IV	WORKS ACTION PLAN	19
APPENDIX V	QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.....	20



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTION

Connick Tree Consultants were instructed by Mr Williams to produce a draft Method Statement with regard to events held in Hills Meadow Car Park. This is the site of the annual Reading Winter Wonderland located to the edge of the car park and adjacent to the river.

1.2 SCOPE OF REPORT

This report has been based on the tree survey data and observations obtained during our site visit on the 10th October 2024. The event site area was indicated by the previously erected site fencing for 'Octoberfest'. Details of all trees within and adjacent to the site can be found in the tree Survey Schedule attached as Appendix I. Their locations are shown within the Tree Constraints Plan attached as Appendix II. Although not a permanent development the survey was undertaken to BS5837 2012 Trees in relation to Design Demolition and Construction, Recommendations.

The tree information recorded relates to the tree condition, age, safe useful life expectancy, location, canopy spread, canopy height and tree height and direction of first significant branch as well as any work that is required.

No information in regard to soil assessment was provided and no investigation was taken on site.

A measured drawing of the site was purchased and no liability is accepted for the accuracy of this drawing, and it should not be scaled from. Detail within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix I) provides minimum root protection areas (RPA's) and this detail should be cross referenced with any site plans.

The report and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees and their surroundings at the time of inspection only. Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly and all trees, even healthy ones, are at risk from unpredictable climatic and man-made events. This report and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees and their surroundings at the time of inspection only.

1.3 QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

I have based this report on my site observations, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my qualifications gained and experience obtained whilst working in the field of arboriculture. I have qualifications and practical experience in arboriculture and list the details of this in Appendix V.

1.4 LIMITATIONS AND USE OF COPYRIGHT

All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means without our written permission. Its contents and format are for the exclusive use of Reading City Council. It may not be sold, lent out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this situation without the written consent of Connick Tree Care.

DISCLAIMER: I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this situation that could influence the opinions expressed in this report.



2 SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS

2.1 SITE VISITS

The initial site visits was undertaken by the author of this report; Mr R Tilling who is a qualified arboriculturists. The weather at the time of inspection was overcast but dry. Visibility for the inspection was good.

2.2 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND BACKGROUND

The event site subject of this report is situated in Hills Meadow car park. Located to the north of central Reading, adjacent to the River Thames.

The main event space is a triangular shaped open area of made up bare ground next to the formal tarmac car park. All trees are located around the south east perimeter of the site.

The site is bordered by open parkland to the north beyond the car wash and skate park. The east of the site is a footpath running along the bank of the River Thames, Reading bridge lies to the south of the site with a continuation of the footpath. To the west of the site lies the car park with the B3345 beyond.

There is a single vehicle access point to the event site through the car park entrance.

2.3 SOIL TYPE

No on-site soil analysis was undertaken. Reference has been made to the British Geological Survey maps for an indicative guide to underlying soil characteristics. The online BGS 1:50,000 scale map for the area indicated the site is located on bedrock of Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation with superficial geology of Alluvium- Clay, silt, sand and gravel.

Chalk formation is permeable and compaction beyond that by intentional mechanical means is unlikely. Clay with silt, sand and gravel is a subsoil which is susceptible to compaction by vehicles and intensive foot traffic.



3 TREE SURVEY

In total 13 trees were recorded during the survey process. These are located within the site. Attached as Appendix I is a schedule summarising the information obtained within the survey process.

The trees surveyed have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in section 4 of the BS5837:2012. Although the grading of the trees was not a requirement of the instruction, it is a useful exercise as it more clearly shows where the trees of higher importance are located and where newly planted or trees in decline may be moved/removed to facilitate better use of the space.

A proportional summary of the quality of the trees can be seen below:

15% 'A' grade trees of the highest quality and value, which are worthy of a high level of protection.

76% 'B' grade trees of moderate quality and value, worthy of retention and protection. Designs and layouts should be altered to accommodate them.

0% 'C' grade trees of low quality and value, which if retained will require tree protection, but may be removed to better accommodate the layout and use of the site.

7% 'U' grade trees identified as requiring removal for reason of sound Arboricultural management.

The locations of the trees is shown on the Tree Constraints Plan attached as Appendix II. All trees surveyed have been given a unique identification number and are identified on the schedules and plans by a 'T' prefix for individual trees.

3.1 TREES SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONTROLS

No information in regard to Tree Preservation Orders are available online so this cannot be confirmed. This is a relevant factor as wilful damage to a tree subject of a preservation order is a prosecutable offence.

