B. J. UNWIN FORESTRY CONSULTANCY

Jim Unwin **BScFor, MICFor, RCArborA, FArborA, CEnv.**
Chartered Forester
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association
Chartered Environmentalist.

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

AA Registered CONSULTANT trees.org.uk

Parsonage Farm
Longdon
Tewkesbury
Glos.
GL20 6BD
UK
T: 01684 833538
M: 07860 376527
E:
Jim@bjunwin.co.uk

MEMBER ISA

Carmine Pacca Esq.,
3 River Bank,
Spalding,
PE113AA
M: 07979977890

Ref BJU/mmi - 23rd Oct 2018

Dear Carmine,

Proposed new Garage at No.3 River Bank : BS5837 Tree Protection Method Statement.

1. Instruction.

1.1 In 2014 Caldecotte Consultants instructed B J Unwin Forestry Consultancy to advise on trees at this site, for the purpose of producing a BS5837 report for future development and improvement of this property. We are now instructed to advise on a garage construction to protect nearby ash T1.

1.2 The local authority (South Holland District Council) will require a tree impact assessment and tree protection method statement as part of application to re-develop the site. The local authority may require mitigation by new planting for any trees lost as part of any re-development.

1.3 We have used topo survey by **Survey Solutions 11367ea:01 of June 2012.** Sursham Tompkins' Proposed Block Plan 6050 / 06 / Rev D dated 01/08/2014, as amended is in section 5. This guides our tree retention & protection method statement & plan.

1.4 Therefore methodology of the report below follows *BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction*.

Notes:
Copyright: This report is copyright of BJUFC, and licensed only to the client, site and purpose(s) named above. It may not be assigned without the author's permission.
Limitation of Report:-The statements made in this Report do not take account of the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. BJUFC cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this Report ceases at any stated time limit within it, or if none stated after two years from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the Report are carried out to, or affecting, the Subject Tree(s), whichever is the sooner.

2. Inspection.

2.1 Jim Unwin Met Carmine on 10th Oct 2018, and made an accompanied inspection.

2.2 The survey was from ground level, involving visual observation (Visual Tree Assessment: Mattheck and Breloer, 1994 and Lonsdale, 1999).

2.3 The survey and report are by Jim Unwin, who has >40 years' experience working with trees, (professional-CV attached).

3. The Site.

3.1 The site is the southern end of No.3's new garden, comprising existing grass lawn, graveled parking area and corner of house.

3.2 The site is low lying, flat and level, and not exposed to wind.
Local geology (from BGS data) is:-
Solid: *Kellaways Formation And Oxford Clay Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 156 to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. Alluvium - Clay, Silt And Sand.*
Drift: *Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers.*
Therefore, subsoil may be shrinkable.

3.3 The site is edged by a river to the east, a road to the west, domestic properties to north and neighbours' parking to the south.

4. The Trees.

4.1 T1 Ash, stands alone near the south-eastern corner of the garden. It appears free of ash dieback.

4.2 Off Site trees:
There are no significant trees nearby.

4.3 Amenity value:-
Amenity value can be aesthetic, functional (e.g. screening an eyesore), habitat or heritage.

- T1 Ash: this an isolated tree of good form which is easily viewed from all directions.

4.4 Photos:



4.4.1 View south across rear garden.



4.4.2 View north, to No.3 and ash tree.



4.4.3 View east to location of proposed garage.

4.5 Detailed Tree Descriptions

4.5.1 Trees **on, or potentially influencing** the site, are individually described in the table below, and shown on the plans in Appendices.

Age class is described as:-

Sap:	Very young tree, or sapling, one-five years old.
Y:	Young tree less than fifteen years old and <1/3 fully grown.
Sm:	Semi-mature tree having attained 1/3 to 2/3 full stature and 1/3 to 1/2 estimated lifespan.
Em:	Early mature: tree at 2/3 to virtually full size, and halfway through its safe life.
M:	Mature: fully-grown tree with useful life expectancy.
Lm:	Late-mature: fully grown, of declining vigour, but still healthy.
Om:	Overmature tree: fully grown and starting to decline in health (but may still have many years of safe life).
Vet:	Veteran: usually very old; of significant historic, habitat or cultural value.

Condition / Health:- Self-explanatory:- **Good, Fair, Poor or Dead.**

Remaining Safe Useful Life

Not included here, as SULE is not really of concern. All are >20 years except elms (dead or dying).
Prediction of safe life in its location, estimated as:-
<5 years, <10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, >40 years.