The site is not covered by a conservation order following on line assessment of the council 'My Reading' interactive map (<https://my.reading.gov.uk/myreading.aspx>)

Should a tree on site be the subject of a TPO and the tree damaged (accidental or otherwise), due to protection not complying with the recommendations of this report, the event organisers will need to be made aware that they may face prosecution.



4 TREE CONSTRAINTS

4.1 ROOT PROTECTION AREA

In order to avoid damage to the tree roots or rooting environment, a minimum area in m² should be left undisturbed around each retained tree or along the edge of groups of trees.

The root protection area's (RPA's) of the trees recorded within the survey are shown in the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix II) and are specified for each tree and groups of trees within the Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) (Appendix I).

The root protection area has been calculated using the formula specified within section 4.6 of the BS5837:2012 standard and should initially be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem.

The plotting of trees has been carried out using GPS markers which may lead to some ambiguity in site measurements for RPA's scaled from the plans. Therefore, the tree constraints plan (TCP) and the tree protection plan (TPP) (Appendix III) should be used as an indication of position, precise RPA measurements should be cross referenced in the TSS.

It is permissible within BS5837 to adjust RPA's where known physical barriers to rooting morphology are present. This has not been done on this occasion.

It was noted at the time of the survey that the area adjacent to the car park likely to be used by event vehicles is not bare soil but appears to be hardstanding with grass and weed encroachment.

This has been done within the RPA's of trees. This report assumes that as the car park is under the ownership of Reading Borough Council and this was done in accordance with BS5837 and that the surface provides adequate protection for the existing trees. Therefore, RPA's have not been adjusted in this area and ground protection is specified only where the hardstanding is absent.

4.2 ABOVE GROUND CONSTRAINTS

The current height and canopy spread of the trees is an important factor which needs to be considered when deciding the layout for vehicle access to the site and the erection of the temporary structures. The vast majority of trees within the area provide sufficient clearance for vehicles up to 4.5m height. The remaining trees have low canopies which restrict vehicle access and as such should be retained at the present crown height. Any works to crown raise specific trees within or adjacent to these areas are included in the tree works schedule (Appendix IV).



5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been made in relation to the temporary change of use of open land to an event space. The Method Statement that follows proposes guidance that should be followed by event organisers to reduce that impacts on trees to an acceptable level.

5.1 SIGNIFICANT TREES & TREE LOSS

The survey identified that the majority of trees on the site are of medium to high quality and therefore require protection. 2 individual A grade trees of high quality and value are included within these.

No loss of healthy trees is required to accommodate event space within the car park. Retention of valuable trees will be achieved if the tree protection method statement is followed.

5.2 IDENTIFIED IMPACTS

DIRECT PHYSICAL DAMAGE

This is best described as a potential impact. It can be caused through intentional damage by attendees and damage caused by vehicle collisions. It includes the breaking and snapping of branches and damage to tree stems. It can also be caused by using unsuitable methods to install festival equipment such as lighting and art work in trees.

GROUND COMPACTION

This is a known impact. It can be caused by pedestrian footfall and by vehicle movements. Frequently the results of ground compaction within RPA's are not seen for many years until trees begin to decline due to a reduction in gaseous exchange within their rooting area.

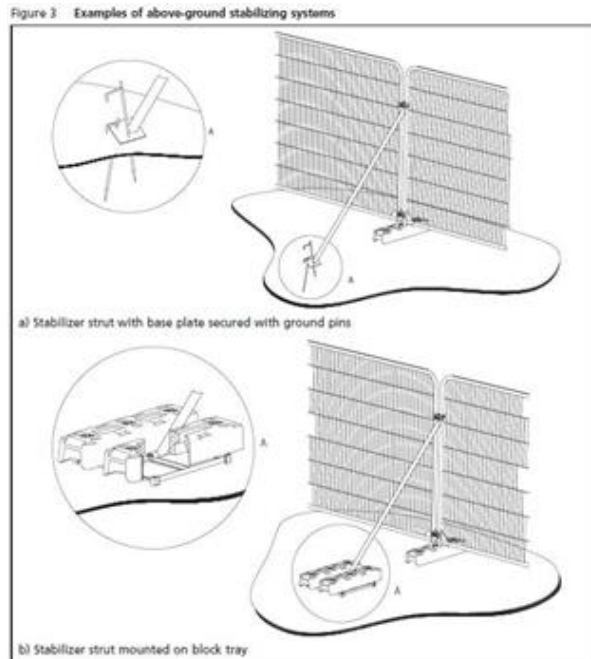
Parkland trees do experience a higher level of compaction due to footfall compared to those located where there is no public access, though generally the trees accommodate this. An event is a significant increase in footfall over a short time period, the effects of which are amplified by soil type (see 2.3) and ground moisture levels.