***Retention** categories*, based on BS 5837 Section 4.5, are:-

Retain:

A =	*High quality or value >40yrs safe life*:	Light Green*
B =	*Moderate quality or value >20yrs safe life*:	Mid Blue*
C =	*Low quality or value >10yrs safe life or young trees <150mm stem diameter*:	Grey*

Remove:

U =	*<10yrs safe life or should be removed for sound arboricultural reasons*:	Dark Red*

(*Colour marking on relevant Tree plan)

Sub-category for retention:-
1 = Arboricultural Value
2 = Landscape Value
3 = Cultural and/or Habitat Conservation Value

***BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area*:**
THE RPA CAN BE A VARIED SHAPE ENCLOSING THE CORRECT ROOTABLE AREA: but SHOWN AS A CIRCLE FOR CONVENIENCE.
Calculated as:-
Single-stem tree, radial distance **=** 12 x stem diameter at 1.5m ht.
Multi-stem trees 1-5 stems = *Square root of (sum of individual stem diameters squared).*
> 5 stems = *Square root of (average dbh squared x number of stems).*

4.5.2 River Side - BS5837– BJUFC inspection 10th Oct 2018

No T= tree S= shrub H= hedge G= group	Species	Dbh (stem diameter @ 1.5m ht) cm.	Total height m. Ht to base of crown. m. Est Ht in 10 yrs.	Crown radii m. North East South West	Age class	Cond-ition	SULE	Comment (All are in average to good health and condition, unless stated otherwise.)	Retention category A (best), B or C. Remove = U. Sub-category 1 quality 2 landscape 3 Habitat / heritage	BS 5837 Root Protect-ion Area. M	WORK excluding Development
T1	Ash	62	13 4 15	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	Em	F	20-40	Twin stem from 1.5m. Overhangs river. Recently crown lifted.	B1	7.5	

End of table.

5. Proposed Development.

5.1 The significant changes relating to trees are:-

5.1.1 Building a 6m x 9m garage with storeroom behind, utilising some of the parking area and some of the lawn.

5.1.2 Plan 6050/06/D, below, shows the previous proposal for information. We have overlain the proposed garage.



5.2 Tree Constraints and Impacts.

5.2.1 There are six potential arboricultural constraints to the development of the site:

- **physical contact of above-ground** parts of the tree,
- **below-ground** parts,
- **shading,**
- **over-bearing, and falling material,**
- **subsidence/heave, and root growth**
- **impact on amenity value.**

5.2.2 Trees are shown on the Tree Retention & Protection Plan attached.

5.3 Physical contact of above-ground parts of trees.

5.3.1 General:-

Tree Plans in Appendices shows tree locations and crown spreads. Crown dimensions: spread in four directions, base of crown and tree height, are given in Table 4.5.2.

5.3.2 Specific above-ground impacts:-

- Nothing significant. Maybe some minor trimming back of low ash branches to clear the rear of the garage roof.

5.4 Below-ground root spread.

5.4.1 General:-

BS5837 defines a tree's Root Protection Area as a disc of soil 1m deep required to maintain long-term health a full-canopied tree, of a given stem size, usually 12 x stem diameter. We show it as an idealised circle. Rooting areas are never symmetrical, but ideally there should be no ground disturbance within the RPA zone. At the discretion of an arboriculturalist, the RPA can be offset if work is proposed on one side only, and the tree can root in the opposite direction. It is not appropriate to rely on the reduced RPA where potential disturbance extends halfway or more around the tree.

Typically the structural rootplate of a tree to resist windthrow is much smaller than the RPA. Therefore tree stability should not be affected by disturbance up to RPA boundary.

5.4.2 Specific Rootzone Impacts:-

- The garage intrudes 3.5m into T1's RPA.
- Tree-friendly foundations needed. See 6.6 below.

5.5 Shading.

5.5.1 General:-

The sun rises to 60^0 at mid-day in mid-Summer when trees are in leaf (ratio of 16m vertical height to 10m horizontal distance).

The sun only rises to 12^0 in mid-Winter. However, in winter deciduous trees are leafless, so shading is reduced.

Theoretical shadows of arcs equal to estimated tree height in ten-years' time is recommended in BS5837. *This is the shadow pattern for a period from May to September inclusive, from 10.00hrs to 18.00hrs daily.*

5.5.2 Specific Shading Impacts:-

- Nothing significant.

5.6 Over-bearing and Falling material.

5.6.1 General:-

All trees drop flower parts, leaves, twigs and fruits throughout the year. These can block gutters. Bird droppings and honeydew can spoil car paintwork. Big trees make adjacent dwellers nervous.

5.6.2 Specific Impacts:-

- Nothing significant.

5.7 Subsidence/heave & root growth.

5.7.1 To be assessed by an engineer based on NHBC chapter 4.2 recommendations. We recommend modest foundations for this lightweight building.

5.8 Amenity.

5.8.1 Amenity can be visual landscape, habitat or heritage.

5.8.2 No loss of trees or soft landscape.

6. Arboricultural Method Statement in sequential order for proposed development at River Bank site.

6.1 Supervision

6.1.1 The local authority might condition a pre-start site meeting between builder, Tree Officer and retained arboriculturalist to agree feasibility of tree retention, tree protection and working methods.

6.1.2 Further inspections are unlikely to be required on this small site.

6.2 Tree Management

6.2.1 Tree Work prior to ground work:-

No	Species	RPA radius m.	Work for landscape / tree health.	***Work for development***
T1	**Ash**	**8.3**	**None.**	***Crown lift to 4m clear stems all around.***

End of table

6.2.2 Treework informatives, included for general information:-

6.2.2.1 Disturbance to wildlife.

It is esential to check for nesting birds, bat roosts, badgers and hibernating animals such as hedgehogs under trees, before pruning or removing trees, as negligent disturbance is an offence under the EC Habitat Directive 1992, CROW Act 2000 & Protection of Badgers Act. The Habitat Regulations were amended in August 2007 to include as an offence ***any*** damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place of European Protected species: mainly bats in a tree context.

In general, autumn tree work: **September, October and November** is least disruptive to bats and birds.

6.2.2.2 Permission

Trees may be protected by a TPO, and could lie within a Conservation Area.
Trees may be owned by third-parties.
Trees may be protected by planning conditions.
Therefore, a contractor must satisfy himself that all necessary permissions from the local planning authority or tree owners are in place before touching trees.

6.2.2.3 Quality of Tree Work

All off-ground tree work should be done by insured tree surgeon with certificates in aerial chainsaw use (new designations:- NPTC 020-04, 0020-05, 0020-07, 0021-01, 0021-07; LANTRA 600/5703/8, 600/5717/8, 600/5715/5, 600/5704/X, 600/5714/2), and working to BS3998:2010.
(Stumps can be left to shoot again, ground out, or grubbed out, depending on location.)

6.3 Tree Protection

6.3.1 Requirement

The most important tree-protection measure is effective protective fencing, erected as close as possible to the Root Protection Area (RPA) boundary before any other work starts on site including demolition in the vicinity of trees.

It must be maintained until all work is completed, except final soft landscaping.

Here tree protection is proposed for retained trees, and for areas of proposed new planting where this is feasible: called landscape zones.

6.3.2 Vertical Tree Protection

6.3.2.1 Tree Protection fencing **locations** are shown on Tree Protection Plan in Appendices.

6.3.2.2 A general **specification** for suitable protective fencing is given in Appendix IV.

6.3.2.3 Within the fenced off **CEZ** Construction Exclusion Zone: there must be:-

- no construction access,
- no storage of materials, including soil,
- no ground disturbance.

6.3.2.4 Fencing to remain until all demolition, construction and hard landscaping work is completed, and removed only for final soft landscaping.

6.3.3 Temporary Ground Protection within RPAs:-

6.3.3.1 IF work is required to be closer than the all-round protection zone, then the fenced off zone can be made smaller on that side, or entered temporarily, subject to permission from retained arboriculturalist.

Within such zones, temporary horizontal ground protection plus temporary fencing would be essential.

There is obvious need for ground protection on this site, for work around the new garage.

6.3.3.2 Three obvious options for ground protection would be:-

- Temporary ground protection plates such as aluminium "Eve Trakway" or plastic interlocking-plate ground protection, both on 150mm depth of woodchip or bark, shown in Appendix V.
- A layer of woven geo-textile under minimum 250mm depth of graded aggregate which is lifted after work.
- Our recommendation:- Butted scaffold boards or 22mm plyboard laid on bearers on 150mm depth woodchip or bark mulch (pedestrian only).

6.4 Construction Access.

6.4.1 General points:-

- No plant or machinery to enter RPAs without ground protection.
- Any other vehicle access within RPAs requires temporary ground protection as detailed in para 6.3.3 above.

6.4.2 Site huts could be placed within RPA of trees and hedges; provided they are on stilt feet, no excavation is required for temporary services,

and pedestrian and vehicle access is ground protected as detailed in 6.3.3 above.

6.5 Demolition within RPAs:-

- No special measures required.

6.6 Garage Foundations within RPAs:-

- All ground under garage needs protection from excavator using TGP: see 6.3.3 above.
- Use spade to carefully slice off turf only.
- Use narrow bucket to dig narrow trench footings: two, three or four as engineer requires, **RUNNING RADIALLY AWAY FROM T1.**
- BANKSMAN TO SEVER ROOTS AS THEY ARE FOUND.
- Line trenches with heavy-duty plastic sheeting and backfill reinforced concrete within five days of opening ground.
- Footing beams to finish 50mm above ground level.
- Backfill edges with gravel.
- Install perforated drain pipes on the ground between trenches, to connect to roof gutters.
- Lay gravel between footings.
- Cast reinforced floor slab on top of footings.
- Build walls off slab.
- Build up at front of garage to allow vehicle access.

6.7 Drainage.

6.7.1 Storm-water drainage: Any soak-away system must be designed to avoid increase or decrease of ground water in trees' rooting zones. Direct garage roofwater under the garage.

6.7.2 Foul Drainage: Keep away from trees.

6.7.3 Sustainable Urban Drainage System: Any SUDS scheme, to reduce the load on local mains drainage, must not add to the soil water in trees' root zones.

6.8 Service Trenches.

6.8.1 Service trenches (electric lights, utilities, telecoms, drains etc) must be **designed** to run as far from trees as possible. We do not know proposed service runs.

6.8.2 Trenches within RPA of ANY retained trees **should be avoided,** because they require this onerous, generalised, work method:-

- Hand digging* or trench-less systems must be used.
  *Use an air-spade to reveal roots (Appendix VII).
- Retain roots >15mm diameter within service trenches. Thread service pipe underneath.
- No roots >25mm diameter must be exposed or severed without express written permission of local authority tree officer or retained arboriculturalist.
- Any excavation within the RPA of a tree must be covered immediately after digging with damp hessian, topped by tarpaulin & plyboard, to prevent root desiccation.
- Hole must be backfilled within five days of opening.