Ground compaction will occur in all areas where there is a significant increase in pedestrian use and where vehicles access and transverse the site away from the hardstanding areas. The primary areas affected will be the to the large trees to the south east of the site. The RPA's of the trees on the south and north east edges of the site are likely to be affected less as the concentration of attendees will be lower in these areas.

6 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

6.1 Tree Protection Fencing

The most effective way to ensure the protection of site trees is to form an exclusion area by means of erecting a barrier fence. The protective fencing should be sited along the edge of the RPA's and be fit for the purpose of excluding vehicles and attendees. An example is shown in the diagram below.



All fencing will need to be erected prior to any event infrastructure being installed and will remain intact until that infrastructure has been removed. The vehicles used to transport the fencing to its designated position are to keep outside of all RPA's. The protected area must be regarded as sacrosanct and should not be altered without prior recommendation by the supervising Arboriculturalist.

The necessary protection measures are identified within the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix III. Which should be used as a guide. The distance of the fencing from individual trees and groups of trees is to be taken from the TSS (Appendix I).

The advantage of a ticketed event is that security fencing is usually required. This fencing can 'double-up' to form the tree protection fencing. No additional fencing is to be installed within those protected areas.

The ideal protection will be formed by the above type of fencing in all areas indicated on the TPP (Appendix III). In low use areas the fencing can be substituted with welded steel mesh fencing.

The desired outcome is to guide attendees along a designated route. It is likely that some intrusion beyond this barrier will occur, but if this is at a low density this form of barrier may be considered.

6.2 BANKS PERSON

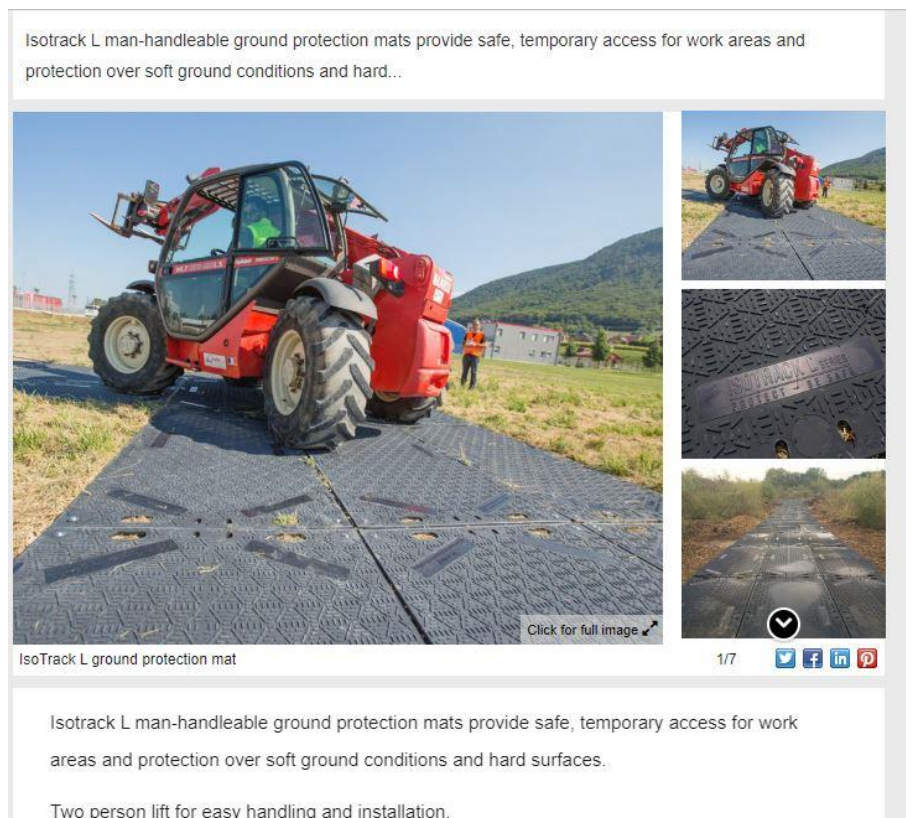
For all event vehicle movements relating to the infrastructure of the event a Banks person is required to ensure that no collisions occur with tree stems, limbs or branches.