- Wrap exposed roots >20mm with hessian, and surround by 50mm depth sand, as part of backfill medium.
- Tamp backfill material by hand thumper or whacker plate only.

6.8.3 Additionally, tree protection required during the planning and execution of service trenching is detailed in NJUG Volume 4 and BS5837.

6.9 Minimal-dig construction for new access drives, parking & paths

6.9.1 If roads, footpaths, cycle-ways, yards or parking are required near trees, they can be constructed in two ways:-

Conventional construction:- If outside a tree's RPA.
Minimal-dig construction:- If within a tree's RPA.

6.9.2 See appendices give examples of cellular-confinement systems to make strong but thin and porous sub-bases.

6.10 Tree work following construction

6.10.1 Trees should be re-inspected. This inspection would reveal the need for remedial tree work for the following reasons:-

-to rectify damage occurring during construction (regrettable but possible),

-to allow additional clearance,

-or complete tree removal if trees were considered too close for safe retention.

6.10.2 All additional work subject to further local authority agreement if trees are protected by TPO or planning conditions, or stand within a Conservation Area.

6.11 New Landscaping

6.11.1 The post-redevelopment site contains only one tree. New planting is not required.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 Proposed development at No.3 River Bank requires no tree removal.
7.2 Retained tree can be protected by careful construction methods.
7.3 New soft landscaping of trees, hedges and shrubs is not required.

Please contact us for further information.
Yours sincerely,



B J Unwin Forestry Consultancy.

References:

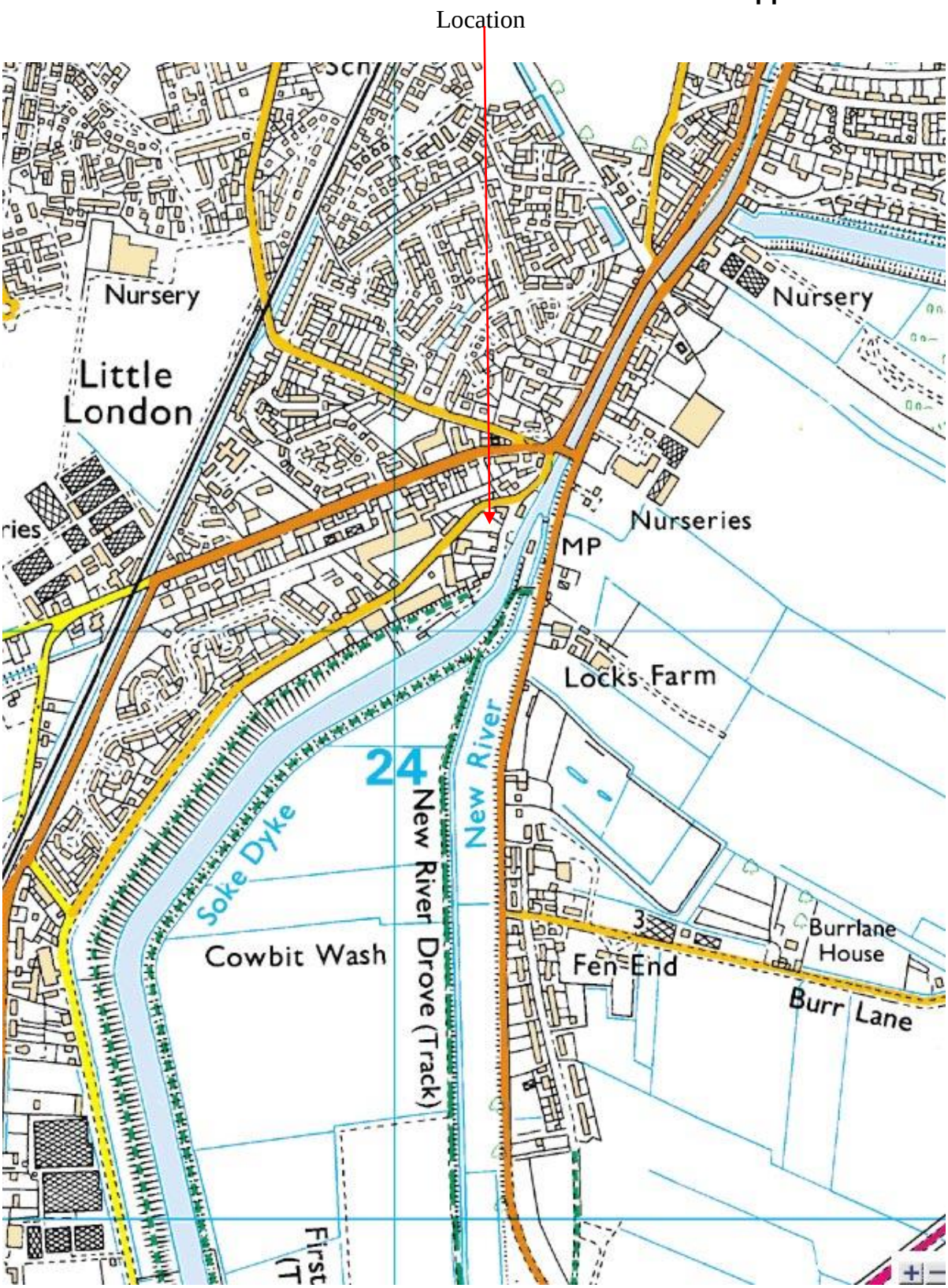
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Attached:

Appendices 1 to VIII.