6.3 TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION

Temporary ground protection has been indicated for the event where infrastructure is required to be placed close to trees.

Temporary ground protection is detailed below.

For vehicle access over indicated RPA's temporary ground protection is to be constructed using proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards specified by the manufacturer as being suitable for vehicles of the maximum weight attending the site. An example is shown below.



6.4 TEMPORARY TREE STEM PROTECTION

Tree stems located where there is a high risk of vehicle collision should have protection installed. This is in addition to the Banks person. This protection may be formed using timber hording, self-supported and NOT fixed to the stem or any part of the tree. Alternatively, it may be formed using a 'jacket' type barrier filled with straw or other compressive material and fixed to the tree using rope on the outside of the 'jacket'. This form of protection is indicated for 2 trees on the TPP (Appendix III).



7 ADDITIONAL ADVICE – TREE PROTECTION

7.1 Access Routes

Access points and main thoroughfares should always be located outside of RPA's wherever possible.

The event space has an existing single point of vehicle access, (main car park entrance).

The footpath along the riverbank can be used as access. Vehicles will remain on the tarmac path only deviating from the path where additional ground protection is located.

7.2 Rigging of objects into trees

The installation of event hardware into trees is common place at events. Organisers should be discouraged from doing so for both public health & safety and tree health reasons. It is unlikely that event organisers or traders will have the correct materials to ensure that the tree is adequately protected from wires and ropes etc. A lack of knowledge of rigging techniques also increases risk from falling objects.

Should it be agreed that lighting can be rigged into trees this should be carried out using tree band/ties or rope with a protective layer of hessian sacking between rope and branch/limb. All materials used should be removed from the tree at the break-down stage of the event.

7.3 Supervision

A decision will need to be made by the Council as to who is responsible for site supervisions i.e. that the specified protection measures have been adhered to. Ideally this is a role fulfilled by a qualified Arboriculturalist.



8 HEALTH & SAFETY ADVICE DURING EVENTS

8.1 Arboricultural Health & Safety Site Survey

A decision, beyond the scope of this report is required by Reading Borough Council with regard to the responsibility of an Arboricultural Health & Safety Inspection prior to an event taking place. This may be fully the responsibility of The relevant Council Department to undertake the inspection and action required works, or part responsibility whereby the inspection is undertaken by the event organisers and required works referred to The relevant Council Department for action. It is assumed that Reading Borough Council meet their 'normal' duty of care with regard to tree inspections for predicted park use. An event has a significant increase in park use which increases the potential for risk. The decision as to responsibility should be based upon this short term increase in use which is different from the 'normal' situation.

An Arboricultural health & safety survey should always be undertaken as close to an event as possible whilst allowing time for required works to be actioned. The survey would need to be carried out by a qualified Arboriculturalist. This is commonly a requirement from insurers who underwrite such events. A record of the inspection is required to be kept and presented on request by the insurer.

The survey undertaken as part of this report has identified works which require action details of which can be found in Appendix IV. Particular attention is drawn to T7. The survey for this report does not remove the need for an Arboricultural health & safety survey nearer to any future event.

8.2 Adverse Weather

When trees are present on or adjacent to an event site, the event organisers will be required to have a written policy within their own site-specific health & safety plan with regard to trees and adverse weather conditions. If an incident occurs this is likely to be scrutinised by the insurer of the event.

Irrespective of the Arboricultural health & safety inspection, adverse weather conditions can cause unpredictable failures in trees. This may be total tree failures or significant branch or limb loss.

It is not within the scope of this report to dictate specific details of such a policy as this is a public health & safety area of expertise. However, event organisers should be advised that a high wind and adverse weather action plan be included within their site-specific risk assessment.

A High Wind Action Plan would apply when winds over a specified speed or Beaufort Scale occur. The plan would include excluding access to areas beneath trees and in extreme cases within striking distance of any trees (should total failure occur). An adverse Weather Plan would apply for extreme heavy rain or snow. This would include diverting thoroughfares and possibly access points to prevent damage to RPA's where intrusion was unavoidable but where due to the change in conditions the installed ground protection may not be adequate.



9 CONCLUDING ADVICE

It is possible to provide adequate tree protection whilst accommodating this event. The implementation of adapted BS5837 tree protection methods, integration with required event security fencing and temporary ground protection can be shown to adequately protect trees on site.