Appendix I



Google Earth aerial. Taken 2016 before houses built.



Appendix II

Constraints plan :-

Not included.

Appendix III

Tree retention and Tree Protection Plan

Plan insert here in paper copy.

Appendix IV

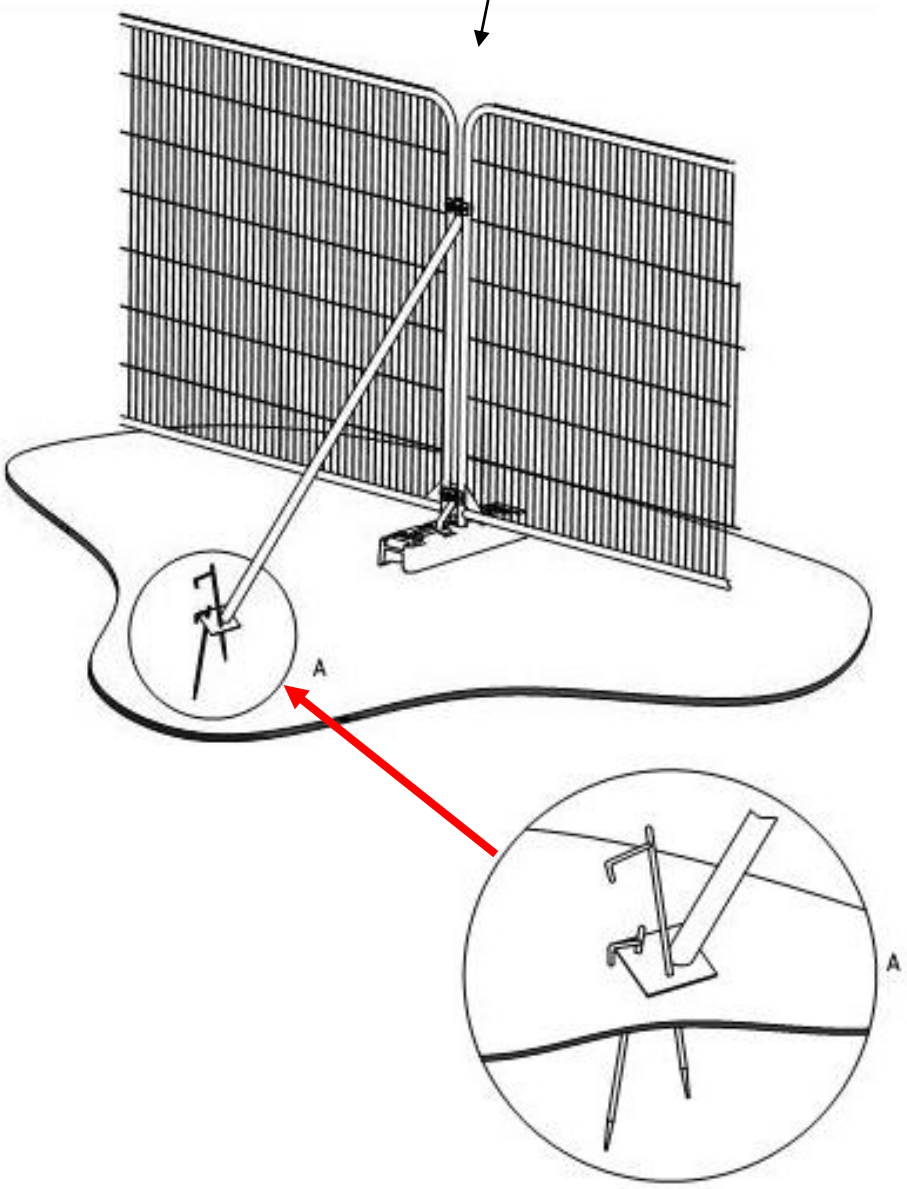
Vertical Tree Protection Fencing, from BS5837.

Heras panels on rubber feet, pinned braces.

Vertical protective fence: location on plan:

Apply signs at 20m spacing:

TREE PROTECTION - Construction Exclusion Zone.
NO ACCESS



Appendix V

Horizontal Ground Protection x 2 examples

Example of aluminium temporary ground protection.

EVE TRAKWAY



Roadways - Medium Duty Trakpanel

The Medium Duty Trakpanel, or 'Box' panel, is ideal for where both pedestrian and vehicle access is required. This versatile panel can be laid with either a smooth or corrugated surface uppermost. The smoother surface finish provides excellent support underfoot, whilst the construction of the panel maintains a high load bearing capacity. Due to the way these panels fit together, a smooth joint is created therefore reducing trip hazards.

The Benefits
Pedestrian friendly upper surface
Suitable for heavy vehicles
Ideal for where both pedestrians and vehicles require safe passage

Technical Specifications	
Dimensions	**2.5 x 3m (when installed 2.44m x 3m due to overlap)**
Weight	**274.7 kg**
Carrying Capacity	**A more pedestrian friendly roadway, this system is capable of taking any road going loads.**

The following Roadways are available. Please select an item to view more information:

Other Roadways products
- Heavy Duty Trakpanel
- LD20
- Roadway Ramps
- Multi-Directional Trakpanel

Example of plastic temporary ground protection.





Appendix VI

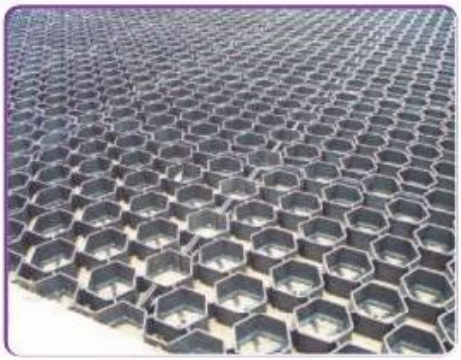
Shallow trays for strengthening gravelled or grassed areas.

GRB Plus

GRB Plus is a new and revolutionary development in ground stabilisation and reinforcement.

Introduction:

Manufactured in the UK from 100% recycled material directed from landfill, GRB Plus is the environmental and sustainable solution to prevent ground erosion. The honeycomb design provides an interlocking system that can be laid at ground level, filled with stone, gravel or soil and then seeded.
GRB Plus creates maintenance-free areas without detracting from the scenary, qualities that make it perfect for green car parks and construction projects.





Specification:

Grid Area	500 x 500 x 40mm
Wall Thickness	4mm
Wall Depth	40mm
Weight/m^2	4.56kg/m^2
Number of tiles per m^2	4
Load Capacity	Up to 250 tonnes/m^2
Material	100% Recycled UV Stable Polyolefin

Application:

- Construction sites
- Green parking areas
- Access roads & Private lanes
- Pathways & drives
- Golf courses
- Landscaping projects
- Equestrian & livestock facilities
- Green roof & roof top gardens
- Towpaths
- River & road embankment
- Embankment stabilisation
- Emergency access routes
- Helicopter landing pads
- Cycle routes
- Private Airfields

Green-tech Ltd.
Sweethills Park. Nun Monkton. York. YO26 8ET
Tel: 01423 332 100. Fax: 01423 332 101. Email: sales@green-tech.co.uk. Web: www.green-tech.co.uk

Slightly deeper (50mm or 80mm trays for strengthening gravelled or grassed areas.

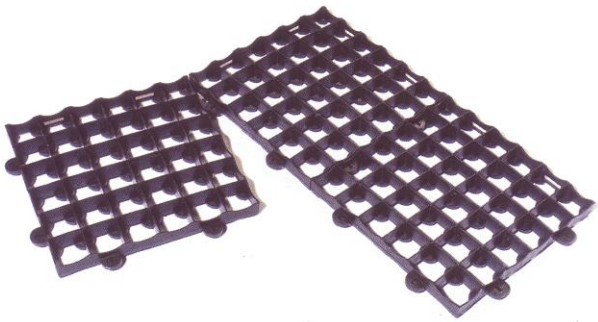
DuoBlock

Grass Protection System





Using grass or gravel infill, DuoBlock 750 and 500 give architects, consulting engineers, landscape contractors and developers the ultimate in load-bearing performance combined with aesthetic appearance.



Porous paving systems have been available since the early 1990's and provide a durable yet aesthetically pleasing alternative to traditional surfacing solutions. Increased awareness of the need to manage storm water runoff in new developments and the advent of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) has led to an increase in popularity.

DuoBlock is a permanent grass protection / gravel retention porous paving system. It is extremely versatile and may be used in a wide range of applications including:

Applications:

- Overspill car parking
- Emergency access and service roads
- Caravan hardstanding
- Verge hardening
- Service Roads
- Pedestrian walkways and towpaths
- Bridle ways
- Helipads
- Golf course pathways / Tee reinforcement

DuoBlock systems are uniquely designed to ensure the ultimate in load bearing performance and aesthetic appearance and have numerous benefits over traditional and first generation plastic systems such as:

Benefits:

- 90% surface area available for infill
- Reduces surface water runoff
- Increases water Filtration
- Interconnecting cell walls
- High Load Performance
- Unique surface design for greater aesthetic appeal
- Positive interlock System

NEXT DAY DELIVERY from stock

Deeper Cellweb 3-D grid for strengthening tracks.



Access road for the National Lake District Parks Authority.

Site before construction pictured above.



CellWeb during installation.



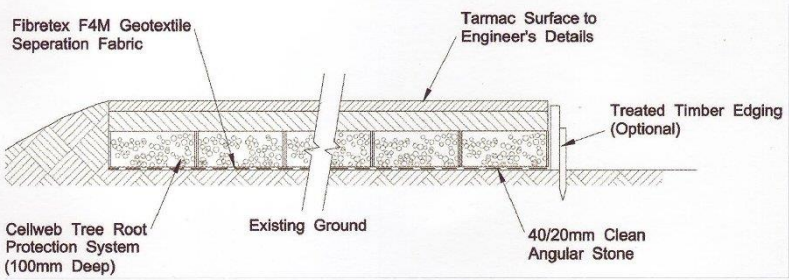
Final surfacing.