Designated points of contact between event organisers, Reading Borough Council events department and Reading Borough Councils Arboricultural department should be established to impart advice and dictate the minimum requirements for tree protection.

A method of Arboricultural supervision should be implemented to ensure that agreed protection measures have been complied with.

APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Note RPA radius to be cross referenced with the TPP

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T001	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 210 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Growing in shrubs	B2	Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access	During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans.
T002	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Low southerly crown	B2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans.
T003	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 290 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 4S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Good form, growing in undergrowth	B2	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	During construction: Ground protection for pedestrian movement ...
T004	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 260 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Good form, growing in undergrowth	B2	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	During construction: Ground protection for pedestrian movement ...
T005	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 270 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Stakes present from time of planting	B2	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	During construction: Ground protection for pedestrian movement ...

Protection Plan Rev 1.pdf

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T006	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 580 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Minor ivy on lower stem	A2	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: None	Pre construction: Crown lift to 5.2 metres for vehicle access. During construction: Ground protection for pedestrian movement ...
T007	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 430 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 5S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Life Stage: Dead	Standing dead with advanced decay in limbs	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Dead Structural Condition: Decaying Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	Remove tree.
T008	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 1150 Spread (m): 8N, 8E, 9S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 4 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Crown break from 4m, previously lifted south crown	A2	Radius: 13.8m. Area: 598 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat:	During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic ...
T009	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 240 Spread (m): 2N, 3E, 3S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	On edge of scrub group	B2	Radius: 2.9m. Area: 26 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic ...
T010	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 240 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years		B2	Radius: 2.9m. Area: 26 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic ...

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T011	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 260 Spread (m): 1N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 1 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Asymmetric crown	B2	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	
T012	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 640 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Minor deadwood throughout crown	A2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: None	During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic ...
T013	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 240 Spread (m): 2N, 3E, 3S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	On northerly edge of site	B2	Radius: 2.9m. Area: 26 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	During construction: Ground protection for construction traffic ...

APPENDIX IV
WORKS ACTION PLAN

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Recommendation	Retention Category	RPA
T006	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 580 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W	Crown lift to 5.2 metres for vehicle access.	A2	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.
T007	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 430 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 5S, 3W	Remove tree.	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.



APPENDIX V QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Richard Tilling

1. QUALIFICATIONS

Subject	Level	Date
Vet Cert Training	Pass	October 2023
Microdrill Training	Pass	November 2019
Getting to grips with subsidence	Pass	March 2019
Undertaking Aerial Inspections	Pass	February 2019
Lantra Accredited Professional Tree Inspection	Pass	May 2010 - Refreshed May 2018
CMI Level 3 certificate in First Line Management	Pass	July 2017
NPTC Level 3 Certificate of Competence in the Thorough Examination of Arboricultural Equipment	Pass	April 2006 – Refreshed May 2016
IOSH Training - Managing Safely	Pass	April 2013
Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture	Pass	September 1992 – June 1995

2. CAREER SUMMARY

Following the successful completion of a Higher National Diploma course at Houghall Agricultural College in County Durham in 1995, where I worked with Guildford Borough Council's Arboricultural Department, the National Trusts Winkworth Arboretum and an independent Tree Surgery company as course placements.

I worked for a number of Tree Surgery firms from 1995 until 2017 progressed from groundsman to climbing supervisor, estimator, through general management to Contract Management in one of the largest UK tree firms where I managed Council tree contracts including Sutton, Bromley, Bexley, Richmond upon Thames, Hounslow and Islington councils.

During my career I have built up valuable practical based Arboricultural knowledge, in depth contract management skills and certification including Professional Tree Inspection Course and LOLER inspection: Certificate of Competence in the Thorough Examination of Arboricultural Equipment.

My qualifications have allowed me to carry out varied tree survey work including a full survey of Camden Councils tree stock, 'dead, dying and dangerous' surveying for The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Council, Health and Safety surveying for Transport for London (Southern) and climbing bat roost inspection surveying for Chiswick House and Gardens.

I joined Connick Tree Care in January 2018 to expand my knowledge in tree assessment and to get back to a closer relationship with trees. I now work as an Arboricultural Consultant with a wide experience of individual tree assessments including Micro drilling, health and safety surveying, Climbing inspections, full site surveying, Insurance or Mortgage surveys and woodland inspection.