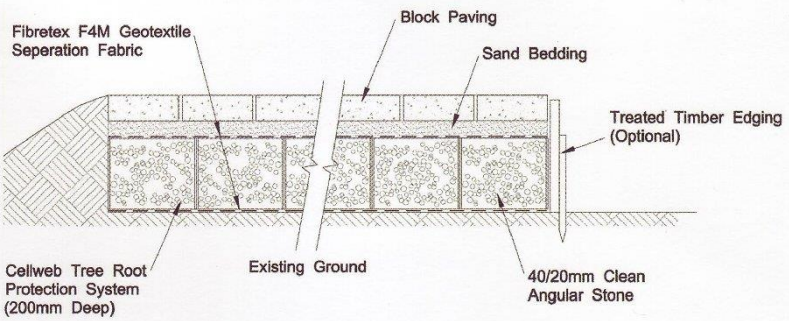
Final surfacing

The CellWeb Tree Root Protection is totally confined within the clean stone sub base, therefore you can choose whichever surface materials are most appropriate for your installation. Some materials are more suitable than others and serious consideration should be given to the porosity of the surface for continued healthy growth of the tree. An ideal surfacing are DuoBlocks: a grass reinforcement and gravel retention system. Geosynthetics can supply these systems for a visually attractive surface that also has the advantage of being fully porous.

Loose or bonded gravels can be used as an alternative hard landscaping and CellWeb can also be used with block paviors whose porous joints will permit moisture and air transfer to the roots. Where planning allows, porous asphalt is yet another possible surfacing treatment.

Call our sales office on 0870 850 1018 for more information.





butor of geosynthetic materials in the UK

Design service

Onsite support

See all products online at geosyn.co.uk

GEOSYNTHETICS

Appendix VII

Example of Air-spade.

HANDLE VIBRATION TEST

Product type – MBW Soil Pick SP125

Manufacturer of testing apparatus – Castle

Accelerometer was affixed to the rear of the handle on the Soil Pick and all three axes were tested.

Accelerometer position:
X axis = 0.0M/S2
Y axis = 0.0M/S2
Z axis = 0.0M/S2

Hand/arm vibration = 0.0M/S2

TREE CARE

MBW's Soil Pick provides a multi-functional air tool for a variety of applications in the tree care industry including:

Radial Trenching
Radial trenching is a process which involves aerating the soils around a tree root in a pattern resembling a wagon wheel. The Soil Pick provides a safe and damage free means of utilizing a high air pressure to loosen tightly compacted soils.

Aeration & Excavation

Root Locating for Utility Line Installation or Pruning

Investigating Root Structure and Damage

Transplanting or Bare Rooting

Reducing Soil Compaction







Appendix VIII

- B J UNWIN FORESTRY CONSULTANCY -

Head office: **Parsonage Farm, Longdon, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire. GL20 6BD.**
Tel / Fax: 01684 833538. Home Tel: 01684 833795. Mob: 07860376527. **E-mail: Jim@bjunwin.co.uk**
Satellite Offices: - Haley Ridge, Highcliffe**, Nr. Wadebridge, Cornwall**, PL27 6TN.
-105 Charfield Court, 2 Shirland Road, **London**, W9 2JR.
Associate office: - 1 Market Place Mews**, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire,** RG9 2AH.
Principal: **Jim Unwin BScFor, MICFor, FArborA, RCArborA, CEnv.**
Chartered Forester - ICF Registered Consultant - Fellow of the Arboricultural Association - Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant - Chartered Environmentalist.

From:	**Jim Unwin**	*To:*	**Prospective Client**
Date:	**Sept 2018**	*No. of pages:*	**2**
Subject:	**Professional CV**		

Below are set out **B J Unwin Forestry Consultancy**'s competences and experience.

Insurance:-

£5m Public Liability & **£2m Professional Indemnity (renewed June)**.

Personnel:-

B J Unwin (born 1956) started his forestry career as a tree surgeon and landscape contractor in 1975. He studied forestry at Aberdeen University from 1977 to 1981, worked for Unilever as a Forestry Manager in the Solomon Islands from 1981 to 1983. Since then he has been based in Gloucestershire assisting clients to manage their woodland, trees and vegetation throughout Southern Britain, and occasionally in northern England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

In the mid-1980s to mid-1990s for a period of about ten years he taught chainsaw, tree felling and tree surgery courses at Worcestershire Agricultural College on a part-time basis. He was assessed and passed as a LANTRA assessor in these skills, and held NPTC certificates of competence in chainsaw use on the ground and up trees.

He now works as a tree consultant / manager / contract manager to a range of clients listed below.

For tree decay testing we have a **PICUS II ULTRASOUND** tomograph with electronic callipers and **RESISTOGRAPH-R400** drill.

He works with two self-employed arboriculturalists of >20 years' combined experience:-

Jasper Fulford-Dobson Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant - Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters - Professional member of the International Society of Arboriculture - Technicians Certificate (ArborA) 2005, now regarded as NQF "level 4" - Professional Tree Inspection Certificate (LANTRA) 2013,

Owen Hutchison BSc(Hons) Agriculture & Estate Management, Level 4 Diploma Arboriculture, LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection & working with trees since 2007, & **Alex Collier** who in June 2016 achieved Pershore College Level 3 Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture, completing the course with a Distinction grade (+SC30). In July 2018 she attained Level 5 Arboriculture Foundation Degree with a Distinction.

Plus a secretary/ plan technician; calling in extra help as required (eg ecologist or arboricultural assistant). On bigger projects he regularly works as a part of a multi-disciplinary team.

Current BJUFC qualifications are:-

BSc Forestry Hons 1st Class, Aberdeen 1981.

Chartered Forester No. 0330064, 1986.

Fellow of the Arboricultural Association, 1995.

Licensed Subsidence Risk Assessor, 1997-2001 (scheme closed in 2001).

Completed Training in September 2002 to Prepare Native Woodland Plans for CCW and FC in Wales.

Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant No. 42, 2004.

LANTRA certificate for Arboriculture and Bats, BJU in 2005.

Examined and approved to submit Welsh WGS as Management Planner and PAWS Assessor, 2006.

Joined Utilities Vendor DataBase, Supplier No: 88101 in Feb 2006 (left 2010).

Training and Certification in basic CAD operation 2006.

Chartered Environmentalist April 2008.

Woodfuel Production and Supply : LANTRA Certificate of Training Dec 2008.

Training in CAVAT amenity tree asset valuation October 2010.

Company Safety Policy:- We have been successfully assessed by Safety Management Advisory Services (SMAS) as meeting CDM Regs 2015 Core Criteria Stage 1, as a ***Worksafe Consultant No. 75950.*** expiry 07/09/2019.

CITB *Health, Safety & Environment Test for Managers & Professionals* passed 22/01/2015.

First-aid at work June 2013.

Current clients and typical work include:-

English Heritage	Tree safety inspection contract 2007-2013 for East Midlands, East Anglia, London and SE England. Tree safety inspection contract for West of England & Midlands 2013-2019.
Planning Inspectorate (**PINS**) & Dept for Communities and Local Government. 2000-2017.	**Arboricultural Inspecting Officer** in South-West England, South East England, West Midlands and East Midlands; advising the First Secretary of State on TPO appeals since 2000. Contract with DCLG expired April 2008 when transferred to PINS. Contract continued with PINS, as Non-Salaried **Arboricultural Inspector, determining TPO appeals and High Hedge appeals. All non-salaried inspectors released in 2017.**
Architects / Developers / Planning Appeals	Complete Tree Constraints, Impact Assessment & Tree Protection advice for planning, working with other professionals to input arboriculture into more complex development schemes. Recent assignments in Liverpool to Dorset, Kent, Norfolk & London. All using BS5837:2012. FULL CAD CAPABILITY.
Amey Mouchel Ltd	Overseeing Amey Tree Officer on motorway and trunkroad tree inspections throughout Midlands and Marches to 2012. Amey Mouchel are agents for Highways Agency.
CRH Tarmac Ltd, + Midland Quarry Products + Quarryplan (in Northern Ireland).	Since 1990 working with Estates staff, quarry managers and Landscape / ecological consultancies organising and managing contracts for tree and woodland planting both pre- and post- quarrying. Also preparing landscape restoration schemes for straightforward sites plus landscape management on sites throughout southern England, East Anglia and south and south-west Wales. (Commendations for Land Restoration and Environmental improvements from Spelthorne Borough Council 2003.) Also in England & Northern Ireland ongoing tree consultancy for Quarryplan.
Bruton Knowles	Assisting BK clients with woodland management and other tree issues since 1984.
Tarmac Central now CRH Tarmac Ltd.	Since 1988 woodland management of Hopwas Hays Wood, Tamworth.
Rural estates in Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, plus private woodland owners in southern England and Wales.	Since 1983 woodland management, tree management, hedgerow management. Many are Ancient woodlands and SSSI's requiring detailed ecological management plans produced in consultation with ecologists. About forty Farm Woodland Premium Schemes and about twenty Native Woodland Plans prepared to date in England and Wales. On-going EWGS grant applications. Input into Tir Gofal (and its successor) and Stewardship schemes. Better Woods for Wales (BWW) applications.
British Waterways	Ten-year Tree and Vegetation Management Plans along canals and around reservoirs in London, Hertfordshire, Berkshire, Birmingham, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Llangollen Canal, etc: plus help in dispute with riparian owners. This work ceased around 2011.
Stroud District Council	Management of 49Ha woodland since 1989 on FC schemes plus grassland on DEFRA Stewardship Schemes, including HLS. Retired Nov07.
One–off clients	Since 1983 assisting tree owners, developers, lawyers etc throughout southern or midland Britain, including Wales, on a wide range of tree-related issues including planning, planning appeals, subsidence, health & safety, disputes, vegetation control, expert witness, valuation of woodlands, standing and felled timber, Christmas trees etc, and tree and landscape planting schemes. Recently High Hedge issues and BS5837 are hot topics.
Malvern Hills District Council. South Oxfordshire District Council	BJU Stand-in part-time Consultant Tree Officer Summer 2003. JF-D stand in Consultant Tree Officer summer 2009 to spring 2010.
Golf course & leisure facilities	Assistance with development of Carden Park golf course in Cheshire. Management advice for trees on other golf courses: Eg Ross Golf Club, Swindon Golf Club .
Farm management	Management of own 95Ha farmland since 1985.

Please do not hesitate to ask for further information. B J Unwin END.